Fifteenth Annual Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference

Saturday, May 16, 2015

Stanford University

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STANFORD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
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Saturday, May 16, 2015

Welcome!

The Stanford Psychology Department is delighted to welcome you to the Fifteenth 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 nation 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 young scientitsts. This conference will provide an opportunity to present and discuss research findings, to leverage the benefits of diverse perspectives from a community of scholars, and to form networks that will serve as the foundation for future discussions and collaborations.

The success of the SUPC every year is due to the extraordinary efforts of the entire staff as well as you, the presenters. Without your continued dedication to the advancement of our understanding of the human condition, the SUPC would not be possible. 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 16, 2015

Dear Presenters, Faculty, and Guests,

I would like to welcome you to the Fifteenth 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 16, 2015, 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 board of directors, who worked extremely hard to organize everything from the ground up. I would like to thank Moiead Charawi, Derek Kincade, Brittany Torrez, and Evelina Yarmit for their support. Also, I would like to extend appreciation to the volunteers, Lauren Agnew, Jae-Yong Son, Manu Chopra, Lauren Block, Malcolm Lizzappi, and Laura Lee.

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, Christina Sebastian, Chair Administrator for the Psychology Department who works tirelessly preparing visa support letters for international attendees, Dr. Ian Gotlib, who has supported our conference from the very beginning, and last but not least, Dr. George Slavich, who founded the conference and continues to help with it today, offering priceless advice and perspective to the board of directors.

I hope that you enjoy the conference and all it offers. Connect with graduate students, speak with Professor Anthony Wagner, 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 SUPC legacy.

Sincerely,

Nichole Kim
2015 SUPC Executive Director

2015 Staff/Volunteers

Executive Director
Nichole Kim, Class of 2015

Senior Adviser
Moiead Charawi, Class of 2017

Board of Directors
Derek Kincade, Class of 2017
Brittany Torrez, Class of 2016
Evelina Yarmit, Class of 2016

Volunteers
Lauren Agnew, Graduate School of Business
Jae-Young Son, Class of 2016
Manu Chopra, Class of 2017
Lauren Block, Class of 2017
Malcolm Lizzappi, Class of 2017
Xin-Mei Laura Lee, Class of 2018

Keynote Speaker
Anthony Wagner, Ph.D., Department of Psychology

Many thanks to the following people for their ongoing contributions to ensure the success of the Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference year in and year out

Ian Gotlib, Ph.D., *Chair of Stanford Department of Psychology*
Lisa Ewan, *Department Manager, Department of Psychology*
Christina Sebastian, *Chair Administrator, 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., *world-renowned psychologist and SUPC faculty advisor*

Conference Schedule

8:00 am
Registration ....Basement of Math Builidng (Building 380)
<div align="right">Outside of Room 420-041</div>

9:00 am – 9:15 am
Introductory Address .... Building 420, Room 040
Nichole Kim, 2015 Executive Director
Moiead Charawi, Senior Adviser
George Slavich, Conference Founder

9:25 am – 10:20 am
Poster Session 1...Math Courtyard

10:30 am – 11:25 am
Poster Session 2...Math Courtyard

11:35 am – 1:00 pm
Oral Session 1 ....Jordan Hall/Math Corner Basement
See schedule for presenter information

1:00 pm – 2:00 pm
Lunch...Linguistics Courtyard

2:15 pm – 3:20 pm
Keynote Address.. Building 420, Room 040
Professor Anthony Wagner

3:30 pm – 4:55 pm
Oral Session 2 ....Jordan Hall/Math Corner Basement
See schedule for presenter information

5:05 pm – 6:00 pm
Poster Session 3...Math Courtyard

6:10 pm – 6:30 pm
Closing Address /Stanford Prize Announcement .... Building 420, Room 040
Nichole Kim, 2015 Executive Director
George Slavich, Conference Founder

Speaker Biographies

Dr. Anthony Wagner is a world renowned professor of Psychology and Neuroscience here at Stanford University. As the current director of the Stanford Memory Laboratory, and the Co-Director of the Center for Cognitive and Neurobiological Imaging, Dr. Wagner continues research on several interest areas, namely: memory encoding and research mechanisms; interactions between declarative, nondeclarative, and working memory; and neurocognitive aging. Dr. Wagner's engaging teaching ability and his evident passion for all things neuroscience – especially memory – earned him the Dean's Award for Excellence in Graduate Education in 2010-2011. The SUPC is delighted to host Dr. Wagner and is looking forward to welcoming him as a part of this year's conference!

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 the 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.

Nichole Kim is a senior majoring in Psychology. During her time in Stanford she has worked as a Research Assistant in the Language Learning Lab, Interpersonal Perception and Communication Lab, and Center for Interdisciplinary Brain Science Research along with serving as an abstract reviewer for the 2014 SUPC. After college, she wishes to use her experiences and passion for psychology to build a career in user experience research. In her free time, she loves traveling, cooking, listening to music, and skiing.

Moiead Charawi is a sophomore majoring in Product Design, an extension of mechanical engineering. He has worked as lab coordinator for the Political Psychology Research Group, and was executive director of the SUPC in 2014. The two boundaries of the creative spectrum are where Moiead's prevailing interests reside, one of which being a love for the rigorous treatment of science and logic, i.e. physics, mathematics, psychology and the other being a passion for artistic expression and ingenuity, i.e. design sketching, art, etc. He enjoys playing basketball, drawing and singing.

