14TH ANNUAL STANFORD UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 2014
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

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STANFORD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Jordan Hall, Bldg. 420
Stanford, California 94305-2130

IAN H. GOTLIB, PH.D.
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CHAIR, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

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Saturday, May 17, 2014

Welcome!

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

Conferences like the SUPC serve as an important function by allowing young scientists to engage in all facets of the processes involved in creating and disseminating knowledge. The undergraduates who organize and participate in this meeting will each have the opportunity to acquire new scientific skills, both directly and through facilitating the work of other youngs scientitsts. This confernce will provide an opportunity to present and discuss research findings, to leverage the benefits of diverse perspectives from a community of scholars, and to form networks that will serve as the foundation for future discussions and collaborations.

The success of the SUPC this year is due to the extraordinary efforts of Moiead Charawi, the Executive Director, Albert Chu, the Associate Director, and the Board of Directors, consisting of Abstract Review Chair Danny Mckay, Logistics Director Morgan Fuller, Marketing Director Karen Islas, Department Outreach Chair Tiffany Chhay, Finance Chair Victoria Scienczewski, and all of the abstract reviewers and volunteers including Ifath Casillas, Nichole Kim, Jennifer Vargas, Mattheus Winhardt, and Manuela Luzio, Manu Chopra, Lawrence Murata, Sumit Minocha, and Barak Oshri. Thanks also go to our administrative coordinator Roz Grayson, and to the conference founder George Slavich, for their continued support and effort each year.

My colleagues and I welcome you all and wish you a stimulating and productive day.

Sincerely,

Ian H. Gotlib, Ph.D.
David Starr Jordan Professor and Chair

Saturday, May 17, 2014

Dear Presenters, Faculty, and Guests,

I would like to welcome you to the Fourteenth Annual Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference! I look forward to an exciting day as students from across the country and world share, discuss, and present their innovative and fascinating research. Psychology research contributes to our vast understanding of nearly every aspect of the human experience. It has implications that affect how we view ourselves, society, and the world at large. Psychology has and will continue to change individuals, societies, and cultures. None of the change and growth in psychology would be possible without the dedication of researchers. This year's conference includes incredibly diverse and exceptional research done at the undergraduate level. We are continually impressed with the quality, innovation, and creativity of the research.

This year's conference will occur on Saturday, May 17, 2014, and will begin with registration at 8:00 am. I hope everyone will take the opportunity to converse and network with the presenters, graduate students, and professors in attendance. This conference would not have been possible without the work the Board of Directors, who worked extremely hard to organize all aspects of the conference. I would like to thank our wonderful Associate Director Albert Chu, Abstract Review Chair Danny McKay, Logistics Director Morgan Fuller, Marketing Director Karen Islas, Department Outreach Chair Tiffany Chhay, Finance Chair Victoria Sienczewski, and all the Abstract Reviewers for their hard work. Additionally, I would like to thank Roz Grayson, Office Coordinator and Receptionist for the Psychology Department, for her continued support and many hours of work to help make the conference happen, as well as Dr. George Slavich, who founded the conference and continues to help with it today.

I hope that you enjoy the conference and all it offers. Converse with graduate students, speak with Dr. Philip Zimbardo, this year's keynote speaker, about his research and incredible contributions to psychology, and share your ideas for future research with extremely intelligent and passionate peers from around the globe. Welcome to Stanford, and thank you for being a part of the 14th Annual Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference.

Sincerely,

Moiead Charawi
2014 SUPC Executive Director

2014 Board of Directors

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Lawrence Lin Murata, Class of 2017
Sumit Minocha, Class of 2017
Barak Oshri, Class of 2017

Many thanks to the following persons for their contributions to this year's conference

Ian Gotlib, *Chair of Stanford Department of Psychology*
Roz Grayson, *Administrative Coordinator in Department of Psychology*
George Slavich, Ph.D., *SUPC Founder and Executive Director, 2001*
Philip Zimbardo, Ph.D., *Keynote Speaker and world-renowned psychologist*

Conference Schedule

8:00 am
Registration.. Basement of Jordan Hall (Building 420) by Room 040

9:00 am – 9:15 am
Introductory Address...Building 420, Room 040
George Slavich, Conference Founder
Moiead Charawi, 2014 Executive Director

9:20 am – 10:55 am
Oral Session 1 ....Jordan Hall/Math Corner Basement
See schedule for presenter information

11:00 am – 12:35 pm
Oral Session 2 ....Jordan Hall/Math Corner Basement
See schedule for presenter information

12:40 pm – 1:50 pm
Lunch .... Linguistics Courtyard

2:00 pm – 3:30 pm
Keynote Address...Building 420, Room 040
Dr. Philip Zimbardo

3:40 pm – 4:40 pm
Poster Session 1.. Math Courtyard

4:50 pm – 5:50 pm
Poster Session 2.. Math Courtyard

6:00 pm – 6:20 pm
Closing Address..Building 420, Room 040
George Slavich, Conference Founder
Moiead Charawi, 2014 Executive Director

Speaker Biographies

Dr. Philip Zimbardo is the voice and face of modern psychology. He has published more than 350 professional articles and received numerous awards for his contributions to the science and teaching of psychology. He is best known for his famous study, the Stanford Prison Experiment, his best-selling introductory textbook *Psychology and Life*, and his widely-seen educational TV series, *Discovering Psychology*. He has also written several critically acclaimed books, including his most recent *The Lucifer Effect*, which was released in 2007. In his keynote address, he will talk about his journey from creating evil to now inspiring heroism.

Dr. George Slavich works for the Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences at UCLA. He founded the Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference as a student in 2001. Dr. Slavich completed undergraduate coursework in psychology and communication at Stanford, and received his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Oregon. 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 then completed three years of postdoctoral training in psychoneuroimmunology. His research examines *why* and *how* social experiences affect health. In addition to SUPC, he founded the Western Psychology Association Student Council, and cofounded the Society of Clinical Psychology's Section on Graduate Students and Early Career Psychologists.

Moiead Charawi is a freshman who is considering double majoring in Computer Science and Biology, with a concentration on Neurobiology. He currently works as the undergraduate research lab coordinator and webmaster at the Political Psychology Research Group, headed by Jon Krosnick. After completing his undergraduate education, Moiead hopes to satisfy his entrepreneurial spirit and enter the vibrant culture of startups in Silicon Valley. In the free time that he has, Moiead loves to listen to music and sing, as well as read about influential visionaries that have shaped the world that we live in today.

Albert Chu is a freshman at Stanford, planning on majoring in Computer Science. He has previously done research related to artificial intelligence and is highly interested in psychology. Albert serves as an officer at the Stanford branch of the Association for Computing Machinery. He spends his free time taking photographs and writing pieces for campus magazines. He was a 2013 U.S. Presidential Scholar.

Oral Session 1
9:20 am – 10:05 am

420-041

Construction and Validation of the Optimism Scale for Filipino Disaster Victims

Innah Exequiela Anne A. Cruz, Charizze Grace C. del Rosario, Mara Therese G. Estanislao, & Pauline Ann Kayla E. Frias

380-380C

Investigating Athletic Media's Influence on Black Male Adolescents' Career and Educational Aspirations

Gerald D. Higginbotham, Jennifer L. Eberhardt, Rebecca Hetey

380-380X

The Neural Mechanisms Underlying Motivated Perception in Emotionally Intense Situations

Carolyn Parkinson & Thalia Wheatley

380-380Y

2013-2014 Psi Beta National Project

Jennifer Uhlman, Tom Garland, Sophie Tanaka, Den Mark Mareclo

420-041

Peer and Parental Attachment as Predictors of Adjustment and Achievement in High School and College Among Domestic and International Students.

Chidimma U. Igboegwu & Gretchen Reevy

380-380C

Intergenerational Transmission of Creative Skills among Eight Filipino Families of Artists of Angono, Rizal

Ma. Pia Catherine Cuadra, Hazelle Anne M. Estrabo, Erika Elaine O. Santos, Shannen Quernell Sonsona

380-380X

Learning in a nutshell: Performance differences of agoutis (Dasyprocta punctata) in discriminating between cues to find food

Sean M. Foster

380-380Y

Examining the Accessibility, Content, and Perceived Harm of Pro-Eating Disorder Websites

Diana M. Steakley-Freeman, Zach L. Jarvis-Creasey, Eric D. Wesselmann

Oral Session 1
10:10 am – 10:55 am

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10:10 am - 10:30 am

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10:35 am - 10:55 am

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420-041

Does my Honor/Eer/Onur Contribute to my Self-Worth? The Role of Honor in One's Self-Esteem in Three Cultural Groups

Betul Tatar, Sheida Novin, PhD

380-380C

The Effects of Traditional Face-To-Face Learning and Web-Based Distance Learning Using Skype™ on Comprehension of Bandura's Social Learning Theory

Kenneth E. Jeffries

380-380X

Accessing Long-Term Memory – What Pupil Dilation Can Tell Us About Learning And Memory

Marina P Gross, Nash Unsworth

380-380Y

Does the Association Between "Fat-Talk" and Disordered Eating Depend on Age and Gender: An Examination in Women and Men from their 20's to their 50's

Mirela Tzoneva, Pamela Keel, & Jean Forney

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420-041

Construct Validation of the Disaster Resilience Scale for Filipinos

Jezra Calinawagan, Jarmayne Cueto, Mari Elise Gabrielle Chua del Rosario, Cheaulina Gene P. Garchitorena, and Karen Joy A. Lavilla

380-380C

Damsels in Distress: Psychological Consequences of Playing Sexist Video Games

Veronica Hamilton, Campbell Leaper

380-380X

Dentate Gyrus contributions to Auditory Fear Generalization

Molly S. Hodul, Vanessa Rodriguez Barrera, Michael S. Fanselow

380-380Y

Dissociative Pathways to Aggression in Inner-City Youth

Rashni A. Stanford

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Oral Session 2
11:00 am – 11:45 am

11:00 am - 11:20 am	11:25 am - 11:45 am

420-041

An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis on the Lived Experiences of the Female Kneel-walkers of the Church of the Black Nazarene

Angela Marie A. Bautista, Maria Celina G. Cabigao, & Izza Feline G. Lim

380-380C

The Role of Visual Attention in Language Development and Emotional Discrimination

Scott Johnson, Tawny Tsang, Erin Park

380-380X

Whatever Tweaks Your Beak: The Effect of LED Wavelength Variations on the Discrimination of Magnetic Inclination in Homing Pigeons (Columba livia)

Stephanie Davis, Merissa Acerbi, Verner Bingman, & Cordula Mora

380-380Y

The Effects of Digital Based Learning and Traditional Based Learning on Digital and Traditional Reading Evaluation Using an ACT® Prose Fiction Reading Test

Angela Du

420-041

American Muslim Youth Identity

Rania D. Mustafa & Shabnam Javdani

380-380C

The Effect of a Ritual and Instrumental Stance on Math Performance

James W. Stigler, Ph. D., Karen B. Givvin, Ph. D., & Haley S. McNamara

380-380X

Using Multiple-Choice Tests to Potentiate Learning

Katelyn R. Hargreaves, Carole L. Yue, Elizabeth Ligon Bjork

380-380Y

The Self's Worse Critic: Self and Observer Discrepancy in Public Speaking Anxiety Pre and Post Exposure

Joyce Cheng, Andrea Niles, & Michelle G. Craske

Oral Session 2
11:50 am – 12:35 pm

11:50 am - 12:10 pm

420-041

Experiment Proposal: The Effects of Gossip Valence and Gender of Source on People's Impressions

Felice Katrina Ang, Lavinia Lyka Lopez, Jireh Christi Magayanes, Ma. Zenaida R. Menorca. Advisor: Asst. Prof. Apryl Mae Parcon

380-380C

Does context matter?: Examining Correlation between Ethnic Identity, School Belonging and Mental Health in Different School Ethnic Context

Lei Feng*, Casey Knifsend, Hannah Schacter, & Jaana Juvonen

380-380X

The role of miR-495 in regulating motivation to self-administer cocaine through suppression of addiction-related gene expression in rats

Colton D. Smith, Ryan M. Bastle, Nora Perrone-Bizzozero, & Janet L. Neisewander

380-380Y

The Relationship Between Levels of Stress and Children's Anxiety Symptoms

Joshua McKinney & Denise A. Chavira

12:15 pm - 12:35 pm

420-041

Emotional Response to Neutral Stimuli: An Exploration of the Facial Feedback Hypothesis

Katarina E. Juarez, Kimi Kogachi

380-380C

Emotional Support and Student Outcomes in Kindergarten and First Grade: An Ecological Approach

Sophie P. Barnes, Erin O'Connor, & Meghan P. McCormick

380-380X

The Effects of Mitigating Factors on Public Opinions Towards Juvenile Delinquency

Jeanean B. Naqvi

380-380Y

Findings from a Drug Court Program of Female Offenders with Co-Occurring Disorders

Mara J. Richman, Kathleen Moore, PhD, Blake Barrett, MSPH, & M. Scott Young, PhD

9:20 am – 9:40 am

Construction and Validation of the Optimism Scale for Filipino Disaster Victims

Innah Exequiela Anne A. Cruz, Charizze Grace C. del Rosario, Mara Therese G. Estanislao, & Pauline Ann Kayla E. Frias

Miriam College, Philippines

Children with autism are known to exhibit motor imitation deficits (Rogers, 1999; Williams, 2004; Young, 2011). Furthermore, children with autism display significant gross and fine motor delays (Lloyd, 2013) as well as an inability to clearly link perception and action (Ozonoff, 2000). However, current research has yet to link these two sets of impairments. It is possible that motor and perceptual delays underlie the observed deficits in motor imitation seen in children with autism. Our research investigates this possible connection in a sample of 2 to 3-year-old typically developing children. Children will complete standardized developmental measures of motor performance (Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency) and perceptual processing (Beery-Buktenica Developmental Test of Visual-Motor Integration) as well as novel behavioral tasks measuring their action processing and motor imitation. We predict a positive correlation to emerge between children's level of motor and perceptual skills and their motor imitation ability, such that children with poor motor and perceptual skills will demonstrate impaired motor imitation. Data collection is currently underway. If we confirm this prediction, then our research will yield evidence for a new possible explanation for motor imitation deficits,

providing support for the extension of this research to a sample of children with autism.

9:45 am – 10:05 am

Peer and Parental Attachment as Predictors of Adjustment and Achievement in High School and College Among Domestic and International Students.

Chidimma U. Igboegwu & Gretchen Reevy

California State Univeristy Eastbay

College students may experience unique challenges which may affect academic performance and well-being. Many students live away from home for the first time and many may be unfamiliar with academic culture. Attachment to others may lessen the impact of the factors described above. This ongoing study investigated the correlations between attachment to others (peer, maternal, and paternal attachment), and self-perception, and attachment to others and academic performance (high school and college) in both domestic and international students (n = 56) at California State University, East Bay. Two main questionnaires were utilized: the International Parent and Peer Attachment questionnaire and the Self-perception Profile for College Students. Results showed a correlation between maternal attachment and high school GPA. No significant correlations were found between attachment and college GPA. Results also showed moderate correlations between all three types of attachment and self-perception. Our findings suggest attachment to others does play a significant role in the self-perception and academic achievement of a student. Understanding these factors can help parents and peers make the necessary adjustments to ensure an overall successful academic experience for loved ones. Ongoing analyses with a larger sample will compare results for domestic and international students.

10:10 am – 10:30 am

Does my Honor/Eer/Onur Contribute to my Self-Worth? The Role of Honor in One's Self-Esteem in Three Cultural Groups

Betul Tatar & Sheida Novin, PhD

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor & Utrecht University

Honor is often defined as "one's self-worth through the eyes of others." This means that presumably, endorsement of honor is related to one's self-esteem. But is the endorsement of honor indeed important for one's self-esteem across different cultural groups? In the present study, we examined the contribution of different forms of honor to one's self-esteem in three countries (Turkey, the Netherlands, and the US), while taking into account individualistic and collectivistic orientations using various self-report measures. Based on prior work, we predicted that in the Dutch low-honor culture, honor would play a less important role to one's self-esteem than in the American and Turkish high-honor cultures. Indeed, we found differential patterns of honor endorsement between these cultural groups. Specifically, we found that Dutch participants endorsed honor less than their European-American and Turkish counterparts, with no specific forms of honor contributing to one's self-esteem. In the European-American group, more endorsement of honor integrity contributed to higher levels of self-esteem. In the Turkish group, less endorsement of family honor contributed to higher levels of self-esteem. All in all, the findings suggest that the psychological meaning and implications of honor differs between cultural groups.

10:35 am – 10:55 am

Construct Validation of the Disaster Resilience Scale for Filipinos

Jezra Calinawagan, Jarmayne Cueto, Mari Elise Gabrielle Chua del Rosario, Cheaulina Gene P. Garchitorena, & Karen Joy A. Lavilla

Miriam College, Philippines

This study assessed the reliability and validity of the Disaster Resilience Scale for Filipinos (DRSF). The DRSF is a 30-item unidimensional scale with three aspects (1) absorbing capacity, (2) buffering capacity, and (3) response and recovery that measure a person's capacity to bounce back from misfortune caused by natural disasters. An exploratory factor analysis was conducted for the construct validity of the scale and evaluation of its multidimensionality. However, results indicate that the items can only measure one factor. The scale went through several revisions, from 47 items to 30 based on EFA results and its initial Cronbach's alpha. The 30-item DRSF established a high reliability with a .900 Cronbach's alpha value. The Resilience Scale (r= .368 p= < .0005) confirmed its concurrent validity and the General Self-efficacy Scale (r= .438, p= < .0005) affirmed its convergent validity. The Impact of Event Scale-Revised (r= .033, p= .569) showed an insignificant correlation, thus invalidating its divergent validity. The DRSF is considered a valid and reliable scale to measure the disaster resilience of a person. The DRSF should be validated with other types of natural disasters and translated into the major Filipino languages for wider utilization.

Room 380-380C

9:20 am – 9:40 am

Investigating Athletic Media's Influence on Black Male Adolescents' Career and Educational Aspirations

Gerald D. Higginbotham, Jennifer L. Eberhardt, & Rebecca Hetey

Stanford University

The media plays a large role in informing a viewer's reality, as media images and their representations are often incorporated into a viewer's sense of self (Bandura, 2004). Regarding African-American high-school students, it has been shown that exposure to sports programming television correlates negatively with self-esteem (Ward, 2004). The current study takes this finding further and examines the role of athletic media in shaping Black high school males' educational and career ambitions. Study 1 presented several interesting findings. Black participants' sports television consumption correlated positively with athletic-related career ambitions. Additionally for Black male participants, seeing athleticism as important to being a successful adolescent male correlated negatively with educational ambitions. However for White Americans, seeing athleticism as important to being a successful adult male was positively correlated with educational ambitions. Study 2 will examine whether exposure to athletic media images of Black male success constrains Black adolescent male's educational and career ambitions. Study 2 also examines whether exposure to counter-images (portrayals of media images depicting Black businessmen) reverses this effect. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

Intergenerational Transmission of Creative Skills among Eight Filipino Families of Artists of Angono, Rizal

Ma. Pia Catherine Cuadra, Hazelle Anne M. Estrabo, Erika Elaine O. Santos, & Shannen Quernell Sonsona

Miriam College, Philippines

The study focuses on the intergenerational transmission of creative skills among eight families of artists. Participants, consisting of three generations: grandparents, parents and children, were selected from Angono, Rizal, the art capital of the Philippines. For each of the families, three participants from the different generations were interviewed. The responses were analyzed using the modified interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) and the genogram. The results show that the art skills and interests are transmitted across generations. The roles of the family (i.e., values and relationships) and the environment are pivotal sources of the growth and development of the family members, specifically as artists. Supportive family and environment encourages a family member to pursue a career in the arts, while discouragement and family conflicts hinder. Nonetheless, apparent in all families is the recognition of the arts as an essential component of their lives; among others, the arts can serve as a source of their livelihood, as their medium that connects their family members, and as their form of self-expression and well-being. Essentially, the transmission of creative skills of the artists reflects the cohesiveness of their family, the social support of their community, and their values and meaning associated with the arts.