Oral Session 1
11:35 am – 1:00 pm

420-041

Role of CS+ Valence and Arousal on Reinstatement Fear

Sofia Cardenas, Geneva Davidson, Tomislav Zbozinek, & Michelle Craske

380-380C

The Role of Attention in Context-Dependent Return of Fear

Patrick G. Hentschel, Tom J. Barry, Michael Treanor, & Michelle G. Craske

380-380W

Prolonged cognitive processing during chronic stress: Helpful or harmful?

Bingjie Tong, Patricia I. Moreno, Lauren N. Harris & Annette L. Stanton, Ph.D.

380-380X

NYC College Students at Risk of Deportation Exhibit Higher Levels of Psychological Distress but Are Also Academically Resilient

Bryan S. Nelson, Ahmed Alif, Riya Ahmed, & Sumie Okazaki

380-380Y

Alcoholism and Depression in College Students Revisited

Qimin Liu, Irene M. Geisner, & Angela Mittmann

420-041

Optimal Sequencing for GRE Vocabulary Learning

ingqi Yu, Veronica X. Yan, Robert A. Bjork, & Elizabeth Ligon Bjork

380-380C

Guilty or Innocent: How Context Affects Reasoning Accuracy

Courtney Ung & Russell Revlin, PhD.

380-380W

The Effects of Computer Based Note-Taking or Longhand Note-Taking on Memory Recall Using SAT II® Standardized Biology Subject Test Questions

Olivia Pearson

380-380X

Social Contact and Cross-Cultural Adjustment of Asian International Students

Yunjing Liu, Sidney Zisook, Kimberly R. Weingar, & Ilanit Young

380-380Y

Cognitive Tasks and Decision Making: The Effect of Cognitive Stress on Choice

Julissa I. Lopez &Brittany A. Komacsar

Oral Session 1
11:35 am – 1:00 pm

420-041

Summertime's Influence on Family Eating Patterns: A Multi-Method Investigation of Low-Income Minority Youth
Michelle Lozano, Dorothy McLeod B.A., & Amy Bohnert, Ph.D.

380-380C

The Formation of Chief Secondary Attachment Figures and How They Support Development in Early Childhood
Kristina Spink & Christina Chin-Newman

380-380W

Living with an Apo (grandchild): Is It a Moderator of Relationships?
Diana A. Elomina, Mheltina Deniece B. Espenida, Chelsi Ara L. Briones & Maria Alexandra J. Domingo

380-380X

The Effects of Exercise On A Standardized Self-Scoring Creativity Personality Test Using Just Dance® On An Xbox 360
Sarah Swan

380-380Y

A Computational Model of Jazz Improvisation Inspired by Language
Cody Kommers& Alan Yuille

420-041

"Debunking the Buddy System: Evidence that dieting with a friend has unintended consequences"
Jolene Nguyen-Cuu, Megan White, Erin Standen, Angela C. Incollingo Rodriguez, & A. Janet Tomiyama

380-380C

The Socio-Emotional Well-Being of the Elderly in a Filipino Nursing Home
Faith Colleen Nicole D. Cuenca, Michelle D. Regalado & Kristine Pearl M. Rubi

380-380W

Understanding the Role of Technology in Adolescent Dating and Dating Violence
Patricia. K. Carreño, & Baker, C. K., PhD

380-380X

Gender Identity and Achievement: Is Higher Education Masculine?
Minh-Thi Nguyen, Jonathan R. Nicolas, & Gretchen M. Reevy Ph.D.

380-380Y

Neuroticism in the Five-Factor Model of Personality as Predictor of Marital Satisfaction based on Self- and Partner-Ratings: A Theory Validation of the Masaklaw na Panukat ng Loob (Mapa ng Loob)
Dana Lee M. Benitez, Gersheena L. Florendo, Sondra Monina S. Lim, Jan Arel S. Orlino, Hadassah Mae G. Vera Cruz

Oral Session 2
3:30 pm – 4:55 pm

420-041
Interleaved Training of Motor Sequences Enhances Transfer to Novel Sequences
Xinran Guo, Renee E. Shimizu, & Barbara J. Knowlton

380-380C
Theory of Mind Deficits in Patients with Adolescent Onset Psychosis
Carol Lin, Ariel Schvarcz, & Carrie Bearden

380-380W
Body Image Perception: Adolescent Boys and Avatar Depiction in Video Games
Usha Raman, Mary C. Boyes

380-380X
Effects of Adaptive Paired Comparisons on Perceptual Learning of ECG Interpretation
Shriya Venkatesh, Sivananda Rajananda, Khanh-Phuong Thai, & Philip Kellman

380-380Y
Examining the Relationship between Missing Information and Consumer Confidence
Qianwen Sun, Daniel J. Walters, Craig R. Fox

420-041
The Effect of Text Messaging During a University Lecture on Memory Recall as Measured by a Standardized Memory Test
Jessica Tanoury

380-380C
Effects of Medium of Brand Presentation, Type of Ambient Noise, and Gender on Brand Name Recall
Katherine Anne C. Castro, Margaux Betinna D. Lim, & Shiela Marie L. Rabaya

380-380W
Impacts of Early Adversity on Physiological and Performance Indices During a Social Stressor
Kelsie M. Faraday, Leslie E. Roos, Erik L. Knight, Kathryn G. Beauchamp, Katherine E. Hypslop, Elliot T. Berkman, Philip A. Fisher

380-380X
College students' Development of Coping Strategies in Response to Academic Stress
Ashley Basualdo, Amanda Cross, Roberto Guzman, August Masonheimer, Anabel Vizcarra, Sereen Hanhan, Angela Nguyen, and Kim Cardilla

380-380Y
Examining College Students' High School Racial Climate Relating to Multicultural and Critically Conscious Curricula
Melissa Leung, Tram Pham, Mei Ding, Naba Khan, Aaron Hill, Christy Byrd

Oral Session 2
3:30 pm – 4:55 pm

<table>
<tr><td align="center">4:15 pm – 4:35 pm</td><td align="center">4:35 pm – 4:55 pm</td></tr>
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420-041

The Effect of Guilt and Food Reviews on Taste Perception

Katrina Nicole B. Abuda, Kyle Nico O. Ancheta, Kyle Dominic L. Lim, Juan Ricardo T. Ongkiko

380-380C

Children's Essentialist and Implicit Theories of Intelligence: The Relation to Academic Achievement

Jazmine N. Russell, Rose K. Vukovic, & Saskias Casanova

380-380W

Effects on Initiating and Lengthening Pronunciation in Word Processing

Kelly Ann Kelso, Alan Kawamoto

380-380X

Men in Bloom: Nine Filipino Metrosexuals and their Relationships

Pia Mae Angelicia O. Chavez, Micah Beatrice M. de Leon, Marie Bernadine D. delos Reyes, Lalaine Justine M. Fernando

380-380Y

Ang Paglaladlad: The Coming-Out Experiences of Urban Poor Adolescent Gays

Mariel Antoinette M. Felizardo, Tisha Karenina T. Bowe, Dianne Grace A. Diaz & Earl Katya N. Bautista

420-041

The Effects of Instant Messaging or Video Messaging on Reading Comprehension Using an ACT® Standardized Reading Test

Kelsi Stieler

380-380C

The Effects of Musical Education in the Quality of Life of Mentally Challenged Children in China

Matthew Li

380-380X

Self-Identification, Experiences with Police, and Media Consumption: The Combined Impact on Perceptions of Police

Mariah Silveira, Lauren Lieu, Winnie Kwang. Kathryn Kemper, Brandon Batzloff, Kim Cardilla, Angela Nguyen

380-380Y

As Long As I'm Living, My Baby You'll Be: An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis on The Continuing Bonds of Bereaved Filipino Mothers

Mira Michelle K. De Guzman, Angelina Marie L. Mendoza, Patricia Ann A. Py

Oral Session 1
11:35 am – 1:00 pm

Room 420-041

11:35am-11:55am

Role of CS+ Valence and Arousal on Reinstatement Fear

Sofia Cardenas, Geneva Davidson, Tomislav Zbozinek, & Michelle Craske

University of California, Los Angeles

Zbozinek, Holmes, & Craske (in press) found that positive mood induction prior to extinction of an anxiety-provoking stimulus reduces return of fear. Similarly, we investigate the role of CS+ valence (how positively or negatively a stimulus is evaluated) on reinstatement fear. We first assess the effect of positive mood induction on CS+ valence. We then evaluate the mechanism through which positive mood induction reduces return of fear. Finally, we examine a mechanism for reinstatement based on the valence-arousal theory of emotions (Lang et al., 1990). Participants (n=94) underwent a differential conditioning paradigm in which self report (mood and CS+ valence) and physiological (fear potentiated startle and skin conductance) measures were collected. Results suggest that positive mood nearly significantly increased post-extinction CS+ valence (p = .10). Pre-extinction positive affect and post-extinction CS+ valence predict lower reinstatement fear measured with self-report fear ($\chi2(3) = 1.83$, p = .6, CFI = 1.00, RMSEA = 0.00, SRMR = .03) and startle reflex ($\chi2(3) = 2.20$, p = .53, CFI = 1.00, RMSEA = 0.00, SRMR = .03). Our findings could be applied to treat clinical anxiety by reducing return of fear and to enhance our understanding of fear mechanisms.

11:55am-12:15pm

Optimal Sequencing for GRE Vocabulary Learning

Jingqi Yu, Veronica X. Yan, Robert A. Bjork, & Elizabeth Ligon Bjork

University of California, Los Angeles

How can we optimize the study of new vocabulary words? Although the existing literature on sequencing word learning (especially that comparing clustering words by category vs. random order) is both mixed and often poorly controlled (e.g., different words in distinct conditions), many test prep and companies strongly promote one sequence or another. Experiment 1 explored optimal sequences for semantically clustered GRE words while experiment 2 examined optimal sequences for confusable pairs of words. Learners studied 36 GRE words (study consisted of 3 tests-with-feedback cycles) and took a final test (both cued recall and multiple choice) at a 24-hour delay. In experiment 1, we compared categorical clustering, alphabetical, and random orders and found no differences in test performance between the three conditions, although categorical clustering led to both faster initial acquisition and faster response times on the final test. In Experiment 2, we compared alphabetical, paired, and random study sequences. The alphabetical order led to significantly better test performance than the paired condition; the random study sequence was not significantly different from either of the two other sequences. These findings suggest that optimal sequencing may depend on characteristics of the to-be-learned word set.

12:20pm-12:40pm

Summertime's Influence on Family Eating Patterns: A Multi-Method Investigation of Low-Income Minority Youth

Michelle Lozano, Dorothy McLeod B.A., & Amy Bohnert, Ph.D.

Loyola University Chicago

Over the summer, adolescents' structured school time shifts to camps, sports, and leisure time. As a result, their dietary intake may shift as well. There is evidence suggesting that family mealtimes may reduce risk for obesity (e.g., Fiese 2011). Summertime is particularly important for members of an ethnic minority, as BMI appears to increase at a higher rate for African-American and Latino adolescents

during this time (Baranowski et al, 2014; von Hippel, Powell, Downey et al, 2007). The purpose of this study is to develop a greater understanding of family mealtimes and dietary intake over the summer months.

Fifteen parents of girls enrolled in an urban summer camp for low-income families were recruited. Girls ranged from ages 9-13 , and largely identified as members of an ethnic minority. Trained research assistants administered a semi-structured interview to parents with questions regarding changes in mealtimes and diets.