The Effects of Traditional Face-To-Face Learning and Web-Based Distance Learning Using Skype™ on Comprehension of Bandura's Social Learning Theory

Kenneth E. Jeffries

Yosemite High School, CA

This is an experiment designed to investigate the effects of distance learning via a two-way telecommunication service and traditional classroom learning, demonstrated through the scores received on a standardized multiple-choice test. The experimental (n=13) and control (n=16) groups consisted of 16-18 year old, predominantly Caucasian male and female students from two rural high schools in the western United States. All were acquired through an opportunity sample. The experiment was carried out during one class period with one test for both groups. The control

group consisted of students in a traditional classroom setting, where a teacher gave a lecture on Bandura's social learning theory. The experimental group consisted of students in a distance learning setting where they received the same lecture at the same time as the control over Skype™. The independent variable was the mode in which participants viewed the lecture, and the dependent variable was the score received on a standardized multiple choice test on the material covered in the lecture. A one tailed t-test demonstrated that there was no significant difference at the $p<.05$ level of confidence, showing that distance learning is a plausible substitution for traditional classroom learning.

10:35 am – 10:55 am

Damsels in Distress: Psychological Consequences of Playing Sexist Video Games

Veronica Hamilton & Campbell Leaper

University of California, Santa Cruz

Engaging with virtual reality, simulated by video games, has shown to have profound effects on people's attitudes and behaviors. Recent research and popular culture suggest that there may be a link between playing video games containing sexist depictions of women to the development of sexist attitudes. The current study examines the relationship between the seemingly popular plot device, damsels in distress, and people's self concept and attitudes about women, feminists, and sexual violence. Participants will engage in one of three conditions. Each condition is identical in that the participant plays as a male protagonist who must compete against a bear to win a prize. The goal may be to save a sexualized female, nonsexualized female, or obtain a basket of fruit. Participants will subsequently fill out a survey measuring their attitudes. We hypothesize that people who are in conditions in which they must save a woman will rate higher levels of hostile sexism, paternalism, self objectification,

objectification of women, and rape myth acceptance. This research contributes to the growing pool of empirical analysis of sexist video game content and its effects on individual's attitudes and society.

Room 380-380X

9:20 am – 9:40 am

The Neural Mechanisms Underlying Motivated Perception in Emotionally Intense Situations

Carolyn Parkinson & Thalia Wheatley

Dartmouth College

"Motivated perception" has received a great deal of attention by researchers seeking to elucidate how our perceptions of the physical world can be distorted in emotionally intense situations that motivate subsequent action. However, the underlying mechanisms for the effects of emotional information on our perceptual experience of the physical world remain unclear. Particularly, there is a lack of research investigating the basis of motivated perception effects in the brain. This thesis builds on a recent study demonstrated the time to collision of looming stimuli conferring threat (e.g., spiders, snakes) was underestimated compared to that of looming nonthreatening stimuli. To uncover the mechanism of this phenomenon, and of distortions of our physical perceptions by emotional information, the thesis will answer the following questions: do we judge spiders and snakes to approach us quickly because sensory cortical regions involved in encoding movement represent their movement as rapid? Alternatively, do threatening animals seem to approach us more quickly because they alter cortical representations of the extent of 'near' space surrounding the body? This thesis combines the approaches of functional neuroimaging and motivated perception in hopes of clarifying the mechanisms underlying the

distortions of our perceptions of the physical world by affective signals.

Learning in a nutshell: Performance differences of agoutis (Dasyprocta punctata) in discriminating between cues to find food

Sean M. Foster

University of California, Santa Barbara & Monteverde Institute, Costa Rica

I studied Central American agoutis (Dasyprocta punctata) in Monteverde, Costa Rica, and their ability to discriminate between subtle cue differences to find food. Agoutis rely on visual, olfactory and spatial cues to make associations in their environment that help facilitate learning and memory of food sources. Using a technique of operant conditioning, I paired tan-colored, vanilla-scented jicaro shells located along the treeline with a food reward (visual/olfactory/spatial cues, respectively), and paired brown-color/citrus-scent/fenceline jicaro shells with no food. By the 18th trial on Day 7, one female agouti (out of N=7) not only found the hidden food but turned over proportionally more shells with food hidden underneath than shells with no food. Further, she began to selectively and accurately target the [+food] shells far-away from each other in later trials, while neglecting the shells close-by with no food (p=0.02). There was not a decrease in smelling the tops of shells, [-food] shells included, suggesting that this agouti may rely primarily on olfactory cues to make associations. I believe demonstration of learning in a natural setting, abundant with sensory and cognitive distractions, is a realistic and valid achievement for a wild agouti as opposed to a lab-strain rodent in a lab setting.

Accessing Long-Term Memory – What Pupil Dilation Can Tell Us About Learning And Memory

Marina P Gross & Nash Unsworth

University of Oregon

Our study investigated the role of pupil dilation in long-term memory through a delayed free recall task. Previous studies have shown the validity of pupil dilation as a proxy for attention and effort. For the first time, this study used pupillometry to investigate encoding and retrieval processes as well as the primacy effect. Participants learned 7 lists of 10 words each for later recall. Using eye tracking, we analyzed pupil size during both learning as well as retrieval. Results revealed a close relationship between pupil dilation and recall behavior. When pupil was large, participants recalled words rapidly and to a higher degree. Furthermore, attention during encoding, indicated by pupil size, peaked at the first item only to decrease over the course of each trial. These findings are consistent with primacy-gradient models. Additionally, we provide new evidence on the primacy effect. Pupil dilation during the first item on each list was much larger and followed a different pattern than any other item during encoding. Our data suggest that besides rehearsal, increased attention to the first item on the list might play a role in its superior recall.

Dentate Gyrus contributions to Auditory Fear Generalization

Molly S. Hodul, Vanessa Rodriguez Barrera, & Michael S. Fanselow

University of California, Los Angeles

There are multiple factors affecting memory maintenance and storage, and numerous disorders associated with impaired memory. When a fear memory is stored, some innate responses to the original situation may be generalized to new experiences, allowing for preparation to novel events that may be threatening. The inappropriate generalization of fear is a hallmark symptom of fear and anxiety disorders. Acetylcholine (ACh) is

an important neurotransmitter for the storage of memory and recently, the dentate gyrus has been implicated in the generalization of fear. The dentate gyrus is a structure within the hippocampus that undergoes neurogenesis (NG), or the birth of new cells throughout a life span; this area contains many cholinergic neurons. We set out to see whether administration of scopolamine (ACh antagonist) will result in a change in the amount of fear generalization using an animal model of fear conditioning. Rats will either receive saline or scopolamine and undergo fear conditioning to a specific tone. Following conditioning, we will present novel tones that were never paired with shock and measure how much rats generalize their fear responses to safe tones. To assess whether neurogenesis affects fear generalization we will use a transgenic mouse in which all post-natal NG is absent. Transgenic and control mice will undergo the same behavioral task. We hypothesize that interfering with the cholinergic system or eliminating NG will result in a deficit of fear generalization.

Room 380-380Y

9:20 am – 9:40 am

2013-2014 Psi Beta National Project

Jennifer Uhlman, Tom Garland, Sophie Tanaka, & Den Mark Mareclo

Irvine Valley Community College

A person's mindset determines the way one approaches challenges, goals, and experiences. According to Carol Dweck (2006) there are two types of mindsets: an individual with a fixed mindset believes her or his abilities, intelligence, and potential are fixed and cannot be changed. Conversely, growth mindset individuals believe that given the proper effort and self-motivation, abilities and intelligence can be improved upon. Time perspectives are the perceptions people use to store and recall memories that tend to affect one's expectations and goals. According to Philip

Zimbardo and John Boyd (1999), there are five distinct time perspectives: past-hedonistic, past-positive, present-hedonistic, present-fatalistic, and future. Considering that having a growth mindset and being future time oriented promote success, it is expected that these two principles would be related.

The purpose of this study is to examine these relationships. Our first hypothesis is that the growth-mindset will have a positive correlation with present-hedonistic and future time perspectives. Participants in the present study will complete a survey consisting of Dweck's Mindset Scale, a unpublished learning outcome scale, the Happiness Scale and the SZTPI-15). The 2013 nationwide data is presently being analyzed.

9:45 am – 10:05 am

Examining the Accessibility, Content, and Perceived Harm of Pro-Eating Disorder Websites

Diana M. Steakley-Freeman, Zach L. Jarvis-Creasey, & Eric D. Wesselmann

Illinois State University

Investigations of online support seeking suggest that online support can provide outlets for individuals dealing with a variety of medical and psychiatric diagnoses (e.g., Stephen et al., 2013). Recent media attention has been brought to the presence of sites that promote eating disorders. Pro-eating disorder sites encourage and support the development, preservation, and maintenance of eating disordered ideas/cognitions, and behaviors (Borzekowski et al., 2010). We selected and and included all blogs, forums, support boards, and web pages that fit the criteria of a pro-eating disorder webpage using specific search terms (e.g proana, promia, pro-ed, etc; duplicated from Borzekowski et al., 2010). Excluding duplicates and irrelevant search results, our search yielded N=96 unique web adresses. Trained undergraduate raters (ICC=.905) coded for the presence of content themes (Control, Success, Perfection, Isolation, Sacrifice, Transformation,

Coping, Deceit, Solidarity, and Revolution) and found significant associations between certain themes and specific content. There were signficantly higher harm ratings for sites that displayed Control, Sacrifice, Deceit, and Solidarity as themes than those that didn't. These findings suggest that there are certain aspects of the sites that are more harmful than others, and opens doors for future experiments.

Does the Association Between "Fat-Talk" and Disordered Eating Depend on Age and Gender: An Examination in Women and Men from their 20's to their 50's

Mirela Tzoneva, Pamela Keel, & Jean Forney

Florida State University

Peers have a significant influence on an individual's behaviors and cognition, especially when it comes to weight and eating. Recently, a phenomenon known as 'fat-talk,' which describes the everyday negative commentary about weight and shape often undertaken by girls and women, has surfaced as a significant element of friendship interaction which has been linked to body dissatisfaction, depression, and disordered eating in females. No study, until this one, had examined the association between fat-talk and disordered eating in a large sample of men and women covering a broad age range. The current study tests the hypothesis that gender and age-related differences in peer groups or the influence of peers on disordered eating could contribute to demographic differences in who is at risk for eating pathology. Exposure to fat-talk was significantly associated with increased disordered eating for both genders. However, women are exposed to more fat-talk, especially in their 20s, and are more vulnerable to its possible negative consequences than men are. These findings underscore a need for intervention programs which target fat-talk in college-age women. In addition, given that fat-talk was associated with increased disordered eating in older women and men, wide-spread efforts to reduce weight stigma should be pursued.

Dissociative Pathways to Aggression in Inner-City Youth

Rashni A. Stanford

Chestnut Hill College

Youth violence remains a public health concern, especially in high violence inner-city communities where youth are especially vulnerable to both victimization and violent delinquency. Preventing violence among youth in these communities is imperative to preventing injury, death and incarceration. Researchers have found that violence and aggression are ordinarily prevented by emotions such as guilt, empathy, and fear. These elements are often missing or underdeveloped in violent offenders. Trauma is also often implicated in the propensity towards violent offending. However, few researchers have identified a specific mechanism linking the lack of guilt, empathy, and fear, to trauma. Dissociation has been proposed by some researchers as a potential mediator of violence in violent offenders, disconnecting individuals from pro-social emotions such as empathy, guilt, and fear. This theory can possibly be applied to inner-city youth, whose social and cultural world might at the same time produce and necessitate the use of dissociative coping skills to survive in inner-city environments where a callous, fearless exterior might prevent further victimization and psychological distress in response to ever present community violence. The psychological, neurological, and cultural phenomenology of dissociation is explored, as well as its relevance to Anderson's 'Code of the Streets.' Forensic, public health, and educational implications for these findings are also outlined.

Room 420-041

11:00 am – 11:20 am

An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis on the Lived Experiences of the Female Kneel-walkers of the Church of the Black Nazarene

Angela Marie A. Bautista, Maria Celina G. Cabigao, & Izza Feline G. Lim

Ateneo de Manila University

Homosexuality has always been seen as a factor that opposes the norms, but in reality, little is known about how it challenges the normative ideals of society. Using interpretative phenomenological analysis through the feminist lens, this research sought out to see how men who have sex with other men challenged the idea of hegemonic masculinity through versatility. Semi-structured interviews with open-ended questions were done to 7 MSM participants. Overall results showed superordinate themes that centered on the (1) experience of misclassification, (2) experience of switching based on sexual partner's needs, (3) experience of concession, (4) experience of performing masculinity, and (5) experience of switching as a form of vulnerability. Through the study, hegemonic masculinity was both challenged and unchallenged by MSM: unchallenged due to their natures as men while challenged in terms of the physical aspect of versatility and incorporating emotions into the sexual act.

11:25 am – 11:45 am

American Muslim Youth Identity

Rania D. Mustafa & Shabnam Javdani

New York University

Experiences of discrimination have been associated with negative general outcomes; however, perceived discrimination can promote heightened awareness, particularly if youth are able to process such experiences in supportive contexts, such as faith-based settings. In the wake of 9/11, these experiences have become a common reality for American Muslim Youth (AMY).

Research suggests that an identity that integrates both American and Muslim aspects of self leads to positive outcomes, including social action. "Integrated" identity was assessed through the extent to which AMY endorse high collective self-esteem in relation to both their American and Muslim groups (i.e., American and Muslim Collective Self Esteem; AMCSE). This study explored two hypotheses: (1) the relationship between perceived discrimination and AMCSE depends on the degree to which AMY participate in religious settings; (2) Higher CSE will be associated with greater social action. Three hundred 18 to 25 year-old self-identified AMY were administered a self-report survey by the Inspiring American Muslim Youth think tank. Participants were recruited from Muslim students associations, mosques, and community based organizations across the United States. A series of hierarchical multiple regressions suggest support for our hypothesis. Higher discrimination was associated with greater AMCSE when AMY reported higher levels of religious participation, and greater AMCSE promoted social action.

11:50 am – 12:10 pm

Experiment Proposal: The Effects of Gossip Valence and Gender of Source on People's Impressions

Felice Katrina Ang, Lavinia Lyka Lopez, Jireh Christi Magayanes, & Ma. Zenaida R. Menorca. Advisor: Asst. Prof. Apryl Mae Parcon

University of the Philippines, Diliman

This experiment aimed to examine the social phenomenon of gossip in terms of the impressions

people might form about the source. The researchers studied the effects of gossip valence and the gender of the source of gossip on the participants' impressions of the source. The researchers used vignettes to simulate a situation between a gossiper, a recipient (in this case, the participant), and the subject of the gossip. To measure source impression, the researchers used a questionnaire that consists of 3 main parts: rating the source of gossip across 14 individual traits, rating the overall impression regarding the source, and rating the credibility of the gossiper's statements. The participants of this experiment were mostly Psychology 101 students from UP Diliman. Results showed that there was a significant effect on the impression of the recipient on the gossiper based on the valence of the gossip while there was none on the gender of the gossiper. There was also no significant interaction between the valence of gossip and the gender of the gossiper.

12:15 pm – 12:35 pm

Emotional Response to Neutral Stimuli: An Exploration of the Facial Feedback Hypothesis

Katarina E. Juarez & Kimi Kogachi

Seattle University

Our objective was to further explore the facial feedback hypothesis. This theory, that facial movements (efference) can influence one's emotional experience, has historically been studied using either positive or negative stimuli. We used neutral stimuli to see if facial efference is effective in influencing emotion in the absence of stimuli that prompt an emotional response. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three efference conditions created by holding a chopstick – forced smile (chopstick between teeth), forced frown (chopstick between lips), or neutral (chopstick in nondominant hand). Participants were then shown 5 neutral images, each for 6 seconds, via PowerPoint. They then rated the images on 11-

point Likert scales, from 0 (⊠ extreme sadness) to 10 (⊠ extreme happiness), indicating what emotion the image was expressing. Results showed that those whose facial expressions were manipulated into a smile perceived the neutral images significantly more favorably than those who had a neutral or frowning facial expression. A deeper understanding of the relationship between facial efference and emotions could lead to simple, alternative, short-term treatments for mood and anxiety disorders.

Room 380-380C

11:00 am – 11:20 am

The Role of Visual Attention in Language Development and Emotional Discrimination

Scott Johnson, Tawny Tsang, & Erin Park

University of California, Los Angeles

Background: Infants prefer to look at faces shortly after birth. While it is known that this early visual bias is foundational for learning about the social and communicative information afforded by faces, less is known about how changes in visual attention for specific facial features support early social cognition. The current study investigates the adaptive value behind relative increases in mouth looking among 6-12 month old infants. We hypothesize that mouth looking benefits language development and emotion discrimination skills. Participants: Healthy, full-term infants between 6-12 months of age were recruited for the study. Methods: Infants were administered a developmental assessment and participated in two eye-tracking tasks. The Mullen Scales of Early Learning determined verbal functioning. A visual search task gauged emotion discriminability, in which infants had to identify a target emotional face (e.g. happy, sad, fearful, or surprise). A free-viewing task measured infant's eye movements as

they watched videos of a woman engaging in infant-directed speech.

Preliminary results: Data from 10 infants show positive relations between proportion of fixations directed to the mouth and verbal functioning; and time spent looking at the face and performance on the visual search task.

11:25 am – 11:45 am

The Effect of a Ritual and Instrumental Stance on Math Performance

James W. Stigler, Ph. D., Karen B. Givvin, Ph. D., & Haley S. McNamara

University of California, Los Angeles

A growing body of research on imitative behavior has demonstrated a tendency in humans to over-copy, or copy causally irrelevant items from a modeled action sequence (Horner & Whiten, 2005; Olguin & Tomasello, 1993). Over copying can be reduced with intervention, such as by providing explanations for irrelevant behaviors (Meltzoff, 1988) or manipulating the verbal framing of a task (Legare, Whitehouse, Herrmann, Wen, 2013). In this study, we investigated how slight variations in framing during a math lesson can alter students' imitative behavior on subsequent tasks. We used the Zaption platform to turn a Kahn Academy mathematics video into two, interactive learning objects, each containing a variety of causally irrelevant rituals. Participants in condition 1 received ritually framed task instructions and prompts (e.g., "Watch each step closely") and participants in condition 2 received instrumentally framed task instructions and prompts (e.g., "Try and understand each step"). Individuals in both conditions completed an identical posttest. Pilot data collected through Amazon's Mechanical Turk revealed a trend toward significance, in which students in the ritual condition copied a higher total number and variety of irrelevant rituals than those in the instrumental condition.