Recurring themes were found in the initial examination of the parents' responses which were then coded. The study found that parents reported eating different foods, and at fluctuating mealtimes over the summer, but still ate dinner as a family. Summer camp may be providing some level of structure, and influencing healthy food choices by the participants.

12:40pm-1:00pm

Debunking the Buddy System: Evidence That Dieting With a Friend Has Unintended Consequences

Jolene Nguyen-Cuu, Megan White, Erin Standen, Angela C. Incollingo Rodriguez, & A. Janet Tomiyama

University of California, Los Angeles

Previous research has highlighted the negative psychosocial consequences of dieting for an individual, but our goal was to examine these consequences in pairs. Might the known consequences of a diet be buffered if dieters have social support from another dieter? We recruited 67 pairs of non-romantic cohabiting female dyads (roommates), and randomly assigned them to one of three 3-week conditions: Control (participants ate normally), Transfer (one roommate randomly assigned to a 1200 kcal diet), and Both diet. Pre- and post-questionnaires included measures of eating disorder, depression, and anxiety symptomatology, perceived stress, irritability, and self-esteem. ANCOVA analyses revealed the both diet condition had the highest

depression and eating disorder symptomatology. In sum, dieting with a "buddy" may in fact exacerbate the negative consequences of dieting without holding any benefit for weight loss outcomes.

Room 380-380C

11:35am-11:55am

The Role of Attention in Context-Dependent Return of Fear

Patrick G. Hentschel, Tom J. Barry, Michael Treanor, & Michelle G. Craske

University of California, Los Angeles

Although exposure therapy is regarded as the gold-standard treatment protocol for anxiety disorders, it frequently fails to generalize beyond the treatment context. It has been proposed that context renewal, an associative learning effect, may underlie this phenomenon. Renewal refers to the return of fear that commonly occurs when a conditional stimulus (CS) is encountered outside the extinction context. Researchers have theorized that changes in attentional processing during extinction may partially mediate this context-dependent return of fear. Our study uses a human differential fear conditioning paradigm to test whether instructively redirecting attention away from the surrounding environment and toward the CS during extinction results in learning that is more context-independent and therefore less vulnerable to relapse. Data collection is underway, and analyses will be based on 40 healthy participants. We will conduct a repeated measures ANOVA to compare the degree of renewal from those in the CS-oriented to those in the context-oriented attention group. Additionally, we will explore how individual differences in attentional control and trait anxiety moderate this effect. We hope to both illuminate the role of attention in extinction and context learning, as well as find a way to enhance the effects of exposure therapy for anxiety disorders.

Guilty or Innocent: How Context Affects Reasoning Accuracy

Courtney Ung & Russell Revlin, PhD.

University of California, Santa Barbara

Everyone makes countless decisions based on logical reasoning about various situations. Previous research has looked at an individual's logical reasoning skills and accuracy through the analysis of their performance on standard academic syllogisms. However, these decisions that people make in everyday life are not the same as solving academic syllogisms, and different contexts have the potential to influence the outcomes of a person's decisions. The present experiment examines how the context of a jury decision in a courtroom impacts an individual's reasoning accuracy. In this study, participants completed a set of logic problems, the context of which varied between-subjects as jury decisions or standard academic syllogisms, and were compensated five dollars for their participation. Another variable taken into consideration was whether the participants were recruited from a psychology class or a critical thinking philosophy class. This is a significant aspect to study because the students in the philosophy class were learning about logical reasoning, making them more familiar with syllogistic reasoning. From the results of this study, there are implications of how to better present information in court cases to juries to increase their accuracy or to persuade them one way or another.

The Formation of Chief Secondary Attachment Figures and How They Support Development in Early Childhood

Kristina Spink & Christina Chin-Newman

California State University East Bay

This study examines how attachment-related behaviors can be observed, not only in relationships between young children and a Primary Caregiver, but also in relationships between children and a Chief Secondary Attachment Figure (CSAF) whom daytime care hours are spent with. Attachment bonding is bidirectional with children seeking comfort and security, and CSAFs reciprocating behavior through awareness, responsiveness, and sensitivity to children's needs. Data were collected through direct observation of six children, 2 years of age or younger, while in the care of one of two Family Childcare Providers (licensed in California). Observation sheets were developed to document attachment-related behaviors and levels of CSAF's awareness, responsiveness, and sensitivity to each child's needs. CSAFs reacted to the children's signals 95% of the time, with 89% positive responses. Adult initiations received 80% positive reactions. CSAF's gave the most attention to the children of speaking age, responding to them 99% of the time, whereas children babbling, crying, or whimpering, received responses 67% of the time. Interviews were also conducted with the Family Childcare Providers to investigate their perspective on how Chief Secondary Attachments can form with the children in their care, and how attachment-related behavior can support emotional, social, physical, and cognitive development.

The Socio-Emotional Well-Being of the Elderly in a Filipino Nursing Home

Faith Colleen Nicole D. Cuenca, Michelle D. Regalado & Kristine Pearl M. Rubi

University of the Philippines Diliman

One of the greatest national concerns in the Philippines is the issue involving the elderly. Associated with this matter is the changing living arrangement of the Filipino household – an increase in the percentage of the elderly who are being left in the care of nursing homes – despite being considered a collectivist culture. This institutionalization may have an influence on the socio-emotional well-being of the elderly particularly their sense of belongingness and life satisfaction. From interviews with 11 elderly (1 male, 15 females) in a suburban nursing home, we scrutinized the influence of the quality of their relationships with their co-residents and with the staff to their sense of belongingness

and their previous and present experiences to their life satisfaction. We found out that good relationship with the staff strengthened their sense of belongingness while their relationship with their co-residents has no direct influence. Moreover, we have concluded that because of their diverse experiences prior to institutionalization, they have different levels of life satisfaction. This is also the reason why the past and the present cannot be combined in better understanding their perceived level of life satisfaction.

Room 380-380W

Prolonged Cognitive Processing During Chronic Stress: Helpful or Harmful??

Bingjie Tong, Patricia I. Moreno, Lauren N. Harris & Annette L. Stanton, Ph.D.

University of California, Los Angeles

The effect of prolonged cognitive processing when facing chronic stress is unclear. It is possible that prolonged cognitive processing is adaptive or reflects incomplete processing akin to rumination. 137 undergraduate women experiencing chronic financial stress for at least six months were randomly assigned to talk about either the feelings or facts regarding their financial situation during two sessions. We measured cognitive processing word use (e.g., because, realize, cause) during disclosure using Language Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC). Across both randomized groups, we hypothesize that longer duration of financial stress will predict greater depressive symptoms and intrusive thoughts. We also hypothesize that the association of cognitive word use with psychological adjustment will depend on the duration of the stress. Specifically, we hypothesize an interaction such that among women who have experienced more prolonged financial stress, frequent cognitive processing will predict an increase in depressive symptoms and intrusive thoughts, whereas low cognitive processing will predict better psychological adjustment.

The Effects of Computer Based Note-Taking or Longhand Note-Taking on Memory Recall Using SAT II® Standardized Biology Subject Test Questions

Olivia Pearson

Yosemite High School

This experiment is an investigation into the effect of note-taking style, typed or handwritten, on memory recall as measured by the test scores on a practice SAT® II Biology Subject Test. The participants were an opportunity sample that was randomly allocated into two equal groups of 12 students each of both genders between the ages of 16-17, and were predominantly Caucasian, English-speaking students from a rural high school in the North Western portion of the United States. A between-subject design was used; both groups watched a biology lecture, accompanied by a power point, and took notes while using either a laptop or a writing utensil and paper, based upon their group. The independent variable was the note-taking style used by the participants while watching the lecture. The dependent variable was the score on the test taken after the lecture. A one-tailed t-test was used to analyze and interpret the data, and the t value was -0.4181 which failed to meet the critical t value of 1.717 for a 95% significance level. The null hypothesis was accepted, implying that note-taking style does not affect memory recall as measured by test performance, which is relevant in education.

Living with an Apo (grandchild): Is It a Moderator of Relationships?

Diana A. Elomina, Mheltina Deniece B. Espenida, Chelsi Ara L. Briones & Maria Alexandra J. Domingo

Miriam College

A grandparent living in the same household with the apo or grandchild is very evident among Filipinos who value close family ties. An explanatory sequential mixed methods design

was used to determine whether the living arrangements of the Filipino grandparents who either lived with their apos in the same household or in a different household moderated the relationships between their subjective well-being (SWB) and self-esteem, income, and leisure. Three hundred grandparents answered three translated scales: Rosenberg's Self Esteem Scale, and Satisfaction with Life Scale and Positive and Negative Affect Scale to measure the SWB. Twelve participants who obtained the highest and lowest SWB scores respectively, were interviewed to provide descriptive explanations to the quantitative results. Only self-esteem is a significant predictor of subjective well-being, with a moderate effect size. A supportive family system and self-reports of good health contribute to their self-esteem. There was also no moderator effect of living arrangements found on other predictors. The active interactions of grandparents with their grandchildren, regardless of whether they lived in the same household or not, are more relevant to the grandparents' well-being. The close ties between grandparents and apos characterize Filipino family dynamics.

Keywords: grandparents, subjective well-being, self-esteem, Filipino family

12:40pm-1:00pm

Understanding the Role of Technology in Adolescent Dating and Dating Violence

Patricia. K. Carreño, & Baker, C. K., PhD

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

A significant part of an adolescent's day includes the use of technology, such as cell phone calls, instant messaging, and posts to social networking sites. Although studies have documented the benefits of technology use, there are significant downsides as well. For example, recent studies have shown that adolescents use technology to harass and abuse others, including dating partners. However, questions remain on how technology use and dating violence intersect at different stages in the couple's relationship and whether this intersection is different for boys and girls. This

article begins to fill these gaps by presenting the findings from focus groups with 39 high school aged adolescents, all of whom had experienced a problematic relationship in the past year. Results showed that adolescents used technology to initiate and dissolve dating relationships, often with text messages or posts to social networking sites. Technology use also caused jealousy, and it was used to monitor and isolate partners from others. Gender differences in the use of technology are highlighted. Finally, recommendations for prevention programs for adolescents and parents are discussed.

Room 380-380X

11:35am-11:55am

NYC College Students at Risk of Deportation Exhibit Higher Levels of Psychological Distress but Are Also Academically Resilient

Bryan S. Nelson, Ahmed Alif, Riya Ahmed, & Sumie Okazaki

New York University

The present study compares levels of psychological distress and academic performance among New York City college students with various immigration statuses. For each of the 94 participants (39.5% at-risk of deportation), we measured: the kinds of grades participants usually get, depression (CESD), anxiety (GAD-7), self-esteem (Rosenberg), alienation (Jessor and Jessor), study habits (SHI), somatization (PHQ), and fear of family deportation. When controlling for sex, age, ethnicity (Central American vs. Not Central American), Background (Hispanic/ Latino vs. Not Hispanic/ Latino), the amount of hours participants work per week, and the amount of hours participants sleep per night, those with at-risk of deportation status (undocumented or refugee/asylee application rejected) had statistically significantly higher anxiety, depression, and fear of family deportation, along with marginally higher alienation, than stable status participants. Further, there were no statistically significant differences in typical

grades across immigration statuses. From the results we can infer that at-risk of deportation participants exhibit higher psychological distress, yet also demonstrate the same level of scholastic achievement as both stable and temporary-status participants, which may highlight this population's resiliency.