11:25 am – 11:45 am

Does context matter?: Examining Correlation between Ethnic Identity, School Belonging and Mental Health in Different School Ethnic Context

Lei Feng, Casey Knifsend, Hannah Schacter, & Jaana Juvonen

University of California, Los Angeles

Despite the growing number of the biracial (or multi-ethnic) individuals within the overall population, little is known about school factors that protect this specific population's well-being. The present study examines the sense of safety of multi-ethnic students in urban middle schools. We hypothesized that multi-ethnic students feel safer in school settings that are diverse (they are less likely to stand out) and where they perceive more students like them (i.e. multi-ethnic). A total of 800 multi-ethnic students from 20 public middle schools in California completed self-reported measures of safety and perceived victimization. Results demonstrate that greater diversity in schools is associated with higher levels of safety and less victimization, but the perceived percentage of multi-ethnic peers was not significant. Findings highlight the overall ethnic diversity of the schools as a protective factor of multi-ethnic youth.

12:15 pm – 12:35 pm

Emotional Support and Student Outcomes in Kindergarten and First Grade: An Ecological Approach

Sophie P. Barnes, Erin O'Connor, & Meghan P. McCormick

New York University

Research suggests that classroom emotional support benefits children's academic and behavioral outcomes. Consistent with these findings, schools across the country are implementing standards to support students'

social-emotional and academic development. Yet, few studies have examined whether these effects differ across time and vary based on developmental contexts (kindergarten versus first grade), within populations of low-income urban students.

Employing an ecological framework, the current study used multi-informant data on 209 Black and Hispanic students from 120 classrooms in 22 New York City public schools to: (1) explore differences in emotional support between kindergarten and first grade classrooms, (2) examine how emotional support predicted changes in student behaviors and academic achievement across the school year, and (3) investigate whether these relations differed by grade. Key measures included observed emotional support, math and reading achievement, and behavior problems.

Results revealed significantly less emotional support in first grade classrooms relative to kindergarten. Emotional support predicted increased math and reading achievement and decreased behavior problems across the school year, regardless of grade. Findings suggest that emotional support is important for academic and behavioral outcomes in both kindergarten and first grade. Implications for policy and social-emotional learning interventions targeted to low-income urban schools will be discussed.

Room 380-380X

11:00 am – 11:20 am

Whatever Tweaks Your Beak: The Effect of LED Wavelength Variations on the Discrimination of Magnetic Inclination in Homing Pigeons (Columba livia)

Stephanie Davis, Merissa Acerbi, Verner Bingman, & Cordula Mora

Bowling Green State University

Homing pigeons are able to return to their loft from distant and unfamiliar places and have become one of the main model species to study avian navigation. To determine direction during homing, pigeons possess a magnetic compass. This compass is an inclination compass measuring the angle between the magnetic field vector and the Earth's surface. The objective of this study was to determine whether the homing pigeon's magnetic compass is light-mediated as it has been previously suggested for migratory birds. Six pigeons, walking inside a circular arena whilst attached to a horizontal tracker arm, were required to solve a spatial task based on magnetic inclination cues to obtain a food reward. The pigeons were able to discriminate between the feeders associated with different inclination values under green and blue wavelengths of light. They were, however, not able to do so under red wavelengths of light, when their mean discrimination performance fell to chance level (50%), as it did during control sessions, for which the magnetic coils were turned off. This result further supports the notion of a light-mediated avian magnetic compass based on a radical-process in the retina of the eye with cryptochrome as the candidate receptor molecule.

11:25 am – 11:45 am

Using Multiple-Choice Tests to Potentiate Learning

Katelyn R. Hargreaves, Carole L. Yue, & Elizabeth Ligon Bjork

University of California, Los Angeles

Students' preferred method of studying is to re-read material; furthermore, many feel that looking over an outline or study guide is the best thing to do before re-reading. Sometimes, however, instructors want to give practice tests, rather than an outline/study guides, before a second reading. Our research asks which practice produces the greater learning benefit from that second reading. Participants read two passages twice (one on the solar system and one on ferrets), and either took a

multiple-choice test or studied an outline between their first and second reading of a given passage. Participants who studied an outline between re-readings of their first passage (say, solar system) then took a multiple-choice test between re-readings of their second passage (ferrets), and vice versa, with order of passages and intervening activity counterbalanced across subjects. Then, participants took a final cued-recall test on both passages. We expect final-test performance to reveal that learning is enhanced when a second reading is preceded by a multiple-choice test versus study of an outline, which will have important implications for how students can optimize their study activities.

11:50 am – 12:10 pm

The role of miR-495 in regulating motivation to self-administer cocaine through suppression of addiction-related gene expression in rats

Colton D. Smith, Ryan M. Bastle, Nora Perrone-Bizzozero, & Janet L. Neisewander

Arizona State University & University of New Mexico

MicroRNAs are non-coding RNAs that regulate gene expression through post-transcriptional suppression of target mRNAs. Drug abuse researchers believe that dysregulation of microRNAs may play a role in the development of drug addiction. MiR-495 is a microRNA that is highly expressed in reward-related brain regions, including the nucleus accumbens (NAcc), is predicted to target several genes previously implicated in drug addiction, and is downregulated in the NAcc following cocaine administration. Therefore, we predict that increasing miR-495 levels in the NAcc will decrease cocaine-abuse related behaviors by suppressing addiction-related gene expression. In the present study, adult male rats were trained to lever press for intravenous cocaine on a fixed ratio (FR) 5 reinforcement schedule. Then a lentiviral

vector overexpressing either miR-495 or GFP (control) was infused into the NAcc. Rats were then tested on an FR5 schedule across multiple cocaine doses and on a progressive ratio (PR) schedule where the response demand for each successive reinforce increases exponentially within the session. MiR-495 overexpression had no effect on the FR dose response function, but did reduce intake on a PR schedule. These results suggest miR-495 in the NAcc selectively regulates genes involved in motivation to self-administer cocaine, a key component of drug addiction.

12:15 pm – 12:35 pm

The Effects of Mitigating Factors on Public Opinions Towards Juvenile Delinquency

Jeanean B. Naqvi

University of California, Los Angeles

Previous research on public opinions towards juvenile delinquency have shown peers and family (environmental factors) to be perceived as among the main causes of juvenile delinquency. In addition, recent neuroscientific research suggest that adolescents' brain immaturity (neurological factors) may also be a cause of juvenile delinquency. Attribution theory was used to study how these prominent factors seem to mitigate, or lessen, the responsibility placed on a juvenile offender. A pretest-posttest online survey design was employed to examine whether participants' opinions about the causes of a juvenile criminal act, as well as their emotional and social responses, would be affected by the presence of information regarding environmental and neurological causal factors. The information given resulted in participants citing these mitigating factors as important causes of the criminal act (environmental factors: $t(57)=-4.37$, $p=.00$; neurological factors: $t(61)=-2.14$, $p=.04$). Additionally, participants showed more sympathy (environmental: $t(57)=-2.20$, $p=.03$; neurological: $t(61)=-2.21$, $p=.03$) and less anger (environmental: $t(57)=2.73$, $p=.01$; neurological: $t(61)=3.08$,

p=.00) toward the juvenile offender. Should knowledge of neurological factors become more widespread, criminal judgments (and attitudes towards juvenile sentencing in particular) may be affected in the future.

Room 380-380Y

11:00 am – 11:20 am

The Effects of Digital Based Learning and Traditional Based Learning on Digital and Traditional Reading Evaluation Using an ACT® Prose Fiction Reading Test

Angela Du

Yosemite High School, CA

This experiment is designed to investigate the effects of a digitally based learning environment and a traditional based learning environment on reading interpretation using an ACT® Prose Fiction reading test. The traditional (n=15) and digital (n=9) groups consisted of 24 predominantly Caucasian, native English speaking, high school students between the ages of 16-18, currently enrolled in a college preparatory psychology class. Students attend either a digital or traditional school and both are from a rural mountain area in Central California. Participants were obtained as part of a randomized purposive sample because of certain characteristics that were required between the control and experimental group participants. In the first test, a traditional (paper) version was administered to the students in a traditionally based learning environment. In the second test, an online version was presented to the students enrolled in a digitally based learning environment. The independent variable was the digital or traditional learning environment, and the dependent variable was the score received on the reading tests. A one tailed t-test demonstrated that there was a significant difference at the p < 0.005 level, which shows traditional based

learning has a positive impact on ACT® Prose Fiction reading test scores.

11:25 am – 11:45 am

The Self's Worse Critic: Self and Observer Discrepancy in Public Speaking Anxiety Pre and Post Exposure

Joyce Cheng, Andrea Niles, & Michelle G. Craske

University of California, Los Angeles

Negative bias about social performance is a key factor in social anxiety disorder, and people with public speaking anxiety (PSA) under-rate their performance compared to objective observers. Exposure therapy effectively reduces PSA, but it is unclear whether exposure also reduces negative bias. The present study examined whether exposure therapy reduced the discrepancy between self and observer performance ratings in participants with PSA. Participants gave 1-minute speeches in front of a small audience and rated their performance using a questionnaire before and after completing speech exposures. Objective observers watched video of the speeches and rated performance using the same questionnaire. We found a main effect of Time such that performance ratings increased following exposure for self and observers (p<.001), and a main effect of Rater such that, compared to observers, participants underrated their own performance across both time points (p<.001). The Time by Rater interaction was not significant (p=.94). Results suggest that exposure alone may not be sufficient to reduce cognitive bias in PSA, and further intervention, such as cognitive restructuring, may be necessary.

11:50 am – 12:10 pm

The Relationship Between Levels of Stress and Children's Anxiety Symptoms

Joshua McKinney & Denise A. Chavira

University of California, Los Angeles

Previous research suggests a relationship between mothers and children's anxiety levels, and lower stress levels in mothers may protect against childhood anxiety (Anderson, 2007). This study examined the relationship between parental stress and children's anxiety. Sixty-three children, who had at least one anxiety disorder and were between the ages of 8 and 13, participated with their parents. Parents rated their stress using the Parental Stress Index Short Form (Abidin, 1995) and children's anxiety symptoms were rated using parent and child reports from the Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (Birmaher et al., 1999) and a semi-structured interview. Findings suggest a positive relationship between parenting stress and parent report of child anxiety, especially for social phobia, separation anxiety, and generalized anxiety (r = .39-.50). Using diagnostic variables, levels of parental stress were highest among children with a social phobia diagnosis and most apparently on the Parent-child dysfunctional interaction subscale, F (4,58) = 4.15, p = .005. These results suggest a particular need for interventions on social phobia when addressing the relationship between parents and children's anxiety.

12:15 pm – 12:35 pm

Findings from a Drug Court Program of Female Offenders with Co-Occurring Disorders

Mara J. Richman, Kathleen Moore, PhD, Blake Barrett, MSPH, & M. Scott Young, PhD

Kalamazoo College & University of South Florida

Female offenders are known to have a history of addiction to prescription medication. Previous evaluation reports show success of these offenders in graduating from drug court; however, success of female co-occurring offenders in drug court has not yet been analyzed. The present study examined history of trauma, mental health symptomatology, and substance abuse frequency of female drug court offenders with prescription drug abuse issues. This analysis included 102 female drug court offenders evaluated under a prior SAMHSA grant-funded to Pinellas County Adult Drug Court in Florida entitled "Women Empowered to Cope with Addictions to Narcotics" (WeCan!). Measures included substance abuse and mental health symptomatology using the Global Assessment of Individual Need (GAIN) at baseline, six month, and twelve month follow up. Additionally, interviews conducted with drug court key stakeholders were used to inform the quantitative data. Findings from a repeated measures ANOVA showed mental health symptomatology significantly decreased from baseline to six- and twelve-month follow up (p < .01). Key stakeholder interviews revealed success with the WeCan! program and provided insight into female mental health issues. Implications and suggestions for further research for drug court procedures and treatment are discussed including more co-occurring specific care.

All poster presentations are in the Math Courtyard

The Computational Consequences of Noninvasive Electrical Stimulation on Humans' Audio-Visual Perception

Austin J. S. Clark, Brian Odegaard, Megan A. K. Peters, & Ladan Shams, Ph.D.

University of California, Los Angeles

When a ventriloquist's puppet speaks, we experience the voice as coming from the puppet, not the puppeteer. This phenomenon demonstrates multi-sensory spatial integration, which can be quantified via Bayesian inference – a mathematical framework describing how the brain uses incoming information to create the integrated perceptual experience we have of the world (Körding et al., 2007). It has also been shown that noninvasive electrical stimulation (anodal transcranial direct current stimulation; a-tDCS) can improve visual and auditory perception (e.g., Antal et al., 2001). While the physiological basis of tDCS is known, no studies have examined its perceptual consequences from a computational standpoint. In this study, participants complete a two-session audio-visual localization task while receiving active or sham stimulation (counterbalanced by session). Preliminary data suggests that a-tDCS causes behavioral shifts in both visual-only and bi-modal trials, corresponding to decreased variance in the model's visual components. This study is the first computational modeling investigation of tDCS, bringing new insight into the functional consequences of external modulation of cortex in perception.

Exploring the Sense of Belongingness of Filipinos within the Context of a Basic Ecclesial Community

Jan Jacob B. Carpio, Ma. Joyce B. Macaraig, Michaela C. Marteja, Hana Colina S. Olmillo

University of the Philippines

The necessity to conduct a preliminary exploratory research on communities within the context of the Roman Catholic religion has been deemed important in the understanding of Filipino social interaction. Moreover, there is scanty research on how a person sees his/herself as part of a catholic community in a predominantly Christian country like the Philippines. This study, which utilized the existence of Basic Ecclesial Communities across the archipelago, investigates the formation of a sense of belongingness among people from various age groups in one community. Data was gathered from a defined basic ecclesial community under the Roman Catholic diocese of Cubao, Philippines in a span of two months using participant observation backed up by semi-structured interviews on twelve individuals selected via a multistage sampling design. Domain and categorical analyses reveal that the recognition of membership, family, peer, recognition of self as part of the community and giving importance to the community's collective experience comprise the sense of belongingness among the different age groups. Lastly, the Filipino word "kasama" springs out as the over-arching theme of the study and the potential translation of the term "sense of belongingness" in the Filipino language. (The research is originally written in Filipino)

The Role of Self-Perceived Success and Internal Goodness in Altruistic Behavior

Serena De Stefani, James F. Cornwell, & E. Tory Higgins

Columbia University

The latest research on prosocial behavior has investigated how implicit cognition influences the

likelihood of helping. We hypothesized that a promotion-oriented person behaves altruistically given a high level of self-perceived personal success, and egoistically given a high level of self-perceived internal goodness.

College students (N= 129) were asked to remember a personal episode of self-sacrificial altruism, carried out in terms of either promotion- (incurring a loss to help someone achieve a gain) or prevention- (renouncing a gain to help someone satisfy a need) framed action. After completing a task, and being told the study was over, the students were asked to volunteer for future research. We measured the participants' self-perceived success in the task, their sense of internal goodness and their likelihood to volunteer. Following the promotion induction the participants perceived volunteering as virtuous, while following the prevention induction they perceived it as dutiful (t(122) = -2.47, p = 0.014) . Within a "virtue" frame, the higher the participants' success, the more likely they were to volunteer (OR = 1.58, z = 1.71, p = 0.087). Conversely the higher their sense of internal goodness, the less likely they were to volunteer (OR = 0.23, z = -2.18, p = 0.029).

The Role of Norepinephrine in the Dentate Gyrus of the Hippocampus during a Delayed-Non-Match-to-Position Task Involving Pattern Separation

Sarah M. Gomes, Stephanie L. Grella, & Diano F. Marrone

Wilfrid Laurier University & McKnight Brain Institute University of Arizona

Contextual information is represented in the hippocampus through recruitment of distinct neurons. The phenomenon by which different contexts produce different activation patterns is termed "pattern separation", and is contingent on the integrity of the dentate gyrus (DG) within the hippocampus. Norepinephrine (NE), naturally released in the DG in response to novelty, forces memory systems to switch from retrieval to encoding to incorporate "novel" information by resetting activation patterns, despite placement in the same context twice. Thus, we hypothesize that NE prior to encoding facilitates memory, while NE following encoding and prior to retrieval impairs rather than improves memory. In a radial 12-arm maze, rats learned to obtain a reward from one arm of the maze (encoding) and 10 min later were given a choice between the previously rewarded arm and a new arm (retrieval). As distance between arms narrowed, the task became more DG-dependent. The β-adrenergic agonist isoproterenol and the antagonist propranolol were infused bilaterally into the DG prior to encoding or retrieval for 2 (DG dependent) and 5 (DG independent) arm separations. Prior to encoding, we expect NE agonism will improve performance, while NE antagonism will impair performance. Opposite results are expected from NE administered prior to retrieval.

The Effects of Emoticons and Repeated Letters in Texting on the Impression of Romantic Interest

Janssen M. Kotah, Tiara Maira P. Malit, Jose Luminoso P. Ramos, Francesca Ysabel D. Rosas, Kevin R. Sese, & Apryl Mae Parcon

University of the Philippines, Diliman

Thanks to advancements in technology, it is now easier for people to communicate with each other through SMS or text messaging. However, cues usually present in face-to-face conversations are often lacking in this type of communication. This research aimed to find out if a certain cue, namely romantic interest, could be perceived by people through SMS using emoticons and words spelled with repeated letters. Four emoticon conditions (no smiley, :), :P, :>) and three repeated letter conditions (no repeated, one repeated, four repeated letters) were used in a 4x3 mixed factorial design. The researchers predicted that the conditions with a ':>' smiley and the most repeated letters would yield the highest impression

of romantic interest. Data was obtained through questionnaires answered by 99 undergraduate college students taking a Psychology 101 course. Participants were asked to rate simulated text message conversations based on a scale of romantic interest. Results showed that there was a significant main effect in smiley usage on the perception of romantic interest, $F_{(3, 96)} = 68.947$, $r = .418$, as well as interaction effects between the two factors, $F_{(6,96)} = 2.136$, $r = .043$. No main effect for the repeated letters, $F_{(2,96)} = 1.689$, $r = .034$, was found.

The Importance of Believing Instead of Assuming - Investigating the effect of plausibility of information on the extent of its use in decision-making, under instruction to assume information is true

Muthukumaran Amalanand, Marcus Ng, & Eddie Tong

Raffles Institution (Junior College)

Across multiple domains, decision-making often involves seemingly implausible information which one is made to assume is true. Yet this assumption might not register, leading to imperfect decisions. We investigate the effects of plausibility of information on the extent of its use in decision-making, when told to assume the information is true. 30 scenarios involving decision-making were chosen. Each scenario was paired with 2 different statements, with each statement providing scenario-specific information that would favor one decision over the other. 35 Junior-College students ranked all 60 statements, 2 per scenario, for plausibility. They were then presented with the individual scenarios, given 1 of the 2 scenario-specific statements and told to assume that the statement is true. After choosing a decision for each scenario, and after all 30 scenarios had been completed, the process was repeated with the other scenario-specific statement. Since the information provided by the statement favors one decision over the other, the use of that

information is measured through decisions made in the scenario. Within-scenario and between-scenario analyses were then conducted, and a significant main effect of the perceived plausibility of the information in the statement on the use of that information in decision-making is expected to be found. A mechanism combining cognitive dissonance and the availability heuristic is proposed to explain this observed effect, and the application of the observed effect of plausibility in helping explain imperfect decisions observed in previous studies is discussed.