Social Contact and Cross-Cultural Adjustment of Asian International Students

Yunjing Liu, Sidney Zisook, Kimberly R. Weingar, & Ilanit Young

University of California, San Diego & VA San Diego Healthcare System

Despite the large number of international students coming to the United States for college each year, their well-being in the U.S. has received limited attention from health researchers (Zhang & Goodson, 2011). During international students' adjustment period, building a social network is often a challenge, especially for those from Asian countries who face a larger cultural gap. Thus, the current study examines how Asian international students' social contact with different cultural groups relates to their psychological adjustment (PA) and sociocultural adjustment (SA). We hypothesize that, among Asian international students, (1) greater social contact with co-nationals (people from the country as the international students) predicts better PA, (2) greater social contact with host-nationals (Americans) predicts better SA; and (3) students who have great social contact with both cultural groups achieve better PA and SA than those who only have strong social ties with either cultural group. Recruited participants are undergraduate and graduate international students from Asian countries who are pursuing their degree at UC San Diego. Their social contact pattern, PA, and SA are assessed via an online questionnaire. The findings will help better understand Asian international students' well-being in the U.S. and build strategies and programs that facilitate cross-cultural adjustment.

The Effects of Exercise On A Standardized Self-Scoring Creativity Personality Test Using Just Dance® On An Xbox 360

Sarah Swan

Yosemite High School

This is an experiment designed to investigate the effects of exercise, using the interactive video game Just Dance® on an Xbox, demonstrated through the scores on a standardized self scoring creativity personality test. The experimental(n=12) and control(n=17) groups consisted of 16-18 year old, predominantly Caucasian male and female students from a rural high school in the western portion of the United States. All of the participants were attained through an opportunity sample. The experiment, a between-subjects design, was carried out during one class period, with one test for both groups. The control group consisted of students who completed a standardized creativity personality test only, with no exercise administered. The experimental group consisted of students who first danced along to a pop song on Just Dance® for approximately three minutes, then completed the creativity personality test. The independent variable was the exercise administered through dancing on Just Dance® and the dependent variable was the scores on the standardized self-scoring creativity personality test. A one-tailed t-test demonstrated that there was a significant difference at the $p<.05$ level, showing that exercise does affect creativity levels. The implications are that exercise stimulates the brain, therefore enhancing creative ability.

Gender Identity and Achievement: Is Higher Education Masculine?

Minh-Thi Nguyen, Jonathan R. Nicolas, & Gretchen M. Reevy Ph.D.

California State University, East Bay

The purpose of this study was to investigate non-cognitive factors related to college GPA. This study analyzes the influences of gender

identity in relation to academic achievement among an ethnically diverse sample of 150 undergraduate students. Past research has shown that masculinity is associated with high achievement, effective study habits, and resilience in a stressful college environment. Since the pursuit of a university education is competitive, researchers hypothesized that a masculine self-concept would be positively associated with college GPA. Furthermore, with the progressive integration of women into society, our second hypothesis was that biological sex would not be correlated with gender identity. A research question posed was if masculinity would be significantly correlated with academic achievement across cultures. Results revealed that masculinity was significantly correlated with college GPA and that biological sex was not significantly correlated with gender identity. Further results showed that masculinity was not significantly correlated with college GPA within the top two ethnic subsamples. To promote high academic achievement, children should be encouraged to be proactive and tenacious. Future studies should investigate relationships between gender identity and achievement across different racial and ethnic groups.

Room 380-380Y

11:35am-11:55am

Alcoholism and Depression in College Students Revisited

Qimin Liu, Irene M. Geisner, & Angela Mittmann

University of Washington, Seattle

College students are prone to alcohol misuse, especially for those with symptoms of depression. This study revisited the relationship between depressed mood and alcohol use in college students, examining whether baseline and/or improvement in one predicts the outcome of the other in order to help inform intervention efforts. The current study included undergraduate students reporting elevated depression symptoms and alcohol use. The

Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test and Beck Depression Inventory were used. After controlling for demographic variables and baseline alcohol use, improvement in depression predicted an improvement in follow-up alcohol use. Conversely, improvement in alcohol use predicted an improvement in follow-up depression score. While baseline depression score did not significantly predict follow-up alcohol use, baseline alcohol use significantly predicted follow-up depression. These results may suggest that effective treatment for either alcohol abuse or depressed mood can improve the symptom of the other. However, alcohol use was found to predict future depressed mood, while depression was not found to predict future alcohol use. Clinicians treating depression may pay closer attention to those who score high on alcohol use initially. Additionally, to monitor the quality of care, assessments of alcohol use may be informative.

11:55am-12:15pm

Cognitive Tasks and Decision Making: The Effect of Cognitive Stress on Choice

Julissa I. Lopez &Brittany A. Komacsar

Purdue University Calumet

The world is full of endless choices, and decisions can be difficult in this fast-paced, stressful life. This study explores the interference of stress levels on decision making during a memorization cognitive task. Participants consist of college students currently enrolled at Purdue University Calumet. All participants follow a controlled and scripted procedure consisting of four stations. Each participant is randomly assigned a card containing two or four phrases from a poem to memorize and deliver. Before the participant can recite the phrases, they must choose a snack: celery sticks and carrots, or cheesecake. After delivering the phrases to personnel, the participant fills out a State-Trait Anxiety Inventory to indicate stress levels. If a cognitive task with a higher cognitive load produces more stress, then the participants will choose a more decadent snack selection. If a cognitive task with a lower cognitive load produces less stress,

then the participants will choose the less decadent snack. To support the hypotheses, each participant will have data collected from the following areas in the experiment: snack selection, time and accuracy of phrase delivery, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, and a demographic survey.

A Computational Model of Jazz Improvisation Inspired by Language

Cody Kommers& Alan Yuille

University of California, Los Angeles

This paper presents a novel computational model of jazz improvisation based on n-gram language models. Recent functional neuroimaging studies suggest that the brain processes structural elements of improvised music and conversational language in a similar manner. We hypothesized that if musical improvisation and language share a common cognitive and neurological foundation, then statistical techniques for modeling one domain should be capable of successfully modeling the other domain. Accordingly, we demonstrate that n-grams (an archetypal language model) can successfully model jazz improvisation when trained on a large corpus of expert-level jazz saxophone solos. Furthermore, we propose perplexity as a novel method of evaluation of jazz improvisation models.

Neuroticism in the Five-Factor Model of Personality as Predictor of Marital Satisfaction based on Self- and Partner-Ratings: A Theory Validation of the Masaklaw na Panukat ng Loob (Mapa ng Loob)

Dana Lee M. Benitez, Gersheena L. Florendo, Sondra Monina S. Lim, Jan Arel S. Orlino, Hadassah Mae G. Vera Cruz

University of the Philippines Diliman

This study aimed to validate the Masaklaw na Panukat ng Loob, a personality scale developed for use in the Philippine context, through theory validation. It also sought to determine the relationship between the personality traits of neuroticism and extraversion and marital satisfaction. Fifty two couples (104 participants) were asked to answer four measures of marital satisfaction and self- and partner-ratings of neuroticism and extraversion subscales from the Mapa ng Loob through online form or pen-and-paper. The results of self- and partner- ratings were very similar. Neuroticism significantly negatively correlated with marital satisfaction. Extraversion, on the other hand, significant correlated with marital satisfaction. Length of marriage, however, showed no correlation with marital satisfaction. The significant result of the Neuroticism was the same as the established theory, therefore validating Neuroticism domain of the Mapa ng Loob. This study revealed that Neuroticism was a strong predictor of dissatisfaction in marriage and Extraversion was a moderately strong predictor of marriage satisfaction.

Room 420-041

3:30pm-3:50pm

Interleaved Training of Motor Sequences Enhances Transfer to Novel Sequences

Xinran Guo, Renee E. Shimizu, & Barbara J. Knowlton

University of California, Los Angeles

Performing motor skills in a non-repeating, interleaved order results in poorer performance during practice compared to a repeating blocked order, but counterintuitively leads to enhanced retention of previously practiced skills at a later test (Shea & Morgan, 1979). But can interleaved practice also improve transfer of motor skill knowledge to new, similar tasks? Two experiments were conducted. In both, participants performed three keypress sequences in a blocked or an interleaved order within an initial practice period. In the first experiment, participants were presented with a transfer period consisting of three novel sequences immediately after practice. In the second experiment, a delay of at least one week was added between practice and transfer periods. Despite poorer performance during practice, interleaved practice was more effective in promoting transfer of motor sequence knowledge after practice, regardless of whether novel sequences were presented in a blocked or interleaved order. An interleaved order may increase the comparison and contrasting of tasks during practice (Shea & Zimny, 1983), resulting in a more generalized memory representation.

3:50pm-4:10pm

The Effect of Text Messaging During a University Lecture on Memory Recall as Measured by a Standardized Memory Test

Jessica Tanoury

Yosemite High School

This experiment is an investigation into the effect of text messaging used in an educational setting on memory recall. The research hypothesis states there will be a significant difference, $p<.05$, between the scores on a memory recall test taken after the participants watch a university lecture while receiving no text messages compared to those who receive read and reply to text messages throughout the university lecture. The participants were an opportunity sample of 35 students between the ages of 16-18 who were predominantly Caucasian students from a rural school in the Western United States. They were assigned to an experimental (receiving and reading text messages, and receiving and reading and replying to text messages) or a control group (receiving text messages). The experiment was carried out using a between subjects design, with three psychology classes. An ANOVA test was used to analyze and interpret the data, which was found to be significant ($p <.05$) with a 99.9% level of confidence; confirming the research hypothesis that there will be a significant difference between the use of text messaging and not text messaging on memory recall.

4:15pm-4:35pm

The Effect of Guilt and Food Reviews on Taste Perception

Katrina Nicole B. Abuda, Kyle Nico O. Ancheta, Kyle Dominic L. Lim, Juan Ricardo T. Ongkiko

University of the Philippines-Diliman

The study aims to determine whether guilt and the presence of food reviews have an effect on taste perception. A random sample of 98 Psychology 101 students of the University of the Philippines-Diliman participated in the study. The participants were induced with guilt through deception by making them believe that they were responsible for dropping an object, and were made to taste a muffin with either a $\frac{1}{5}$ star or $\frac{4}{5}$ star food review. Next, they rated the food on a 7-point scale questionnaire assessing: sweetness, appearance, deliciousness, their willingness to pay for it, overall rating, and

overall appreciation. Results show that the high guilt condition involving the laptop (M = 15.57, SD = 3.25) and the positive food review (M = 15.23, SD = 3.60) were rated higher than either the low guilt condition involving the folder (M = 14.57, SD = 3.34) or the negative food review (M = 14.92, SD = 3.04). Further analysis neither showed a significant main effect in both guilt condition and food review nor a significant interaction between the two. In conclusion, the study exhibited how guilt, food review, and their interaction did not cause a significant effect on one's perception of taste.