Understanding the Role of Fan Clubs in Shortening Fan-Idol Distances

Mika Felice P. Ayson, Nicole Andrea C. Lanip, & Maxine Lourraine T. Ty

University of the Philippines, Diliman

While previous studies focused on stereotypes of fans as crazy and obsessed individuals, this study compared the norms and dynamics between Filipino fan clubs of a local singer, and of a Korean popular group. It was hypothesized that differences in group dynamics would be brought about by differences in geographical distances. Five to ten members each of Popsters, a fan club of Filipino singer Sarah Geronimo, and Soshified PH, a fan club of K-pop group Girls' Generation, participated in a focus group discussion. Using KJ analysis, it was determined that as individuals, members of both groups have the same level of intensity, as defined by Stever's framework. It was revealed that each fan club had a role in shortening a particular kind of distance. Popsters, serving as a filter that only accepts dedicated fans, aims to protect and support their idol, thus establishing exclusive connections between fan and idol and shortening psychological distance. On the other hand, Soshified PH, serving as a propagator, aims to unite all Filipino fans by holding non-exclusive events that widen their fan base, thereby increasing the chances of having Philippine-held concerts and shortening physical distance.

Teacher Self-Efficacy in K-12: The Dimensions Student Engagement and Instructional Strategies along with the Attitudes towards Innovative Pedagogical Approaches

Tiara Maria P. Malit, Amanda Danielle G. Oreta, Therese N. Ravina, Ma. Patricia R. Riego de Dios, & Jessica Catrina Sta. Isabel

University of the Philippines, Diliman

The topic of the study is the student engagement and instructional strategies dimensions of teacher self-efficacy and the attitude of the teacher towards the innovative pedagogical approach under the K-12 system in public schools. Using a descriptive perspective, the researchers aim to describe the aforementioned dimensions along with the attitudes of the teacher towards the innovative pedagogical approach in the context of K-12, which is newly implemented in the Philippines. Participant observation was done, together with semi-structured interviews with teachers. Questionnaires were also given out to students. It was found that, on the whole, the teacher self-efficacy of teachers in public schools in the context of K-12 is high, and for them, its implementation is important for the Philippines. As Bandura (1986) stated, own experiences, others' experiences and verbal persuasion were found to have contributed to teacher self-efficacy. Using various methods of analysis, these similarities among teachers were seen as a result of the similarity in context. There were also differences found in their experiences of these, seen to be due to training, or the lack thereof, and the number of years in the field of teaching -- both of which are differential variables of the study.

The Connection between the Categories of the Relationships of Kapwa and the Forms of Mattering: An Indigenization of Mattering in the Context of the CICL based on the Frequency of Visits

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This pretest study sought to indigenize the Western concept of mattering by looking into children in conflict with the law's (CICL) understanding and experience of it based on whether they treated each other as Ibang Tao ("not one of us") or Hindi Ibang Tao ("one of us"), as well as whether the concept of mattering could be connected to the frequency of family visits the CICL received. Mattering is the perception that a person is significant to the world and to those around the person. Kapwa, on the other hand, is the Filipino concept of a shared identity between the self and other people and has two categories: Ibang Tao and Hindi Ibang Tao. The methods employed were: participant observation, interview with 15 participants, and administration of a questionnaire to 50 participants with ages ranging from 15-17. The results showed no significant relationship between the frequency of visits and the CICL's understanding of mattering. The researchers also found out that, unlike in the Western concept, one has to consider someone Hindi Ibang Tao for that person to have an effect on one's mattering. The word that the CICL felt best represented mattering in their context was pagmamahal, or love.

Online Social Interaction, Self-estem and Loneliness, Predictors of Cyber Dependence among Young Filipino Adolescents

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Miriam College, Philippines

Cyber psychology is a new field in the Philippines and is becoming more evident because of the increasing number of adolescent Internet users.

This study aims to determine whether online social interaction, self-esteem, and loneliness are predictors of cyber dependence among young Filipino adolescents. A sample of 296 third and fourth year high school students from three schools in Quezon City answered two Filipino scales, Cyber Dependency Scale and Online Sociability Scale, and two standardized scales, UCLA Loneliness Scale and Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale. Standard multiple linear regression found that the three variables significantly predict cyber dependence (r= .511, F(3, 277) =32.63, p<.0005), accounting for 26.1% of the total variability in cyber dependency scores. Two hypothesized predictors, online social interaction (t=8.443, p=.000) and self-esteem (t=-5.253, p=.000) are confirmed as significant predictors of cyber dependence. Online social interaction contributed 19 percent and self-esteem, 7 percent to the variability of cyber dependency scores. These two variables are moderate predictors of cyber dependency. Filipino young adolescents stay online for long periods of hours to connect with friends and family and accomplish school work. The young adolescents who have low self-esteem tend to engage more in online activities possibly to increase their self-esteem.

The Struggles of the Few: On Experiential Avoidance, Internalized Homophobia, and Depression in the Context of Coming Out

Shannon Leigh P. Azares, Young Kwoang Eum, & Gavielle Krista E. Mondano

Ateneo de Manila University

A sequential mixed method design was used to examine the role of experiential avoidance (EA) between internalized homophobia (IH) and depression in the developmental process of sexual minorities. Mediation analysis of the quantitative data gathered from 116 gay men and lesbian women showed a partial and inverse mediation between IH and depression via EA. Critical case sampling was used to pursue further qualitative analysis (2 gay men and 2 lesbian women having

the highest and lowest symptoms of depression per category). Results indicated that depressive symptoms develop when the individual is unable to regulate the stress of internalized social stigma against one's sexual identity before coming out. EA plays a vital role in the acceptance of one's self as it helps the individual superintend the stress attached to gradually accepting one's sexual identity. Furthermore, the qualitative data suggested that acceptance of one's self can entail negative implications, especially for lesbian women. Existing gender roles and social norms affected the lesbian women's self-actualization as doing so would mean accepting that they will be unable to give a family to their partner. As a result, the necessity of coming out is questioned which then leads to higher chances of developing depression.

Describing the Empowerment Process of the Members of a Filipino Organization for Elderly Gay Men Based on Cattaneo and Chapman's Empowerment Process Model

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University of the Philippines

This research addresses the standing need for representation of elderly gay men in academic literature and sheds light on their plight. As such, the goal of the research is to describe the empowerment process of elderly gay Filipino men based on Cattaneo and Chapman's (2010) Empowerment Process Model, as appropriated in the Filipino context. Participant observation, in-depth semi-structured interview, and the questionnaire method were used to gather data. For the participant observation, all members of said organization present per session comprised the sample. For the interview, fifteen (15) members were randomly sampled. Finally for the questionnaire method, fifty (50) neighbors were sampled by proximity. The results revealed that the model generally works in the Filipino context.

It should be noted, however, that not all participants are able to articulate their goals as necessitated by the first stage of the model. Because Filipino society is highly interdependent, the results suggest that the factors that significantly influenced the empowerment process are interpersonal relationships (e.g., family, friends, and membership in the organization). While the research is intended as a pretest, triangulation of gathered data and the use of Sikolohiyang Pilipino (Filipino Psychology) contributed to the validity of the results.

Construction and Validation of the Panukat ng Delicadeza

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The study aimed to construct a reliable and valid scale that measures an individual's delicadeza. Panukat ng Delicadeza was initially a 50-item scale administered to 339 participants with ages 19 to 60 years old (Cronbach's alpha=.901). The participants came from the academe, government and corporate settings. Exploratory Factor Analysis was used for both extraction of components and item deletion. The first component is Reputasyon at Respeto, while Internal na Motibasyon and Pakikibagay are rooted from internal and external motivated conformity. The deletion of items yielded a reliable 42-item scale with a Cronbach's alpha of .896. The scale shows concurrent validity, as seen through the significant relationship between Public Self-Consciousness Scale and all components of PnD. However, for the convergent validity, Self-Monitoring Scale was found to have a significant relationship only with Internal na Motibasyon; while the Panukat ng Maligoy na Pagpapahayag yielded no significant relationship with any of the PnD components. Hence, the scale lacks convergent validity. There is also a lack of known-groups validity based on the comparison of PnD scores of the young adults (20-25 years old) and middle adults (50-55 years old). In conclusion, PnD is a reliable and valid scale that needs further validation.

Construction and Validation of the Bahala na Scale

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The Bahala Na Scale (BNS) aimed to measure the Bahala Na (Come What May) trait of Filipinos. An initial 107 items were administered to college students from different schools in Metro Manila. Principal factor analysis was conducted and four factors emerged from the original Bahala Na Scale (BNS) items. For the validation study, a sample of 400 Filipino college students from four different universities and colleges in Metro Manila were requested to participate. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used to confirm the factor structure of BNS. Only three-factor structure was confirmed by CFA (Belief in higher being, Fatalism and Determination in the face of uncertainty). The final BNS is a 5-point Likert Scale which consists of 15 items written in Filipino. It has an internal consistency of .834 which indicates high reliability based on the standard criterion of .80. The convergent validity shows that the scale has a significant correlation with Personal Belief Scale and the New General Self-Efficacy Scale.

Discursive Construction of Identities in Cyberbullying: An Analysis of Comments in Infamous Viral Videos

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This study examined cyberbullying. Previous studies have looked at the causes of and effects of cyberbullying, but never the event itself. For this

study, the discursive construction of identities of the participants in cyberspace were examined. Discourse analysis was used to analyze the comments placed under the videos and news articles featuring C. L. and Amalayer, two relatively unknown Filipinos until their videos were featured in news reports and became viral on the internet. As a result, they received massive negative attention from the internet community. The nature of cyberbullying discourse revealed that targets are exposed and made more accessible to the public to facilitate cyberbullying, in contrast to obscuring them from external intervention. The results showed that the participants do not actually construct identities for themselves as they take part in cyberbullying, as a function of maintaining their anonymity. Instead, they draw from the acts and information made available about their target, and subsequently place them as unacceptable against the wider cultural normative discourses. These results imply a shift in burden of responsibility such that in order to mitigate and prevent cyberbullying, potential victims must exercise responsible conduct and control of personal information.

Friendships among Fag Hags and Hag Fags: Reciprocity, Self-Disclosure, and Social Support

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Miriam College, Philippines

This qualitative study examined the factors that affect the friendships of Filipino fag hags and hag fags focusing on the elements of friendship through the concepts of reciprocity, self-disclosure and social support. Five fag hag-hag fag pairs were selected through the snowball sampling technique. The results were generated through individual semi-structured interviews and analyzed through content analysis. Findings revealed that respect and knowledge of their limitations were significant attributes to their friendship. Fag hags serve as the bridge to the heterosexual society enabling the hag fags to manifest qualities more congruent to heterosexual norms. Conflicts in their friendship are resolved through talking about the issue when both are calm. Through their friendship, one guides the other to make good decisions that pertain to their families, careers and relationships. However, even if they fully trust each other, there were still areas in their personal life that they did not disclose. The fag hags were more inclined in sharing aspects of themselves compared to the hag fag. Family and friends, though not approving initially, eventually encouraged their friendship. In fact, the pairs considered each other as part of their respective families.

The Lived Experience of Avenging for a Family Member among Prisoners who Lost a Family Member through Murder

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This research examined the lived experiences of avenging for a family member among prisoners who lost a family member through murder. Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) was utilized as the lens to explore patterns of meaning-making of the experience. Rich and detailed explorations of three individual cases were used as an illustration. Data analysis of idiographic accounts resulted to themes focusing on the prisoners' (1) experiences of violent loss in the family and the process of victimization as belonging in a structure, (2) experiences of committing murder through the process of restoration of perceived equity, and (3) experiences of life in prison and the process of victimization as disconnected from a structure. Theoretical and practical reflections of lived experiences embedded in contexts and across time are discussed. A call for a phenomenologically-guided intervention is needed in order to attempt to prevent murder as a means of avenging or to

counsel a person with no guilt after committing murder.

The Effect of Faking Good and Faking Bad on Students' Perceptions of the Social Desirability of Perfectionism

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The present study is examining students' perceptions of the social desirability of perfectionism as judged by their professors and peers. One hundred and eighty undergraduate psychology students will be randomly assigned to condition (judgments from professors/fake good image, judgments from peers/fake good image, judgments from professors/fake bad image, judgments from peers/fake bad image, judgments from professors/honest answers, and judgments from peers/honest answers) and then given special instructions before completing a shortened form of Hewitt and Flett's (1991) Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, which asks participants to indicate their level of agreement with each statement on a rating scale from one (strongly disagree) to seven (strongly agree). The statements measure the degree to which participants exhibit tendencies toward each of the three forms of multidimensional perfectionism (self-oriented, other-oriented, and socially prescribed). It is hypothesized that participants in the fake good conditions will perceive of all forms of perfectionism as more socially desirable than participants in the control and fake bad conditions. It is also expected that participants in the peer judgment conditions will perceive of socially prescribed perfectionism as more desirable than participants in the professor judgment conditions.

Transmission of the Social Representations of the Pork Barrel Scam Across Low and Middle Socio-economic Statuses

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Information regarding controversial topics like scam can be transmitted in a group through gossip. A group tries to understand a unique phenomenon using the information they have and thus creates social representations. Researchers hypothesized that there would be a difference in the social representations of scam across socio-economic statuses (SES). Participants of this study included ten individuals from the low and middle SES. Three per each SES were part of a group as they were from the same workplace. They were interviewed regarding their views on scams, specifically the Pork Barrel Scam, their knowledge regarding the aforementioned scam, and their sources of information. The researchers then conducted thematic analysis on the gathered data and five themes emerged: (1) people involved in the Pork Barrel Scam, (2) politics in scam, (3) media, (4) point of view, and (5) social implications and consequences of scam. Results indicate that although the participants anchoring were the same, objectification differed across SES. Moreover, similarities and differences in the sources of information were also noted. Implications of these were further discussed.

Bullying, Victim, and Aggressor: Past Experience versus Current Behavior

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Bullying is the most common type of violence in American schools, and the consequences can persist into adulthood, affecting school achievement, prosocial skills, and psychological well-being for both victims and bullies. The current study examined whether past experience with bullying affects how likely college students are to intervene when someone they know is bullied. 120 college students (50 males, 70 females) completed a questionnaire that assessed their past experience with physical and relational

aggression. They then read a scenario that asked them to imagine someone was spreading vicious rumors about a member of their current campus group. Next, they decided whether they would intervene by contacting the aggressor, the victim, or both. Over 95% of participants reported some past experience as both aggressor and victim. Over half the participants said they would intervene by contacting both victim and bully. However, contrary to the hypothesis, past victimization experience did not increase the likelihood of intervening. In fact, past experience scores tended to be somewhat lower for those who intervened. The only significant past experience predictor was that those who chose not to intervene at all tended to have more experience as a bully and less as a victim.

A Research Study on the Factors Affecting Academic Engagement of Students in the Open High School Program of Marikina High School

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The Open High School Program (OHSP) is a government project that caters to the education of students who have limited access to education on a daily basis. This is brought about by the need to work in order to support themselves, early pregnancy, and health issues. The goal of the study is to further understand the factors that affect the academic engagement of these students. The participants of the study include students from grade 7 to 4th year high school (n=57). Three methods were used: systematic observation, interview, and questionnaire. It was observed that the most engaged students belong to the 7th grade, a category that arose due to the K-12 program recently launched by the Department of Education in the Philippines (mean=3.35). The most common reason for enrolling in OHSP is the need to work (mode=31). It was established that majority of the students claim that the

information they learn in OHSP is sufficient for daily living (mode=53) and would prefer this method of education if given the opportunity to choose (mode=45).

Ethnicity and Motivation: An Intervention to Reduce Stereotype Threat in Latino College Students

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When students belong to ethnic groups about which there are negative stereotypes, strongly identify with their ethnicity, and are in the minority, they often view their academic achievement as separate from their ethnic identity (Armenta, 2010; Guyll et al., 2010). However, research shows that brief interventions can alter this trend (Oyserman, Terry, & Bybee, 2002; Walton & Cohen, 2008). We designed two interventions, letter writing and imagining the future self, to reduce the effects of negative stereotypes.

College students were randomly assigned to one of three conditions (letter-writing, future self, and control) and completed surveys and Implicit Attitudes Tests (IAT) before and after completing one of the intervention tasks. Participants in the letter writing condition read an article an article about successful Latino students then wrote a letter of encouragement to incoming freshmen. In the future-self condition, participants read about the importance of future selves then developed a plan to help students develop positive future academic selves. Participants in the control group read about plants and wrote summaries. Preliminary results indicate participants' perceptions of their ethnic groups' academic abilities grew in the two experimental groups relative to the control group. Additional data are currently being analyzed and will be discussed.

Dietary Prebiotics Increase Bifidobacterium spp. and Lactobacillus spp. in the Gut and Affect Stress Resistance

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Commensal gut bacteria such as Bifidobacteria and Lactobacilli are associated with decrease in depressive-like and anxiety-like behavior and attenuation of the stress response following a stress challenge. Prebiotics, a form of non-digestible dietary fiber, can selectively promote the expansion of Bifidobacterium and Lactobacillus species (spp.) within the gut microbial community. We therefore tested whether two common prebiotics, Galactooligosaccharides (GOS) and Polydextrose (PDX), would increase Bifidobacterium spp. and Lactobacillus spp. species and attenuate anxiety/depressive-like behavior following stressor exposure. Juvenile Fisher rats (PND 23, n=9/grp) rats were fed a diet containing GOS/PDX for 4 weeks. Fecal samples collected after four weeks were plated on Lactobacillus spp. and Bifidobacterium spp. specific media. Following 4 weeks of diet, rats were exposed to inescapable tail shock stress (100 1.5mA tail shocks; a stressor that reliably produces anxiety-like behavior), and after 24 h, anxiety/depressive-like behavior was assessed with shock-elicited freezing and shuttle-box escape tests. Diets containing GOS/PDX increased Lactobacillus spp. and Bifidobacterium spp., consistent with previous reports. Rats fed GOS/PDX were protected against anxiety-like behavior produced by inescapable stress. In conclusion, these data show that ingestion of GOS/PDX can produce stress resistance, perhaps by selectively increasing Lactobacilli and Bifidobacteria. Supported by Mead Johnson Pediatric Nutrition Institute.

Effects of Test Format Uncertainty and Gender on Test Anxiety and Test Performance

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Previous research investigating test anxiety looks into the various types of test anxiety such as trait anxiety or state anxiety. However, Bonnacio and Reeve (2013) steered the research in this field into a new direction by investigating the perceived sources of test anxiety by the people suffering from test anxiety. One of the perceived sources suggested in their study was test format uncertainty along with others such as low self-efficacy. This study will systematically manipulate the knowledge/ lack of knowledge about test format as a source of test anxiety for females and males. A total of sixty participants enrolled in an undergraduate psychology course at Minnesota State University Moorhead will be randomly assigned to one of the test format groups- 1. Prior knowledge about test format (PF) and, 2. No Prior knowledge about test format (NPF). All participants will be provided with a passage to read for five minutes. Participants in the PF group will be provided with information about the format of the test unlike participants in the NPF group. All participants will have five minutes to complete the test on the passage and then they will complete the Westside Test Anxiety Scale. It is predicted that the females in the NPF group will score higher on the measure of test anxiety along with poorer performance on the test as compared to males in the NPF group and also females and males in the PF group. Implications of this experiment regarding test anxiety and test performance will be discussed.

Moralization of Smoking in Germany and the US

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Cigarette smoking has become more moralized over the last half century. Moralization is the process by which moral value is attached to objects and activities that were previously morally irrelevant. Moralization of behaviors such as smoking is an individual-level (e.g., reflected in an individual's attitudes towards smoking) as well as a cultural-level (e.g., reflected in anti-smoking policies) phenomenon. We studied moralization of smoking in two cultural contexts (Eugene, OR, USA and Tübingen, Germany). Participants were asked by research assistants on and around university campuses to complete a questionnaire in their native language while the research assistant waited. The questionnaire included questions about moralization of cigarette smoking and related constructs, beliefs about smokers volitional control over smoking, prejudice against smokers, and support for antismoking policy. These constructs were used in order to measure the attitudes that lead to relevant real-world outcomes such as differential treatment of cigarette smokers. We predict Germans will moralize smoking less than Americans, a prediction based on differences in current smoking laws in these two countries.

The Role of the Prefrontal Cortex in Regulating the Multiple Systems of Category Learning

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Previous research has indicated that switching between declarative and procedural learning and memory systems is possible but difficult. In this experiment we investigate whether this system switching is regulated by the prefrontal cortex. The participants learned to switch between these systems over a two day period using two types of categorization tasks. In the first session, one group switched between rule-based (RB) tasks that activate declarative memory, one group switched between information-integration (II) tasks that

activate procedural learning, and two groups switched between RB and II tasks. The second session was like the first session except that half of the trials included a dual task that relies on working memory and executive attention. Our hypothesis is if the prefrontal cortex controls system switching, the dual task will interfere with switching between categorization tasks as well as the performance on RB tasks. The results of this experiment thus far support this hypothesis and suggest that the dual task also interferes with performance in II tasks.

Sum sed cogitone? Can children introspect their mental states?

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Introspective awareness refers to direct access to one's own internal and subjective thoughts and feelings (Wimmer & Hartl, 1991). Two theories, simulation theory and theory-theory, have been used to understand our access to our mental states. Simulation theory (Harris, 1991) involves imagining yourself in another person's situation, reading off of your mental state, and attributing that state to the other person. Theory-theory (Gopnik, 1993) involves an interrelated body of knowledge, based on core mental-state constructs, including beliefs and desires, that may be applied to everyone—self and others (Gopnik & Wellman, 1994).

This study was designed to test for evidence of introspection in children between the ages of three to five using simple perception and knowledge tasks. I hypothesized that children would perform better on Self tasks compared to Other tasks, which would be evidence for introspection. I also expected to replicate previous findings that reasoning about Perception is easier for children than reasoning about Knowledge. Children showed higher performance on Self than Other

tasks, which showed evidence of introspection beginning at age three. They also had higher performance on Perception than Knowledge.

Parental Self-Efficacy and Family Engagement in Latino Homes

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New York University

Parental engagement - the ways parents participate and support children's educational experiences - is a multidimensional construct related to children's academic achievement. One of the most powerful psychological factors shown to be positively correlated with parental engagement is parental self-efficacy or the confidence in one's ability as a parent. Recent research shows that the relation between parental self-efficacy and engagement seems to be bidirectional. However, few studies have explored how this transactional relation might work to influence children's academic outcomes, especially during the preschool years. The present study explored the relation between parental self-efficacy, engagement, and children's school readiness skills.

Participants were 68 low-income Latino parents and their preschool-aged children. Parents completed a demographic questionnaire, a newly developed measure of Latino family engagement as well as a parental self-efficacy questionnaire. At the end of the preschool year, children's linguistic and socio-emotional school readiness skills were assessed through a battery of standardized assessments. Preliminary results suggest that parental self-efficacy and engagement are positively related to children's school readiness skills, in particular to expressive language skills and positive social interaction behaviors in the classroom. Results are discussed in regards to the importance of parental well-being for parental support of children's academic outcomes.

Do Social Relationships Mediate the Link Between Risky Families and Health?

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Early life stress increases risk for poor mental and physical health in adulthood. However, underlying mechanisms remain poorly understood. Prior research has established a link between early life stress and social difficulties (e.g., greater conflict, less social support, and insecure attachment), and a link between social difficulties and poor health. This suggests that social difficulties may be one pathway by which early life stress affects health. However, few studies have actually empirically examined this. Thus, the present study examines whether poor social relationships mediate the link between early life stress and mental health. Approximately 50 young adults recruited from the UCLA Psychology subject pool will complete questionnaires measuring early life stress, social relationships (e.g., attachment, social connection, quality of relationships), and mental health (e.g., stress, depressive symptoms). Hierarchical regressions and path analysis will be used to examine the link between early life stress and mental health and if the link is mediated by poor social relationships. We predict that participants experiencing early life stress will have higher levels of stress and depressive symptoms because they have poorer social relationships.

Helicopter Parenting and the Effect on Well-Being of College-Aged Students

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The study investigated the effects of helicopter parenting on college students' (N=224) well-being and the moderating roles of ethnicity and parental narcissism. We hypothesized that helicopter parenting would correlate positively with anxiety

and depression and negatively with self-esteem, autonomy, and competence. We further hypothesized that students of Asian descent would experience the highest levels of helicopter parenting, and that parental maladaptive covert narcissism would significantly predict helicopter parenting. Correlational data analyses revealed that mothers demonstrated significantly higher levels of helicopter parenting than fathers. Mothers' helicopter parenting behaviors were related to increased depressive symptoms and decreased self-esteem, autonomy, and competence. Fathers' helicopter parenting behaviors were associated with decreased self-esteem and autonomy. Students of Asian descent reported higher levels of helicopter parenting than White and Hispanic peers, $F(4, 204) = 5.45$, $p < .001$. A multiple regression analysis demonstrated that maladaptive overt narcissism was a stronger predictor than covert narcissism of maternal ($\beta = .34$, $t = 5.24$, $p < .001$) and paternal helicopter parenting ($\beta = .22$, $t = 3.21$, $p = .002$). The findings provide insight into the negative outcomes related to helicopter parenting and can help academic institutions protect the mental health of students transitioning through college.

Quality of Life of Adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorders

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Individuals with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are commonly disadvantaged in regards to achieving positive outcomes due to their diagnosis. Past studies have investigated the quality of life of adults with ASD, of families of children with ASD, and of adolescents with other disabilities, yet no known research examines how adolescents with ASD view their own quality of life. The present study assessed factors that may predict quality of life among adolescents with ASD (N=33) using adolescent self-report. The factors examined included self-concept, internalizing behavior

problems, and externalizing behavior problems. Data collection is currently underway and preliminary results indicate that self-concept is positively correlated with youth quality of life ($r = .49$, $p < .01$) and internalizing behavior problems are negatively correlated with quality of life ($r = -.38$, $p < .05$). However, externalizing behavior problems were not significantly correlated with quality of life. Results in other domains are forthcoming and qualitative data is being collected on how adolescents believe others perceive them. Recommendations for how this study's final results might inform future interventions will be highlighted.

Women's Friendship Group Norms: An Interpersonal Source of Sexual Objectification and Sexual Dissatisfaction?

Caledonia Vanden Bossche, Jerusha Beebe, Shawn Meghan Burn, & Silvano Gonzalez

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Sexual objectification reduces people to bodies that exist for the pleasure of others and occurs through interpersonal interactions with partners, friends, acquaintances, family, and the media (Frederickson & Roberts, 1997). Self-objectification occurs when sexual objectification leads women and girls to think of themselves primarily as sexual objects and to evaluate themselves accordingly (Moradi, Dirks, & Matteson, 2005). Self-objectification is linked to body shame, appearance anxiety, depression, eating disorders, and sexual dissatisfaction (Szymanski, Carr, & Moffitt, 2011). Expanding the research on "fat talk" and self-objectification, we studied women's friendship group norms as an interpersonal source of women's sexual and self-objectification. We also examined the relationship between self-objectification and sexual satisfaction. The 540 women participants (mean age 20; 80% Euro American) completed an internet survey with a measure of women's sexually objectifying friendship group norms, the Objectified Body

Consciousness Scale, the Body Image Self-Consciousness Scale, and the Satisfaction with Sex Life Scale. Findings provide further support for sexual objectification theory and the negative consequences of self-objectification for women's sexual satisfaction. Appearance-focused norms in women's friendship groups were associated with increased body shame, self-surveillance (appearance monitoring), and body self-consciousness during sex. Sexual satisfaction was negatively correlated with appearance-focused friendship norms, body shame, and self-surveillance.

Physiological Factors in Predicting Avoidance Behaviors in Public Speaking Anxiety

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Avoidance behaviors are critical to the maintenance of anxiety disorders and are associated with poorer treatment outcomes. Understanding predictors of avoidance can help improve treatment outcome. The current study is the first to assess physiological activation including galvanic skin response (GSR) and heart rate (HR) as predictors of avoidance behavior in individuals with public speaking anxiety. 68 participants with fear of public speaking were included. GSR and HR were measured while participants anticipated giving a speech. Participants then had the option of giving an additional speech in exchange for $5. Higher levels of GSR were associated with a lower probability of giving the additional speech (OR = .56, p = .003). HR was not associated with giving an additional speech (OR = .97, p = .412). This is the first study to find an association between physiological activation and avoidance behavior. These findings indicate that overlap may exist in the biological system underlying physiological arousal and subsequent avoidance behavior and that interventions that reduce physiological

activation may be particularly beneficial for highly avoidant patients.

Exploring Tactile Maps: The Accuracy of Spatial Knowledge of Environments Based on Haptic Input

Roberta Klatzky, Rachel Franz, & Siyan Zhao

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With the introduction of technology to support visually impaired individuals in spatial learning from tactile maps, there is a need to understand the best strategies for learning from tactile maps. In the present study, we investigated the roles of reference frames and manual exploration methods in the acquisition of spatial knowledge from tactile maps. Participants explored a configuration of two objects, which were referred to as either buildings or objects, with either their right index finger or both hands. After exploring the configuration, participants were instructed to position two sticks to reproduce the configuration they just felt. Participants' angular estimates were not significantly different when the objects were referred to as buildings compared to when they were referred to as objects. However, participants' angular estimates were significantly worse after they had explored the configuration with their index finger compared to when they explored it with both hands. The results suggest that individuals encode more spatial information from tactile maps with both hands than with their index finger alone.

Manipulation of emotional attribution influences performance monitoring in the anterior cingulate cortex: an EEG study

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Brown University

The anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) is a brain region involved in the executive control of actions, in which information from previous actions are used to monitor one's performance. This cognitive control function is captured by EEG recordings as

theta band activity (4-8 Hz frequency range), which increases when participants make errors. However, additional studies have also shown that the ACC may be involved with negative emotion in addition to cognitive control, potentially in an integrated manner. In this study, forty-one healthy participants performed a Simon task while undergoing a psychological manipulation known as the misattribution of arousal, in which they were given a placebo drink and falsely notified to expect side effects such as an increased heart rate and tenseness. Under this condition, the participants misattribute their physiological arousal caused by the study to the drink, which leads to decreased anxiety. Current data demonstrate that the manipulation leads to a significant decrease in self-reported anxiety and increased post-error slowing compared to controls. We expect that these post-error slowing measures will differentially correlate to theta power and self-reported anxiety between groups, which would suggest that the correct attribution of emotion may be influential in the cognitive control function of the ACC.

Bilingual Imitation Study

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Children learn information and language through imitating and interacting with adults, however, it is unknown how children choose which adult to imitate. This study aims to understand whether monolingual and bilingual children differ in their selective imitation process. Preschool-aged monolingual and bilingual children were observed for the likelihood of imitating a monolingual actor over a bilingual actor playing with novel toys in different ways. After the children watched the video, they were handed the toys and were observed with how they played with the toys. Preliminary results show monolingual children to not show a preference for an actor when imitating an action. However, bilingual children tend to

prefer to imitate the bilingual actor. These results suggest monolingual and bilingual children may have cognitive differences when dealing with social cues from the environment. As the population becomes more diverse, academic programs such as the dual-language programs and having bilingual tutors may have great benefits for bilingual children.

Relative Benefits of Immediate vs. Delayed Testing in the Classroom

Erica V. Rozbruch, Alice F. Healy, Matt C. Jones, & Lindsay S. Anderson

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The clicker technique is a newly developed system utilizing frequent testing in the classroom to enhance students' understanding and provide feedback to students and teachers. Using a laboratory model of the clicker technique, the present experiment explored the effects of the clicker in three conditions: two involving quizzes immediately after studying and one involving delayed quizzes. Testing occurred after a brief distractor task and 2 days later. Questions on the tests were presented either in a general format or in the specific format seen at study. Results suggest that delayed clicker questions are the best indicators of eventual midterm and final exam performance.

Effects of Protein Synthesis Inhibition on the Reconsolidation of Cocaine-induced Sensitization

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Repeated drug administration precipitates place preference and sensitization which are theorized to model drug seeking and the transition from casual to compulsive drug use, respectively. These addiction-related memories may have similar molecular requirements as associative or spatial

forms of memory. Newly acquired, as well as reactivated memories, are labile before being stabilized through a consolidation process known as reconsolidation. This process is mediated by protein synthesis, and inhibiting protein synthesis can disrupt the associated behavioral response. We investigated whether Anisomycin, a protein synthesis inhibitor, impaired locomotor sensitization to cocaine in mice. Mice were trained with intraperitoneal injections of cocaine followed by a sensitization test two or four days post-training. During the test, mice were given an additional injection of cocaine. To examine the effects of protein synthesis on sensitization, Anisomycin was given after training (to inhibit consolidation) or after testing (to inhibit reconsolidation). There were no significant differences between control and Anisomycin groups. The reconsolidation of sensitization, a non-associative form of memory, may not require the same molecular mechanisms as the reconsolidation of associative forms of memory. Currently, follow-up studies are being conducted to explore the role of protein synthesis in place-preference, an associative, addiction-related memory.

Do Blonde Women Have More Fun Than Women Who Have Blonde Hair?

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It is common, and generally considered to be socially acceptable to refer to women with labels marking their hair color (e.g., "she's a blonde"). The purpose of the present research is to examine the effect of such labels on women's self-perceptions. We focus on women with blonde hair, about whom there is a salient stereotype. Our hypothesis is that referring to blonde-haired women with a noun-based label (as "a blonde"), versus with an verb/adjective combination ("have blonde hair"), will cause women to see themselves more in terms of the relevant stereotype: blondes "have more fun", but are intellectually inferior. In

this present research we examine whether referring to a woman with a noun label ("a blonde") will increase social confidence along with decreasing academic confidence compared to women who are referred to with a verb/adjective label ("have blonde hair"). Participants will be presented a survey that will measure extraversion using mood-state items along with a difficult academic test to test for increased stereotype threat (Steele & Aronson, 1995) in the noun condition. If this is correct, the common and seemingly harmless practice of referring to women using physical characteristic labels may have serious unintended consequences for their self-perception and emotional experience, and possibly even for their academic achievement.

The Effects of Self-Criticism and Self-Involvement on Performance under Pressure

Doris F. Pu, Anna T. Prescott, & Jay G. Hull

Dartmouth College

Self-consciousness, the tendency to engage in self-focused attention, has been seen to affect task performance in diverging ways. This may be because self-consciousness actually confounds two different motivations: intellectual reflection, or self-involvement, with neurotic rumination, or self-criticism (Trapnell & Campbell, 1999). Extending this research, the present study independently manipulated self-involvement and self-criticism to examine how each affected cognitive performance under time pressure. Undergraduate participants were randomly assigned to be implicitly primed by self-relevant or non-self-relevant words, as a manipulation of self-involvement. They also received either evaluative, objective, or no feedback on their performance after every trial of a mental math task, as a manipulation of self-criticism. We hypothesize that, compared to participants in the non-self-relevant prime (control) condition, those in the self-relevant prime condition show better performance with objective or no feedback due to

increased intellectual motivation, but worse performance with evaluative feedback due to ruminative self-criticism. If analyses demonstrate this interactive pattern of results, it suggests that self-criticism drives the performance-dampening effects of self-consciousness, while self-involvement drives the performance-enhancing effects of self-consciousness.

Personal Need for Structure: Indiscriminate Classification Systems As Barriers to Processing Mathematical Complexity

Sierra Sarnataro-Smart

Wellesley College

This study applied previous research findings on stereotyping and individual differences in the need for simple structure to an investigation of math anxiety, finding that the same indiscriminately broad categorical thinking that underpins social stereotyping similarly affects math anxious students' processing of mathematical complexity. Study participants who scored high in the need for simple structure were significantly more likely to experience math anxiety. In addition, this investigation revealed that participants' implicit assumptions about the origins of math intelligence covaried with math anxiety and the need for simple structure in mathematics. The potential benefits of introducing the conceptual underpinnings of math problems in a simple, straightforward fashion prior to increasing task difficulty were explored through the presentation of two progressively challenging counting tasks. While math anxious participants performed significantly worse than their non-anxious peers on the initial simpler task, as complexity increased, math anxious individuals' degree of success on the second, more challenging task paralleled that of their non-anxious peers. Taken together, these study findings inform our understanding of math anxious students' cognitive barriers to mathematical comprehension and fluency, and

suggest specific pedagogical strategies that might be employed to address these concerns.

The Effect of Depression on the Efficacy of Implicit Emotion Regulation in People with Public Speaking Anxiety

Wandai Li, Andrea Niles, & Michelle Craske

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Individuals with anxiety and depression have difficulty regulating emotion, and the cognitive regulatory circuitry involving the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC) and the amygdala, may be impaired in these individuals. We tested whether anxiety and depressive symptom severity was associated with implicit emotion regulation deficits (measured using a novel task) in participants with public speaking anxiety. 72 public speaking fearful participants completed questionnaires assessing anxiety and depressive symptoms followed by an affect-labeling task, which indexes implicit emotion regulation. Severity of depressive symptoms was associated with greater deficits in emotion regulation ($r=.26$, $p=.03$), but anxiety symptom severity was unrelated to emotion regulation ($r=.15$, $p=.19$). To our knowledge, this is the first study to test the link between anxiety and depressive symptom severity and implicit emotion regulation using the affect labeling task. These results provide further evidence that depressive symptom severity is associated with emotion regulation deficits, and that performance on the affect labeling task may be a proxy for the functioning of the MPFC-amygdala circuitry.

Examining the Links between Spousal Support and Positive Parenting

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University of California, Los Angeles

Parents who report supportive spousal relations have been found to be more responsive and

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sensitive to their children's needs (Eaterbrooks & Emde, 1988). In contrast, low spousal agreement is associated with negative family interactions (Kitzmann, 2000). However, no known research has compared the relationship between spousal support and quality of parenting in parents of children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and parents of children with typical development (TD). The present study investigates marital support and positive parenting in parents of children with ASD (n = 27) and parents of children with TD (n = 82). Spousal support was measured by mother self-report and positive parenting was assessed with an observational coding system. Spousal support was associated with positive parenting in families of TD children (r = .30, p < .01). However, there was not a significant association between spousal support and parenting in families with children with ASD. Given that spousal support was not associated with parenting in this group, we are currently conducting parent interviews to assess other potential protective factors for positive parenting. Results are forthcoming.

Tightroping on Lifelines: A Narrative-Discursive Analysis on the Journey of Doctors from Fatal Error to Self-Disclosure and Meaning-Making

Nico A. Canoy, Juan Carlos R. de Leon, Abigail L. Go, & Alisson Ray R. Ladaga

Ateneo de Manila University

This research is about the psychological journey of doctors to their disclosure of fatal errors. Past studies have established that doctors engage in a linear cost-benefit analysis of positive and negative factors before deciding to disclose error, either directly to the patient or to the patient's family. However, those approaches seem to skip disclosure to the self—through which doctors derive meaning from patient death after error under their care. Hence, to address this gap, the researchers delved into doctors' narratives of self-disclosure and their positionings from prior the crisis event

of error, to unstable states of questioning, and finally to subsequent resolutions. Participants consisted of four doctors whose actions inadvertently contributed to patient death. All semi-structured interviews were recorded, transcribed, translated, and analyzed using thematic narrative analysis of text and discursive analysis of interpretative repertoire. These evolved into four distinct narratives, namely: (1) appropriation, (2) relinquishment, (3) solace, and (4) self-compassion. Results showed that doctors experience shifts in identity by adopting positions in relation to God. The study highlights the significance of caring for caregivers in the specific context of medical error, and the profound depth of a God repertoire beyond mere religious coping.

The Mapa ng Loob as a Five-Factor Model Personality Measure: A Construct Validation Study

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University of the Philippines, Diliman

This study aimed to provide evidence of construct validity for the Masaklaw na Panukat ng Loob (Mapa ng Loob) by comparing it to a widely-used, well-studied five-factor model measure, the Goldberg International Personality Item Pool (IPIP). A sample of 120 students from University of the Philippines that have accomplished the Mapa ng Loob were asked to answer the 100-item IPIP scale. Both Multi-trait Multi-method Analysis and Joint Principal Component Analysis have been used to examine the scales mentioned and obtain evidence for validity of the Mapa. Statistical results provide strong evidence for the validity of the Mapa ng Loob, with the Joint PCA producing a good Five-Factor Model fit and the MTMM Analysis showing evidence for convergent and discriminant validity.

The role of depression and posttraumatic stress on university academic performance among student service members and veterans

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University of Utah, Utah Valley University, Salt Lake Community College, & Rivier University

The number of military personnel and veterans using educational benefits for college is rising. Many student service members/veterans have service-connected disabilities for psychological conditions, which negatively impact academic performance. The current study examined the relationship of depression and PTSD severity on grade point average (GPA) among student service members/veterans. 422 student service members/veterans (72% male; 86% Caucasian; mean age = 36.29) completed an anonymous online survey that assessed self-reported GPA, depression severity, PTSD severity, and frequency of academic problems (i.e., late assignments, low grades, exam failures, and skipping classes).

Depression symptoms (β = -.174, p = .031) were associated with lower GPA, but not PTSD symptoms (β = -.040, p = .619), although the interaction of depression and PTSD symptoms showed an insignificant inverse relationship with GPA (β = -.378, p = .083). More severe depression was associated with turning in assignments late (β = .171, p = .030), failing exams (β = .188, p = .024), and skipping classes (β = .254, p = .001).

More severe depression is associated with lower GPA among student service members/veterans, especially those with severe PTSD symptoms. Depression is associated with lower GPA primarily because more depressed students fail exams more often.

Effects of A Multilingual Background on Attention Skills

Pia Elbe, Hauke Bartsch, & Donald H. Ryujin

California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo & University of California, San Diego

Meta-linguistic awareness from L1/L2 interactions during childhood is found to affect perception skills (Jessner, 2006). In this work we analyze the effects of language background on attention skills in 1,493 normally developing children between the ages of 3 and 21. Our hypothesis is that children with a multilingual background have greater attention skills. To test this we used data from the Pediatric Imaging, Neurocognition, and Genetics (PING) study, which contains measures from behavioral, genetic and imaging domains for children with diverse socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds. We chose the Flanker Task from the NIH Toolbox to measure attention skills. The questions to test for a multilingual background are "Does participant speak a language other than English?" and "Was English the first language participant learned to speak?" We model these effects using a generalized additive model, which includes corrections for gender, age, genetic ancestry, and socioeconomic factors.

Our results show that a multilingual background has a significant positive effect on attention in individuals over the age of 12 (p<0.001). Age and socioeconomic factors are also significant (p<0.01). Children in this population significantly benefit from knowing more than one language, with average flanker scores 4.59% higher than those who spoke only one language.

All poster presentations are in the Math Courtyard

Children's Observational Word Learning: Role of Distraction Objects and Speech Type

Nina Adelson, Dr. Priya Shimpi, Rosalie Odean, Devon Thrumston

Mills College

Although scientific and media interests in children's word learning have focused on direct interaction between a child and adult model, recent research suggests that young children can learn from third-party social interactions, that is, when observing conversations between others (Akhtar, 2005). In the present study, a child is given two novel objects and watches as the experimenter presents novel objects to a confederate, including one target object with a novel label. The child holds either the same or different objects used in the interaction, and the interaction takes place in either infant-directed (IDS) or adult-directed speech (ADS). The present research examines the use of IDS as a mediator for word learning in a third-party interaction, and distraction objects as imitation tools to facilitate word learning. Learning is defined as the child choosing the target object when specifically asked for it, and not for her or her favorite. Data collection is still in process, but preliminary results (current N=24) indicate that children are more likely to learn when they are holding the same objects as the ones used in the third-party interaction, regardless of speech type used (p = .03).

It's All in the Text: Cell Phone Attachment Styles Predict Anthropomorphic Beliefs and Polychronic Behaviors

David S. Sobota, Jessica E. Bodford, & Virginia S. Y. Kwan

Arizona State University

As technology's presence grows increasingly concrete in global societies, so too do our relationships with the devices we keep close at hand from day to day. The current study presents a novel three-factor measure of attachment to cell phone devices (RSQ-C) modeled from the original Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ). Furthermore and while controlling for friend attachment, we assess the extent to which these cell phone attachment styles (i.e., Secure, Anxious, Avoidant) predict polychronic—that is, multitasking—behaviors, looking particularly at dangerous (e.g., texting while driving) and socially inappropriate situations (texting in the presence of close others). Lastly, we present evidence linking RSQ-C styles and polychronic behaviors to anthropomorphic beliefs toward cell phones, underscoring the consequences of our increasingly humanlike relationships with nonhuman technologies.

The Influence of News Media on Health Attitudes

Stacey M. Sklepinski, Allison N. Earl, & Julia L. Briskin

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

The dissemination of health information through the mass media can play an important role in influencing attitudes towards one's own health. This study aims to examine the effects of various news articles on health attitudes. Methods: American participants read one of three published news articles: an article that reported on the health of Americans in a negative manner, an article that reported on the health of Americans in a positive manner, or a control article unrelated to the health

of Americans. Participants were then asked questions about their attitudes towards their own health. Results: One finding was that participants who read the article that reported on the health of Americans in a negative manner rated their health as less important to themselves compared to the participants who read the article that reported on the health of Americans in a positive manner. Conclusions: Attitudes towards one's own health can vary depending on how news articles about American health are presented. Hence, psychological research can enhance journalism's efforts in promoting positive health attitudes among Americans, which could possibly lead to increasing health behaviors. Implications for psychology, public health, and communication studies are discussed in terms of the results from this study.

Discrimination Experience as a Psychosocial Cause of Health Disparities

Daniel Kort & Laura Richman, Ph.D.

Duke University

Drastic health disparities differentiate White and Black Americans. These disparities exist even when controlling for economic and geographical factors (Penner et al., 2010). Oyserman et al. (2007) indicate that health behaviors are closely tied to racial/ethnic identity. African-American participants were either primed with race or not. In our study, participants were randomly assigned to respond to a racism scenario in the workplace or a non-race relevant workplace stressor (control). Then, participants completed a Me/Not Me task in which they classified 26 stereotypically "Black" or "White" health behaviors as personally descriptive or not. We hypothesized that the race-relevant prime would increase participants' racial identity salience, in turn causing them to choose more unhealthy and stereotypical health behaviors. The results suggest that discrimination experiences cause people with stigmatized identities to classify their health as consistent with their groups,

expanding on the social and behavioral bases of health disparities.

Gender Disparities in the Technology Industry: The Effects of Stereotypical Environments on Employer Hiring Decisions

Ellie Stillwell, Sianna Ziegler, & Sapna Cheryan

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Women make up only 25% of employees in the technology industry (e.g., computer science careers, information technology, etc.) (BLS, 2012). One possible explanation for this disparity is that hiring decisions are made based off cultural fit, or the perception of similarities between employers and job candidates (Rivera, 2012). The current research investigates whether perceptions of cultural fit are determined in part by the design of workplace environments, and whether stereotypical computer science (CS) environments influence hiring decisions and contribute to gender disparities. Undergraduates were asked to imagine that they were hiring a job candidate for a technology company. They read a description of a non-stereotypical (e.g., art posters on the wall, etc.) or stereotypical (e.g., Star Trek posters, computer parts, etc.) CS workplace, and then read the resume of a male or female job candidate. Participants then answered questions measuring perceived candidate fit into the company environment and hiring intention. We predict that participants who view the non-stereotypical CS workplace environment will be more likely to hire the female job candidate than participants who viewed the stereotypical environment. This work would suggest that the design of company environments may contribute to gender disparities by preventing non-traditional candidates from being hired.

Investigation of Perceived Attractiveness and External Justification in Defendant Sentencing

Katrina Davoudpour, Katie Eachus, AnaMarie Guichard, Eric McCloud, Vanessa Milinazzo, Veronica Villanueva, & Lizabeth Wences

California State University Stanislaus

Our study will examine sentencing of an individual and the possible interaction of external justification for a crime and defendant attractiveness. Undergraduate students will have read a passage taken from Kohlberg's assessment of moral development describing an applied moral dilemma (high justification) accompanied by a picture of the man that committed the crime (attractive or unattractive). The participants will then be asked about sentencing, justification, guilt, and attractiveness. Based on previous research conducted by Izzett & Fishman (1976), we predict that the sentencing of the defendant will be more lenient for a highly justified crime when the defendant is perceived to be more attractive than not. Previous research also found a main effect of defendant attractiveness when analyzing perception of guilt (Izzett & Fishman, 1976). We are also interested in whether a more lenient sentence will be given even if the defendant is perceived as being equally responsible for committing the crime and as equally guilty. The results must be taken in careful consideration since sentencing will be given by an individual without discussing or deliberating the case with others, which may influence a real juror's decision.

Intersections of Ethnicity, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity and Expression: Implications for Understanding Experiences of Prejudice and Health Outcomes

Tiffany Hsu, Selene S. Tuvshin, Yesenia Capellino, Kevin R. Castro-Moino, Ariana N. Bell M.A., & Phillip A. Goff Ph.D

University of California, Los Angeles

Researchers have documented disparate mental and physical health outcomes among lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) people, compared to heterosexuals. These differences are likely related to the stresses of experiencing prejudice and discrimination as a sexual minority. However, minimal research has examined how LGB identity may intersect with other stigmatized identities, and the present study addresses this gap in the literature. We explored how ethnic identity, gender identity, and gender performance are related to LGB people's experiences of prejudice, as well as their health behaviors and outcomes. Results highlight the importance of using an intersectional approach to studying LGB people's life experiences. LGB people of color were significantly more likely to report sexual prejudice and less likely to be "out" about their sexual orientation than White LGB people. We found that among LGB people of color, a more masculine gender presentation regardless of gender identity predicted higher frequencies of prejudice based on sexual orientation. In addition, LGB people of color with a more androgynous gender presentation reported higher rates of binge drinking, whereas no such relationship was found for White LGB people. Taken together, findings suggest that stigmatized identities intersect with gender presentation to produce disparate health outcomes among LGB people.

How Gift Giving Brings People Closer: The Effect of Giving Shared Experiences versus Shared Possessions

Kaidi Wu & Sara H. Konrath

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Research has shown that people feel happier after purchasing experiences than material objects (Van Boven & Gilovich, 2003). In light of recent findings demonstrating increased closeness felt by recipients of experiential gifts (Chan & Mogilner, 2013), the present study examines whether experiential gifting induces greater social connectedness within givers themselves.

A representative sample of 697 American adults was randomly assigned to one of four conditions created by a 2 (Purchase Type: Material versus Experiential) x 2 (Receiver: Self versus Shared) design. Participants described a discretionary purchase on a material possession [an experience] to consume by themselves [with other people]. They then rated how close to others this purchase made them feel (1=not at all to 5=extremely).

Technological Communication and the Father-Child Relationship: An Exploratory Study

Nicole I. Pilotte & Robert Gebotys

Wilfrid Laurier University

Historically, research regarding the impact of technology on the father-child relationship has been marginalized. This is despite the fact that research has indicated that quality of father involvement is related to psychological well-being in adolescents. Current research will examine various aspects of technological communication including e-mail, phone call, text messaging, and social media sites in order to determine how these variables influence various social psychological factors. Questionnaires were completed by Wilfrid Laurier University students as part of a mass testing procedure, and the study was then replicated (1,528 participants for Study 1, 687 for Study 2). Results of Study 1 indicate that technological communication was significantly related to social anxiety (r=-.244, p=.000), narcissism (r=.163, p=.000), locus of control (r=-.070, p=.003), environmental identity (r=.055, p=.016), closeness with father (r=.449, p=.000), and father accessibility (r=.323, p=.000). Results for Study 2 support these findings. High levels of technological communication are correlated with decreased social anxiety, increased narcissism, internalized locus of control, stronger environmental identity, increased closeness with father, and increased father accessibility. Further analysis based on linear models and predicting technological communication from other variables collected will be provided in final paper. Results support previous research suggesting that father involvement influences psychological well-being.

What do spouses talk about when they turn to each other for support? Discussion Topics in Newlywed Couples' Social Support Interactions

Robert Paul, Lori Hinckley, Jenni Fiederer, Benjamin R. Karney, & Thomas N. Bradbury

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Successful intimate relationships depend on the quality of communication between partners and their ability to provide one another with emotional support, and the quality of those interactions predicts trajectories of future marital satisfaction and rates of marital dissolution (Johnson et al., 2005). Yet, despite decades of research on the process of those interactions, the content of those interactions has been largely overlooked. What are the challenges that send spouses turning to each other for support? Are those challenges the same for husbands and wives? To answer those questions, we obtained observational data from 5 independent samples of newlyweds (total N = 914 couples). Each spouse within a couple selected a topic of personal importance to discuss, and these topics were sorted into mutually exclusive categories. We plan to calculate the frequency with which each category appears within and across samples, and to compare the frequency that different categories were chosen among husbands and wives (via chi-square tests). The results may help practitioners identify personal issues for which couple-based interventions may be an effective treatment strategy.

Recognizing Microexpressions Based on Area of Study and Current Emotional State

Lindsey M. Miller

Missouri Southern State University

The ability to recognize facial expressions is an important part of human interaction, which is used on a daily basis. Past research has shown a universality to emotions, which carries across Western and Eastern cultures. This universal component prompted research that led to the discovery of microexpressions. Microexpressions are a type of facial expression that occur involuntarily, last only a short amount of time, and involve very little movement of the muscles in the face. The following experiment looks at an individual's ability to recognize microexpressions based on their area of undergraduate study and their emotional state. Study areas were split into human interaction and non-human interaction categories based on the focus of their course work. Participants' emotional state was manipulated through the use of short video clips to bring about a happy, scared or neutral emotional state. There were no significant results, but several interesting occurrences have left several ideas for future research.

The Construction and Validation of the Panukat ng Pagiging Katipunera (PnPK) for Filipina College Students

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Miriam College, Philippines

This study assesses the reliability and validity of the Panukat ng Pagiging Katipunera (PnPK) for Filipina college students. The PnPK is a 45-item two-dimensional scale with three aspects generated from interviews of 10 self-identified pro-women and feminists: gender-related life experiences, attitudes and beliefs toward gender equality, and behaviors advocating gender equality. An exploratory factor analysis of 203 female college students' responses showed that the PnPK measures two factors: Personal Commitment to Act towards Working for Gender Equality (30 items) and Personal Awareness about the Causes and Manifestations of Gender Inequality (15 items). The scale established a high reliability with Cronbach's alpha for each of the factors. With 333 female college students as participants, the PnPK's validity was established by the significant direct correlations of the scores of each of the two factors with the scores of the Feminist Identity Development Scale and the Abbreviated Sex-Role Egalitarianism Scale, respectively. Known-groups validity using independent samples t-test showed that there is no significant difference between activists and non-activists across the two factors of the scale. The PnPK is a reliable and valid two-dimensional scale that measures feminist identity which could undergo further validity analysis, confirmatory factor analysis and norming.

Native American Student Experiences and Academic Engagement

Homer Hubbell & Dr. Kamilla Venner

University of New Mexico

Retention and graduation rates at the University of New Mexico (UNM) for male and female Native American (NA) college students are the lowest of any racial or ethnic group. UNM NA male's six-year graduation rates are the lowest at 14.7%. At the start of Fall 2012, the UNM NA male population was 599; there were 192 NA male freshman students. Previous studies have found that incoming freshman participating in a summer bridge program or enrolling in freshman learning classed are factors associated with attrition for ethnic minority students. The goal of this cross-sectional study is to identify factors that may be related to or predict attrition between first-year and third semester students and beyond among NA students. A self-report survey of UNM NA students will include measures of family socio-economic status, attributes of self, pre-college experiences, social integration, on/off campus residence and academic goals. The main hypotheses are that high school GPA and income will be significantly and positively related to retention among NA students. The findings from this study may inform future research examining

predictive factors for the male NA student who graduate from UNM as well as intervention programs aimed at increasing retention and graduation rateS.

Understanding Stereotype Threat for Community College Transfer Students

Tatev Papikyan

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The inequalities and rising costs of college have pushed students, with high academic potential, to begin at community colleges even if it is not their first choice. In addition, the competition for transfer access is likely to increase as States implement stricter four-year college admission standards (Boswell, 2004). While students strive to get educated and navigate the system in the hopes of transferring, many faculty members and administrators at four-year institutions view community college students as "academically suspect" (Cejda, 1997). As a consequence, psychological distress and underperformance may arise when students become aware of the negative stereotype associated with being a transfer student. This is a predicament known as stereotype threat (Steele, 1997).

This study will examine if stereotype threat helps to explain the phenomena of "transfer shock" evident among transfer students after they transfer to a four-year institution. Unfortunately, studies to date have not examined the possible connection between stereotype threat and transfer shock. Based on the negative stereotypes, I intend to explore how stereotype threat accounts for the underperformance of transfer students' at four-year institutions. The suggestions discussed will assist university professionals developing programs for enhancing academic advisement for transfer students to successfully transition into university life.

Whitening: Relation to Smoothness, Healthiness, Cleanliness and Beauty of What an Ideal Skin is in the Philippine Context

Yacat, Jay A.

University of the Philippines, Diliman

This study aims to know the factors that influences Filipinos, men and women ages 20-35, to use whitening products. They were grouped according to their jobs – blue collar and white collar. Through phenomenological approach, researchers used KJ analysis to gather data. Based on the interviews, the researchers grouped their data into themes that state what the ideal "skin" is in the Philippine context. The concept of katamtaman (closely related to "moderate") as part of what the ideal Filipino skin would be, specifically its color which had been the focus of our study. Nevertheless, men and women have differences in perspective of what katamtaman is.

Based on the results of our study, whiteness is not the sole basis for Filipinos of what the ideal skin is. Factors include how healthy-looking it is based on its color. Also, it includes beauty which was speculated to be brought about by the White Supremacy Approach influenced by the West. In addition to that, skin's cleanliness adds up to how ideal it is. Lastly, its smoothness was said to also be a factor which entails the absence of blemishes and the like.

There had been no significant between the factors that affect participants with blue collar and white collar jobs. On the other hand, there is only little (not significant) difference between men and women.

The Lived Experience of Avenging for a Family Member among Prisoners who Lost a Family Member through Murder

Alexandra Beatrice G. Hao, Beatrice L. Dimagiba, & Joan Patricia C. Sta. Ana

Ateneo de Manila University

This research examined the lived experiences of avenging for a family member among prisoners who lost a family member through murder. Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) was utilized as the lens to explore patterns of meaning-making of the experience. Rich and detailed explorations of three individual cases were used as an illustration. Data analysis of idiographic accounts resulted to themes focusing on the prisoners' (1) experiences of violent loss in the family and the process of victimization as belonging in a structure, (2) experiences of committing murder through the process of restoration of perceived equity, and (3) experiences of life in prison and the process of victimization as disconnected from a structure. Theoretical and practical reflections of lived experiences embedded in contexts and across time are discussed. A call for a phenomenologically-guided intervention is needed in order to attempt to prevent murder as a means of avenging or to counsel a person with no guilt after committing murder.

Are Mate Preferences Shaped by One's Age, Sex, and Home Ecology?

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Previous studies have explored variability in the characteristics people prefer in potential mates, but have implied that these preferences remain constant across the lifespan. We suggest, however, that systematic variation exists in individuals' mate preferences across the lifespan, as they shift their investments from mating toward parenting. We conceptualize the characteristics of a potential mate as affordances that assist or hinder an individual in achieving certain fundamental goals. Incorporating the framework of Life History Theory, we propose that an individual's life stage, sex, and life history strategy together serve as the basis for these goals and thereby shape the characteristics people seek in potential mates.

Using data collected from participants aged 18-45 recruited on Amazon's Mechanical Turk, we tested a range of hypotheses derived from our approach. In general, results provide mixed support for a role of life stage in shaping mate preferences. For example, nurturance and social competence were viewed as more necessary characteristics in a mate by participants invested in parenting, while for females invested in mating, preference for ambition increased. Other predictions were not supported, however, suggesting there is still much to be learned from investigating the relationship between life stage and mate preferences.

Perceptions of Gang Affiliation: An Analysis of Their Impact, Origins, and Content

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The purpose of this research is to identify how peoples' perceptions of gangs relate to portrayal in the media and their influence on the jury system. Various studies have discussed how media inaccurately portrays gang crime. However, few studies have looked at whether these inaccuracies influence the public's views about gangs. Fifty-seven participants completed an online survey in which they were asked to read a hypothetical crime and trial, make a determination of guilt or innocence, then answer questions regarding crime-media consumption and perceptions of gang involvement. Results show that news was a primary source for participants' information on gang crime. Interestingly, even though previous research has showed media to be inaccurate in its portrayal of gangs, participants' reasons for gang involvement aligned closely with literature rather than media depictions. Furthermore, the majority of participants (77%) indicated they needed more information to make a decision of guilt or innocence. Only six participants (10.5%) chose a guilty verdict—of these six, five read the vignette with a gang-affiliated defendant. Although the

relationship between defendant type and verdict was not statistically significant, it is clear future research needs to explore the effects of gang affiliation on jurors' decisions.

Closing the Gender Gap in Math Performance with a Social-Psychological Intervention

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University of Wisconsin, Madison

Research has shown that a simple writing intervention termed values affirmation (VA) can reduce gender gaps in STEM disciplines, but little is known about why reflecting on personal values increases students' performance. This study was conducted to compare different ways of implementing VA in a math-testing situation. By encouraging participants to write about either interdependent or independent values, we can gain greater insight into how VA operates by comparing which version of the intervention is most effective. If VA reduces a perceived mismatch between the interdependent values of women and the independent norms implicit in STEM contexts, we expect that writing about independent values will be more effective, as women will be affirming values that are consistent with the independent nature of mathematics. However, if VA buffers against stereotype threat, we expect that writing about interdependent values will be more effective, as women will be reinforcing their core personal values in a threatening environment. Forthcoming results will provide us with greater insight into how VA operates to improve the performance of women in STEM. This study highlights the need to consider psychological mechanisms that impair typically underperforming students in academic settings and examines how to best close persisting achievement gaps.

Statistically Defining the Most Psychologically Appealing Female Image in the Fashion Industry: A Study of Advertisements in Vogue Magazine

Blaze Javier Mandela, Jonathan Gayles (Advisor), & Patrice George (Advisor)

Fashion Institute of Technology

The fashion industry's method of psychologically appealing to consumers through the use of a highly specific image of beauty has been well noted. Women in major advertisement campaigns tend to be very thin and have light skin tone/eyes, sleek hair and aquiline features. This quantitative research project seeks to add a statistical perspective to the frequency in which variables within seven categories of physiognomy/physique—hair color, hair style, eye color, waist size, skin color, lip size and nose size—occur in print advertisements. The researcher analyzes Vogue magazine and examines ads (n=152) included in issues over a 12 month period in 2012. Using SPSS, the researcher conducts 12 Chi-Square Goodness-of-fit-Tests to determine if statistically normative or disproportionate expressions are produced by the variables. The resulting equations demonstrate statistically significant preferences (p=<.0005) for the following attributes: 1) black and blonde hair color; 2) straightened hair texture before hair styling; 3) wavy and straight hair styles; 4) long (past shoulders) hair length; 5) waists size 0-2; 6) small noses; 7) small and medium size upper lips; 8) medium size lower lips; 9) non-brown eyes; and 10) fair skin tone. A composite image of beauty is generated using the mode of each variable.

Examination of the prebiotic-induced changes in Bifidobacteria and Lactobacilli as they relate to stress resistance

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University of Colorado, Boulder

Certain probiotic microbial species, namely Bifidobacteria and Lactobacilli, are associated with decreases in depressive-like/anxiety-like behavior and attenuation of the stress response following a stress challenge. Prebiotics, a form of non-digestible dietary fiber, have been shown to selectively promote the proliferation of Bifidobacteria and Lactobacilli species. We therefore tested whether two common prebiotics, Galactooligosaccharides (GOS) and Polydextrose (PDX), would proliferate Bifidobacteria and Lactobacilli species, and attenuate anxiety and depressive-like behavior following stressor exposure. Juvenile Fisher rats (appx. PND 23, n=9/grp) rats were fed a diet containing GOS/PDX for 4 weeks. Fecal samples collected on the fourth week of the diet were then plated on Lactobacillus and Bifidobacteria specific media. Following 4 weeks of diet, rats were exposed to inescapable tail shock stress (100 1.5mA tail shocks; a stressor that reliably produces anxiety-like behavior), and 24 h later, anxiety/depressive-like behavior was assessed with shock-elicited freezing and shuttle-box escape tests. Diets containing GOS/PDX increased Lactobacillus species and Bifidobacteria species, as previously shown. Further, GOS/PDX protected against the anxiety and depressive-like behavior produced by inescapable stress. These data show that ingestion of GOS/PDX can produce stress resistance, perhaps by selectively increasing Lactobacillus and Bifidobacteria.

Recognition of Abstract Patterns in Music Through Perceptual Learning

Joselyn Ho, Erik Shiboski, Cindy Ya Yang Xiong, Carolyn Bufford, & Khanh-Phuong Thai

University of California, Los Angeles

How can we optimize the ability to recognize abstract patterns in music? Recent research suggests that perceptual learning, the improvement in our ability to pick up information with experience and practice (Gibson, 1969), can be systematically produced in vision via perceptual learning module (PLM) technology (e.g., Mettler & Kellman, 2014). Unlike visual stimuli, which present all relevant features simultaneously, musical stimuli present their features over time. We investigate the effect of perceptual learning on dynamic auditory stimuli, specifically composer styles in classical music. In this study, we created a Music PLM that trains recognition of the styles of six composers from the Baroque, Romantic, and Classical periods via a series of learning trials. Participants listen to and compare music clips, identify composers out of the six choices, and receive feedback about their responses. Before and after multiple PLM training sessions, participants will be tested on their ability to recognize novel clips from learned and unlearned composers. We hypothesize that the training will improve the participants' ability to recognize the styles of music composers, demonstrating that the principles that enhance visual learning can be extended to abstract auditory pattern recognition.

A Comparison of Study Strategies: Writing Essays Improves Memory and Inference

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The evidence is robust for the efficacy of the testing effect at producing memory and retention enhancements; however, previous studies have not shown that the testing effect facilitates integration of new information. Washington University in St. Louis students (N=100) read educational texts and engaged in one of four study strategies: 1) wrote explanatory essays about the texts, 2) recalled the information, 3) highlighted while reading, or 4) took notes while reading. After a 48-hour delay, participants returned to complete a number tests that assessed memory, inference, and problem-solving. We predict that essay-writing will significantly improve performance on all three types of questions. These results will suggest that the act of writing essays may capitalize on the

mnemonic benefits of retrieval, organization, and synthesis in a learner-controlled manner that could easily be implemented in the classroom.

The role of attachment in facial emotion scanning patterns of infant-mother dyads

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Minnesota State University – Moorhead

The ability to read emotional expression is essential to establishing and maintaining relationships. Several studies have investigated a connection between attachment style and the ability to interpret emotion on faces. This 2x8 mixed design study has currently collected data on 24 mother-infant dyads to examine a possible relationship between attachment styles and the ability to interpret facial expressions of emotion. Infants ages five- to seven-months-old and their mothers viewed facial expressions (anger, sadness, happiness and neutral) while their gaze was recorded using infra-red eye tracking. The mothers' parental and romantic attachment styles were calculated using two surveys. In addition to these dyads, 30 adult participants were also tested to gather more diverse data on attachment patterns. It is predicted that dyads with insecure attachment styles will show a different pattern of face scanning compared to dyads with secure attachment styles. In particular, insecure attachment may be related to an avoidant style of gaze to negative or threatening facial expressions. These results may have important implications for the study of attachment, especially the emotional development of infants.

School Ethnic Context of Peer Victimization Among Latina/o Youth

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Peer victimization can impel negative consequences upon the well being of adolescents. Some studies have shown that ethnic minority groups report higher levels of victimization, while others have found no ethnic group differences (Nishina, Juvonen & Witkow, 2005). Focusing on Latina/o youth, the goal of this study is to examine the differences in mental health and emotional reactions to victimization when they belong to the numerical ethnic minority vs. majority and when victimized by either in-group (same ethnicity) or out-group (different ethnicity) peers. Of the original sample of 680 Latina/o students, 74.5% reported at least one victimization experience in the fall of 6th grade. Victims in the numerical minority had higher self-esteem and were less angry than those in the numerical majority. This could be because they attribute peer victimization to other people's prejudice (Crocker et al., 1991). Victims were also more likely to retaliate against a different ethnic peer, possibly because they felt more justified to defend themselves against victimization that was perceived as discrimination.

Content Differences in Parental Speech to Children: A Naturalistic Approach

Sara Veeraswami, Elizabeth Goldenberg, Catherine Sandhofer, Ph.D., & Rena Repetti, Ph.D.

University of California, Los Angeles

Research examining parents' speech to children suggests that mothers' and fathers' language input varies in complementary ways (Panscofar & Feagans, 2005). Substantial quantitative and qualitative evidence supports this claim; however, less is known about differences in the content of mothers' and fathers' speech to children. Using a naturalistic method to examine content differences in parents' speech to children, this study provides an ecologically-valid means of assessing early vocabulary input. Specifically, we examine noun-category differences in parents' speech to children while the family is at home over a four-day period.

We expect that mothers and fathers will produce some categories at equal rates and others at non-equal rates. Further, based on work that suggests children learn best in mixed contexts (Goldenberg & Sandhofer, 2013), we expect that for categories spoken with near-equal frequency by parents, the child's language production within those categories will be high compared to those spoken primarily by one parent. This study expands our understanding of how complementary differences in parental speech to children influence children's language acquisition.

The Development of the Public Regard for Gender

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New York University

Prior research focuses on gender stereotypes and gender preference in children but has failed to clearly demonstrate society's gender bias or high regard for masculinity in children. The present study addresses the literature gap in the development of children's public regard for male gender (i.e., the awareness that masculine traits, rather than feminine traits, are highly regarded by others) by looking into 1) At what age does public regard for male gender develop in children and 2) If public regard for male gender differs by gender in children. Children in grades K-6 in a New York City private school (N = 29) were asked gender stereotypes using a recreation of the Clark and Clark (1947) doll test in order to directly and explicitly focus on the public regard for male gender (e.g., "Give me the cut-out that people think is more powerful"). Analyses of both ANOVA and t-tests show that public regard for male gender did not differ significantly by age or gender. However, results show that the majority of children endorsed public regard for male gender at an early age. Implications of the public regard for male gender and limitations of the study are discussed.

Changes in Craving, Withdrawal and Affective State During a Laboratory Smoking Lapse Task

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Smoking is a leading source of death and disability. Previous studies have shown craving and withdrawal, characterized by negative affect, to maintain smoking behavior. Less is known about the direct effects of smoking on positive mood. We examined changes in craving, withdrawal, and positive and negative mood in participants who completed a laboratory smoking lapse task with incentives to delay and reduce smoking following twelve hours of abstinence (n=77). We hypothesized that participants who smoke more cigarettes during the task will have greater reductions in craving, withdrawal, and negative mood and greater increases in positive mood as compared to baseline. Consistent with our hypotheses, regression analyses revealed the number of cigarettes smoked during the task to be associated with greater reductions in craving (p < 0.001), withdrawal (p < .001), and negative mood (p = 0.05). No significant effect on positive mood (p = .44) was observed. This study suggests that acute reductions in craving, withdrawal and negative mood during a quit attempt may serve to perpetuate smoking lapse/relapse whereas changes in positive mood may be less influential.

Brain Training and Cognitive Aging: A Meta-Analytic Review

Lauren Williams, Selina Robson, & Ulrich Mayr

University of Oregon

Schadenfreude is a German term for the pleasure one derives from another's misfortune. Though much research has been done recently on this topic, no clear cause has yet been found for this phenomenon. It has already been connected to envy, deservingness, and self-esteem. Following on

from the paradigms of Social Comparison Theory and Terror Management Theory, the present study will examine whether feelings that one's life is uninteresting may bring about feelings of schadenfreude. It is hypothesized that individuals facing more feelings of an uninteresting life will be more likely to enjoy videos of other people suffering misfortunes. A sample of undergraduate participants will be given an ease of retrieval task that elicits feelings of an uninteresting life before viewing a series of humorous videos wherein people suffer various levels of injury. Both Likert type and Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM) items will measure valence and arousal. Participants will also be given a Dispositional Envy Scale (DES), Belief in a Just World Scale, and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale to test for possible moderators. The study will be completed in March of 2014.

Anxiety and Social Functioning in Youth with Typical Development, Intellectual Disability and Autism

Holly Pham, Catherine Wintermeyer, Joshua McKinney, Palmo O'Neil, Lauren Berkovits, & Bruce Baker

University of California, Los Angeles

Among typically developing (TD) adolescents, anxiety is linked to lower social functioning (Greca & Lopez, 1998). Adolescents diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and intellectual disability (ID) show both higher levels of anxiety and impaired social functioning compared to TD youth (Bellini, 2004; Emerson, 2003; Farrugia & Hudson, 2006; Gardner, 2012). However, no known studies have linked anxiety and social functioning in ID and ASD youth. This study will examine the influence of anxiety on social functioning in TD (n=97), ID (n=34) and ASD (n=38) groups. Parents rated youth anxiety on the Child Behavior Checklist and social functioning on the Social Skills Rating Scale and the Parent Rating Scale for Social Acceptance. Results show that while TD youth show no differences in social functioning based on anxiety,

ASD youth with high anxiety display lower levels of social skills (t(36)=3.123, p=.004) and lower social acceptance (t(25)=2.13, p=.043). ID youth with high anxiety have lower social acceptance (t(24)=2.42, p=.023) but no differences in social skills. Future interventions should consider treatment of anxiety when addressing social functioning for ASD and ID youth.

Impact of Daily Family Interactions and Child Anxiety Symptoms on Sleep Quality

Andrea I. Rodriguez, Delana Parker, Sunhye Bai & Rena Repetti

University of California, Los Angeles

The current study examines the impact of family interactions and child anxiety symptoms on sleep quality. Previous literature has emphasized a reciprocal relationship between anxiety and childhood sleep problems (Chase, 2011; Gregory et al, 2005). One aspect of the parent-child relationship, parental warmth, has also been found to predict child sleep quality (Adam et al. 2007). The current study tests whether children's anxious symptoms moderate the link between daily negative parent-child interactions and poorer sleep quality among 59 children aged 8-13 (27 females). Data include averages derived from 56 days of child daily diary reports on negative interactions with mothers and fathers, and nightly sleep quality. Children's anxiety was measured with the Revised Child Anxiety and Depression Scale (Chorpita 1998). Preliminary findings reveal that children's negative interactions with mothers and fathers were positively associated with anxiety symptoms (r=.54 to .56, p<.001) and with poorer quality of sleep (r=-.43 to -.31, p<.05). Higher child anxiety symptoms were also associated with lower sleep quality (r= -.29, p< .05). Poor sleep quality has been linked to pubertal timing, poor emotion regulation, and maintenance of anxiety. Knowing risk factors for poor quality of sleep in childhood can inform future interventions for children and families.

Testing a Rational Account of Pragmatic Reasoning: The Case of Spatial Language

Alexandra Carstensen, Elizabeth Kon, & Terry Regier

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How do people recover precise meanings from ambiguous utterances? Frank and Goodman (2012) proposed that listeners do this by rationally combining evidence about word meaning and the salience of particular objects in context. They found that a Bayesian model based on this idea provided a near-perfect account of their empirical data. However, their Ftest of the model was based on communication about simple geometrical objects that varied along only three dimensions. Here, we ask whether their proposal extends to the richer and more complex domain of spatial relations. We find that it does. While the results are not as strong as in their original study, they nonetheless demonstrate that simple formal accounts of communication may capture important aspects of pragmatic inference.

Understanding Motor Imitation Deficits: Examining the Role of Motor and Perceptual Skills

Erika Chesnutt, Natalie Brezack, Jennifer K. Mendoza, & Dare Baldwin

University of Oregon

Children with autism are known to exhibit motor imitation deficits (Rogers, 1999; Williams, 2004; Young, 2011). Furthermore, children with autism display significant gross and fine motor delays (Lloyd, 2013) as well as an inability to clearly link perception and action (Ozonoff, 2000). However, current research has yet to link these two sets of impairments. It is possible that motor and perceptual delays underlie the observed deficits in motor imitation seen in children with autism. Our research investigates this possible connection in a sample of 2- to 3-year-old typically developing children. Children will complete standardized developmental measures of motor performance (Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency) and perceptual processing (Beery-Buktenica Developmental Test of Visual-Motor Integration) as well as novel behavioral tasks measuring their action processing and motor imitation. We predict a positive correlation to emerge between children's level of motor and perceptual skills and their motor imitation ability, such that children with poor motor and perceptual skills will demonstrate impaired motor imitation. Data collection is currently underway. If we confirm this prediction, then our research will yield evidence for a new possible explanation for motor imitation deficits, providing support for the extension of this research to a sample of children with autism.

Working Memory Training and Inhibitory Control in Academically At-Risk Kindergarteners

Natalie Hejran, Nicole Froidevaux, Caitlyn Handy, Kayla Mikasa, Ashley Oshiro, Melissa Ortiz, & Judith Foy, Ph.D

Loyola Marymount University

Inhibitory control is an executive function predictive of academic success among school-aged children (Diamond, Barnett, Thomas, & Munro, 2007). Inhibitory control involves the ability to ignore irrelevant stimuli or suppress habitual responses (Bialystok & Viswanathan, 2009). Given the link between working memory (WM) and inhibitory control, we hypothesized that WM training would improve inhibitory control. We conducted a study using computer program, Cogmed, to train WM in academically at-risk kindergarteners. Cogmed was administered four days a week for six weeks. Children were randomly assigned to receive Cogmed at the beginning of the school year (T1; n = 16) or midway (waitlist control group; n = 15). The Flanker Inhibitory Control and Attention Test (NIH Toolbox; www.nihtoolbox.org; ©2012 Northwestern University and the National Institute of Health) is an age-appropriate

standardized measure. A 1-way between subject ANOVA controlling for T1 Flanker scores showed children who received Cogmed had faster reaction times (msec) (M = 2475.50, SD = 700.81) for trials involving incongruent stimuli (requiring inhibitory control) compared to children who had not received Cogmed (M = 2542.95, SD = 908.42), F(1, 27) = 5.69, p < .05. Our findings suggest that WM training may facilitate development of inhibitory control in academically-at-risk kindergarteners.

Gamification of an Introductory Psychology Classroom: Using an External Achievement and Currency System to Encourage Deep Learning

Brandon L. Hansen, Jesse J. Farnsworth, Shea E. Smart, Colt S. Rothlisberger, & Jessica C. Hill

Utah Valley University

As a result of the recent exponential increase of game-play and online interaction, the gamification of the higher education classroom is one of six emerging trends noted in the 2013 Horizon Report. In gamified curricula, students accumulate points by completing different challenges, and often have freedom in choosing the assignments they undertake to earn them. Yee (2013) suggests that a lower-tech "game-based overlay" can be used effectively in face-to-face classes that allow gaming principles to be employed without the cost or complication of intense or immersive technologies.
Our investigation builds on principles used by the makers of World of Warcraft as filtered through the Yee's (2013) gamification framework in order to gamify two introductory psychology classrooms at Utah Valley University. Students participating in our investigation will be able to earn and spend course currency that is tangentially related to course performance and participate in leader boards. We anticipate that we will replicate the results of Barata et al. (2013) in finding significant increases in the amount of participation in the course, levels of attendance, and final grades. We

further suggest that using an external framework of currency and purchases may avoid motivational pitfalls seen in gamification and promote deep-learning.

Results showed a main effect of Purchase Type, F(1,693)=60.56, p<.001, a main effect of Receiver, F(1,693)=66.06, p<.001, and a significant interaction, F(1,693)=9.79, p=.002. Givers felt least close when purchasing material possessions for the self (M=2.22); significantly closer when purchasing experiences for the self (M=2.60) or material possessions to consume with others (M=2.60); and the closest when purchasing experiences to share with others (M=3.55), ps<.05. Giving shared experiences allows for greater feelings of social connection that, in turn, may foster the givers' own well-being.

The Neural Correlates of Evaluating the Self Versus Evaluating an Unfamiliar Other

Bryna N. Cooper, Allison C. Waters & Don M. Tucker

University of Oregon

We investigated the neural correlates of self-referential cognition. Previous research in this area has been largely accomplished using metabolic measures of brain activity. Building on this literature, we explored brain activity using dense array electroencephalography (dEEG) to achieve a temporal resolution more apt to capture the time scale of cognitive events. Forty undergraduates read desirable and undesirable trait-descriptive words and evaluated whether each word was self-descriptive. In a separate condition, participants evaluated the president of the United States using the same trait-descriptive words. Consistent with previous research, we observed a positivity-bias in self-appraisal behavior. However, we additionally found that the positivity bias was equally present in the other-referential condition. Additionally, the amplitude of the P300 event-related potential was enhanced during self-reference in contrast to

the amplitude of the P300 during other-reference; it was also enhanced following desirable words relative to undesirable words. We then conducted an exploratory, correlation analysis to better understand the relationship between appraisal bias and individual differences in trait affect. Findings are consistent with a two-dimensional model of mood constraint on evaluative decisions.

Schadenfreude and an Uninteresting Life

Sarah Fisher & Spee Kosloff

California State University, Fresno

Schadenfreude is a German term for the pleasure one derives from another's misfortune. Though much research has been done recently on this topic, no clear cause has yet been found for this phenomenon. It has already been connected to envy, deservingness, and self-esteem. Following on from the paradigms of Social Comparison Theory and Terror Management Theory, the present study will examine whether feelings that one's life is uninteresting may bring about feelings of schadenfreude. It is hypothesized that individuals facing more feelings of an uninteresting life will be more likely to enjoy videos of other people suffering misfortunes. A sample of undergraduate participants will be given an ease of retrieval task that elicits feelings of an uninteresting life before viewing a series of humorous videos wherein people suffer various levels of injury. Both Likert type and Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM) items will measure valence and arousal. Participants will also be given a Dispositional Envy Scale (DES), Belief in a Just World Scale, and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale to test for possible moderators. The study will be completed in March of 2014.

A Generational Take: Group size-conformity, interdependence, and personality-cultural differences in decision making. Are the Asch Experiments of the 1950s still pertinent to today's society? If so, on what basis?

Nita Sangary, Katie Sphar, Ednar Morales, Scott Seung, Ryan W., & Leroy Edwards

De- Anza Foothill C.C., San Jose State University, & University of California Inst.

Conformity has long been apart of our social fabric, defining the pressures of growing up. The power of conformity, as a construct, is rooted in group dynamics; often apart of socialization that conversely undermines the value of individualism (Asch 1952, 1956). The scope of the study is to harbor insights on the standing modern relevancy of the findings of the Asch conformity studies, in relation to the outlined significance of cultural basis as outlined by (Bond, Smith, 1996), along with an extended meta-analysis on personality traits. Research consisted of a sample of sixty (31 females & 30 males), in which half of the participants were assigned to 3:1 group setting (3 confederates to 1 participant); and respectively the other half to a 1:1 comparative ratio. Individuals were asked a series of simple visual, mathematical, and analogical based questions within different group-sized settings, followed by three assessments measuring personality metrics and interdependency. Preliminary data suggests a notable interaction between group size and gender. That is, female participants were more likely to conform in a larger context. The findings, thus far, highlight the complexity and magnitude impact of group pressure, gender roles, and expectations in today's society more so than individual choice.

The Neural Correlates underlying Facial Recognition Deficiencies in 22qDS patients with and without Autism

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22q11.2 deletion syndrome (22qDS) is a genetic disorder that results in a variable range of symptoms, including greatly elevated rates of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Children with

autism have decreased neural activity and volume in the fusiform gyrus (FG) relative to controls. Similarly, in children with 22qDS, there are structural and functional alterations present in the FG (Glaser et al., 2007). Aberrations in the FG are related to decreased facial recognition ability. This study examines 22qDS patients with and without ASD. We investigated differences in facial recognition ability, measured by the Children's Memory Scale (CMS) Face Memory test, and also obtained structural and functional (resting state) MRI data. We will investigate potential group differences between 22qDS individuals with ASD and those without ASD. We hypothesize that patients with ASD will exhibit decreased activity in the FG along with decreased volume when compared to patients without ASD. Ultimately, I hope to see whether subjects without ASD have higher facial recognition ability than subjects with ASD and to characterize the underlying neural correlates of this behavioral deficit.

Acculturation, Aggression, and Violence-Related Attitudes among College Students

Sarah Devoto

University of California, Santa Barbara

Research has shown that attitudes about the criminal justice system vary by ethnicity. The main purpose of this study is to examine if attitudes about criminals and the criminal justice system are related to acculturation, acculturative stress, and aggression. Four hundred and fourteen college students (64.7% female, 35.3% male) completed an online survey containing a short acculturation scale, acculturative stress scale, Aggression Questionnaire (2001), and the Violence-Related Attitudes and Beliefs Scale (2006). Results showed acculturation to be negatively correlated with support of prevention resources and positively correlated with the belief that violent behavior is caused by individual differences in biology and environment. Those who reported higher levels of acculturative stress tended to be less supportive of prevention

resources and more firmly believed biology was a causal factor of violent behavior. Students who scored higher on the aggression questionnaire reported more support of punitive criminal justice policies and less support of prevention resources. Limitations to this study and future research considerations on the relationship between acculturation and violence-related attitudes are discussed.

PTSD Symptomology and Perceived Barriers to Care in Post-911 Veterans

Susana Pineda, Alexandra Martinez, & Sara Kintzle

University of Sothern California

The impacts of the post-911 conflicts have become increasingly apparent in the mental health challenges of this population of veterans. This study was aimed at determining rates of PTSD, as well as perceived barriers to service utilization. We predicted a significant portion of the sample would report high levels of PTSD and that concerns of confidentiality and career impact would be predominantly endorsed barriers.

Data were collected using self-administered paper and online surveys from 328 post-911 veterans living in Los Angeles County. Survey items included the PTSD Checklist-Military Version and questions regarding perceived barriers to program and benefit utilization.
The mean score on the PCL-M was 45.81(SD=20.47), indicating high levels of PTSD symptomatology. Forty-four percent of participants scored above the clinically significant cut-off of 50. The predominantly endorsed symptoms were hyperactivity, sleep problems, feeling distant and emotionally numb, and loss of interest. When asked to identify barriers in seeking services, participants most frequently endorsed not knowing where to get help, difficulty getting time off work, concerns about confidentiality, impact to career, and being able to handle it themselves. These results confirm mental health needs remain

a concern among post-911 veterans and efforts should be aimed at reducing barriers to services.

An Examination of Somatic Symptomology Predictors among Mexican-American Adolescents

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A large body of research has shown an increased risk of developing anxiety and depressive disorders for ethnic minority youth living in the United States. Hispanic youths, in particular, are also more likely to express an anxiety disorder through somatic symptoms (Pina & Silverman, 2004). A familial component to childhood anxiety has also been demonstrated in previous research (Pollock, Rosenbaum, Marrs, Miller, & Biederman, 1995).This study examined relevant familial and cultural factors as predictors of somatic reporting among a community sample of Mexican-American youth (ages 8-13, n= 63). Report of somatic symptoms was assessed using the Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children; familial and cultural data were self-reported from the child's parent using the Brief Symptom Inventory, Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican-Americans II, and demographic questionnaires. Using a multiple regression analysis, a significant model emerged $F (5, 33) = 6.322$, $p < 0.0005$, Adj $R2 = .412$ with level of parental psychopathology ($\beta = .678$), parental education ($\beta = .410$), and a Mexican cultural orientation ($\beta = .386$) as significant predictors of child reported somatic symptomology. These findings highlight important factors that contribute to a greater understanding of symptom expression among Mexican-American youth with anxiety.

Comforting Companions: Pet Ownership and Coping Strategies

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Animals have been shown to improve the mental and emotional well being of their caretakers and to foster personal qualities necessary to employ adaptive coping strategies (Beetz, Uvnäs-Moberg, Julius, & Kotrschal, 2012; McConnell, Brown, Shoda, Stayton, & Martin, 2011). We hypothesized that pet owners would engage in adaptive coping strategies more than non-pet owners. 237 participants completed surveys about their pet ownership, their pet attachment (CENSHARE, Pet Attachment Scale, Holcomb, Williams, & Richards, 1985), and coping strategies (BRIEF Cope, Carver, 1997). Pet owners and non-pet owners were found to have significant differences in regards to the maladaptive coping strategy self-blame. High pet attachment was also found to be negatively correlated with the maladaptive coping strategy self-distraction. These insights could influence the place animals hold in society as valuable companions and impact the attitude many individuals have towards their pets.

Social Environmental Influences on Infants' Face Preferences

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Preference for own race faces begins to emerge around 3 months and may be shaped by social environments. The mechanisms driving development of face preferences can provide insight into the influence of social environments on the development of face processing and stereotyping. We are extending the findings of a previous study that presented upright faces to infants using the same method as the present study. Latino and Caucasian infants 9- to 12-months old are presented with side-by-side inverted female Caucasian, Latina, and African American faces. Eye movements are recorded by an eye tracker, and longer looking suggests visual preference. Current results show significantly

more looking to African American than Latino (t=2.19, p=.043) and Caucasian faces (t=3.23, p=.005) and significantly more looking to Latino than Caucasian (t=3.04, p=.007) faces regardless of infant ethnicity. These results are consistent with results of looking to upright faces, and suggests that infants might process faces less holistically than adults. We are testing more infants and conducting eye movement scan path analyses to explore mechanisms of development of same and other race face perception.

Masculinity and Men's Self-Objectification, Body Self-Consciousness, and Sexual Satisfaction

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Sexual objectification reduces people to their bodies and occurs through interpersonal interactions with partners, friends, acquaintances, family, and the media (Frederickson & Roberts, 1997). Self-objectification occurs when people think of themselves as sexual objects (Moradi, Dirks, & Matteson, 2005). Self-objectification in men is associated with a greater drive for muscularity (Grieve & Helmick, 2008) and exercising for appearance-related reasons (Strelan & Hargreaves, 2005). Conformity to masculine norms is also linked to drive for muscularity and higher masculine body ideal distress (Mahalik, 2003). In our study, a moderately ethnically diverse sample of 353 young men completed an online survey measuring conformity to masculine norms (CMNI), masculine body ideal distress (MBIDS), body image self-consciousness during sex (BISC), sexual satisfaction, and interpersonal and media sources of male sexual objectification. We found that CMNI scores correlated positively associated with the MBIDS, which was positively associated with the BISC scores. CMNI scores and five CMNI subscales were positively associated with sexual satisfaction, body image self-

consciousness during sex and masculine body image distress. Viewing media with strong, muscular men, playing with action figures as a child, and participation in masculinity cultures emphasizing strength and muscularity were positively correlated with CMNI, MBIDS, and MBISC scores.

Collaborative Inclusiveness Among Novice Computer Programmers Varies with Gender

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To address the large gender disparity in computer science (CS), pair programming, a collaborative approach to computer programming, has been shown to increase girls' interest and retention in the field of CS. Middle school has been found to be a pivotal time during which many girls decide whether or not to pursue the study of CS. In our study, we researched middle school students' collaboration while learning to computer program with a partner. We studied four same gender dyads, two girl and two boy dyads, using video recordings of 20 minute pair programming sessions. We examined four aspects (that were coded) of the participants' collaboration in these videos. We were able to characterize the inclusiveness of the collaboration in each of the four dyads by comparing proportions of these codes. Preliminary findings suggest that collaboration in girl dyads was more inclusive as defined by our study.

Attitude of Men and Women on Sex Segregation in the Context of LRT/MRT

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This study was done in consideration of the sex segregation in the contexts of LRT and MRT. This regulation can be seen in three aspects: segregation in the job due to gender, the rules in the train based on this, and the exclusive considerations for members of a sex. Each individual had their own insight that the researches wanted to expound. The bases for the study are individual factors (sex and life stage) and socio-cultural factors (gender roles and stereotypes). These were measured in the said contexts through participant observation, interviews and questionnaires. There were different opinions gathered through the three methods but a positive attitude on the regulation was salient. These are apparent for both sexes and in both contexts.

Parental Attachment and Sibling Relationship Moderated by Gender as Predictors of Interdependence

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Family interdependence is defined as the expectations of children to be able to support their parents in old age, whether through physical or financial needs (Punch, 2002). This study aims to determine whether: (1) paternal attachment, maternal attachment and sibling relationship predict family interdependence; (2) gender is a moderator between interdependence and the variables, in the Philippine setting. Two hundred and sixty-three Filipino young adults, who were purposively sampled from schools and informal groups in Metro Manila, completed the Adapted Interdependence Scale, the Parental Attachment Scale and the Lifespan Sibling Relationship Scale. Moderated multiple regression confirmed sibling relationship as a moderate predictor of interdependence. Interviews revealed that high scorers and low scorers of interdependence both contribute to their families by means of helping with family expenses, household chores,

accompanying parents and guiding siblings. Family closeness is a primary motivation for the young adults to become more interdependent with their families. Furthermore, maternal and paternal attachments are not significant predictors of interdependence and gender is not a moderator of the three variables. In conclusion, while Filipino families adapt to the changing society, family cohesiveness is still well-maintained and sibling relationship contributes to that good quality of relationship.

Video Games and Spatial Demands: Explaining the Gender Gap

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Researchers have found evidence for positive visuo-spatial effects of playing certain video games (Green and Bavelier, 2009; Boot et al., 2008). It has also been shown that those with higher spatial skills excel in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) (Wai, Lubinski and Benbow, 2009). With such large gender gaps in the technological fields, video games may be one of the most culturally-pervasive mediums able to spatially train individuals. Mayer and Adams (2012) proposed the concept of the Matthews Effect to explain females' lack of play: those with higher spatial skills, traditionally men, seek out and continually play games with higher spatial demands, thus beginning the cycle of enjoyable spatial training. Our experiment assessed the relationship between non video-game playing females' spatial abilities and their opinions of four games differing in spatial demands and gender themes. If participants preferred the games which mimicked their spatial abilities (high vs. low), this would provide support for the Matthews Effect. If, however, they preferred feminine themes regardless of spatiality, this would provide evidence for a more socially-steered preference. Understanding the gender gap may eventually steer the video game industry towards a more inclusive path, with wider, echoing effects in spatial abilities and perhaps even STEM areas.

Map of Jordan Hall/Math Corner Basement
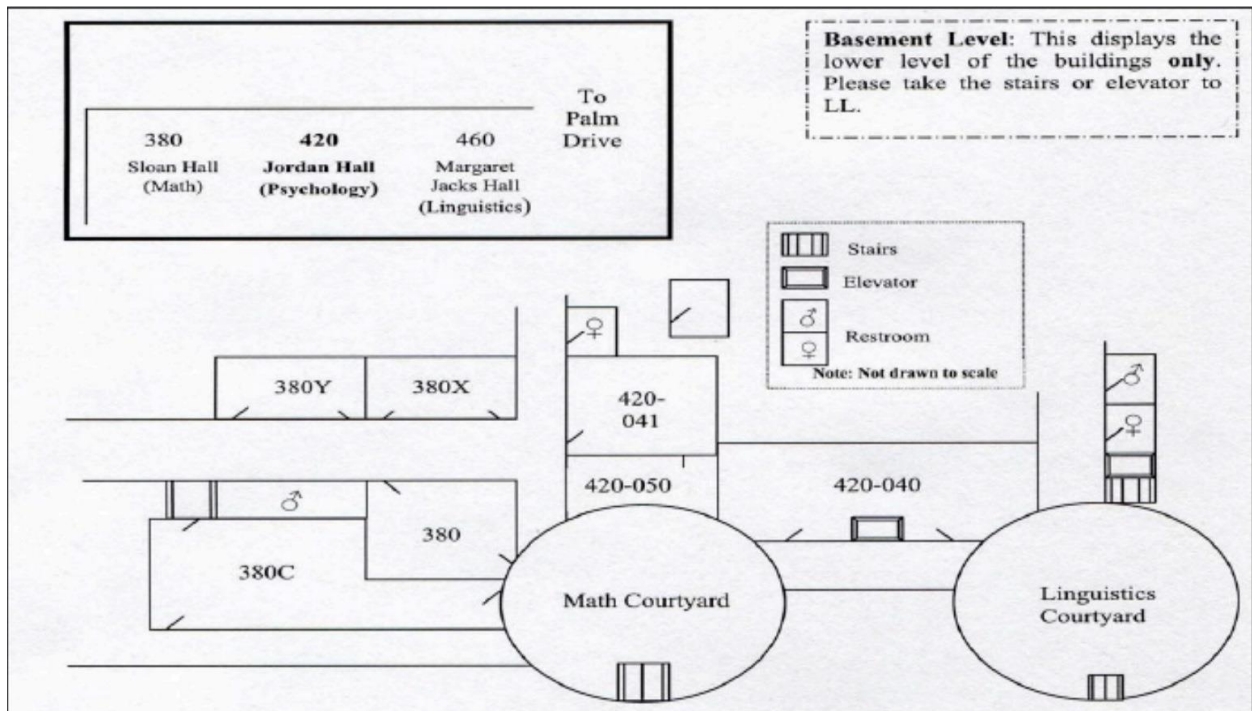
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