4:35pm-4:55pm

The Effects of Instant Messaging or Video Messaging on Reading Comprehension Using an ACT® Standardized Reading Test

Kelsi Stieler

Yosemite High School

This experiment is an investigation into the effects of instant or video messaging on student's reading comprehension. An opportunity sample of 39 students containing both genders between the ages of 17-19. The participants were predominately Caucasian, located in the North Western portion of the United States. A between-subjects design was used. Participants read an ACT® Standardized Reading Passage while receiving different distractions. The independent variable was the distraction, such as an instant or video message that each participant received during the test period. The dependent variable was their score on the ACT® Standardized Reading Test. The research hypothesis states that the students would perform better with no distractions when compared to instant messaging while reading and engaging in a video message while reading. Using a one-tailed ANOVA, students who received no distraction while reading performed worse than those that received a distraction. However, overall scores and performance did not vary significantly between groups. The mean scores of each group were all the same, therefore causing a probability of .04 and causing the researcher to accept the null hypothesis. The use of technology and engaging

in multiple things at one time shows no difference on reading comprehension.

Room 380-380C

3:30pm-3:50pm

Theory of Mind Deficits in Patients with Adolescent Onset Psychosis

Carol Lin, Ariel Schvarcz, & Carrie Bearden

University of California, Los Angeles

Patients afflicted with adolescent-onset psychosis (AOP), or early-onset schizophrenia, have even greater difficulties in behaving, thinking, communicating, and understanding reality as compared to adult-onset schizophrenia. One major deficit associated with psychosis is social cognition, an aspect of which is Theory of Mind (ToM). ToM is the ability to understand another's perspective even if distinct from one's own. While ToM deficits in adult-onset schizophrenia have been more widely documented, limited literature on such deficits in AOP exists. The current study therefore aimed to characterize ToM deficits in AOP individuals (N=26) as compared to typically-developing controls (N=26) using the Animations task. This task requires participants to view and describe video clips illustrating interactions between different animated shapes. Responses are then scored separately for accuracy and for the use of action-based (e.g., "running") and motive-based (e.g., "coaxing") verbs. Results will highlight whether AOP participants evidence impairment in ToM skills as compared to typically-developing adolescents, and whether impairments are global or restricted to specific aspects of ToM.

3:50pm-4:10pm

Effects of Medium of Brand Presentation, Type of Ambient Noise, and Gender on Brand Name Recall

Katherine Anne C. Castro, Margaux Betinna D. Lim, & Shiela Marie L. Rabaya

University of the Philippines Diliman

This study aimed to test whether the following factors have any effect on brand name recall: medium of brand presentation (humorous or aesthetically pleasing), exposure to a certain type of ambient noise (hotel lobby noise, restaurant noise, or traffic noise), and an individual's gender as a subject variable. This was tested by presenting an individual, male and female, with both humorous and aesthetically pleasing brand logos while being exposed to one of the three types of ambient noises. A 3 x 2 x 2 mixed factorial design was used for the experimentation. Data was obtained through brand name recall listings of 150 undergraduate students who were enrolled in Psychology 101. As hypothesized, the results yielded significance for the main effects of medium of brand presentation and gender on brand name recall. A significant interaction effect was also observed between the medium of brand presentation and gender. Females recalled significantly more humorous brand names. The results of the study can shed light to a more economic and strategic form of advertising. It can also give insight to the cognitive processing of the different types of stimuli as represented by the two media of brand presentation and the types of ambient noise.

4:15pm-4:35pm

Children's Essentialist and Implicit Theories of Intelligence: The Relation to Academic Achievement

Jazmine N. Russell, Rose K. Vukovic, & Saskias Casanova

New York University, University of Minnesota

Research on implicit theories of intelligence has shown that children who believe intelligence can change perform better academically. However, researchers suggest that children's reasoning about the malleability of intelligence may be better understood in terms of essentialist beliefs, in other words, children's beliefs about whether or not intelligence is stable, brain-based, and biologically or environmentally influenced. The present study employed an essentialist framework to explore 5th grade children's essentialist beliefs about intelligence in relation

to academic achievement. 148 students in a California charter school and a New York City public school completed the Essentialist Beliefs scale, a new measure designed for this study, while 109 of the participants also completed the Implicit Theories of Intelligence scale, Academic Self-Efficacy questionnaire, and standardized measures of academic achievement (i.e., math and reading). Although essentialism was not found a unified construct, findings suggest children's essentialist beliefs about intelligence are indeed interrelated. Furthermore, children's beliefs about stability accounted for significant variance in their reading fluency scores, such that children who believe intelligence is not stable over time outperformed their peers. Essentialist beliefs should be further explored in order to understand nuances in children's reasoning about intelligence and how to best support their academic achievement.

4:35pm-4:55pm

The Effects of Musical Education in the Quality of Life of Mentally Challenged Children in China

Matthew Li

International School of Beijing

We study the effects of musical education on the quality of life of mentally challenged children in China. Previous studies on music therapy typically utilize one-to-one therapy, cover a short time span, and focus on the participants' performance. Contrastingly, we consider group-based musical education, extended the study period to eleven months, and focus on the participants' quality of life. The participant were 29 students with mental disabilities from a special education school in Beijing - 17 were placed in a musical education class for eleven months (the study group), while 12 were not placed in the previous class (the control group). The quality of time of the participants based on the "Pediatric Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire" was examined at the beginning and the end of the study period. The results, validated with statistical significance, showed that musical

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education had a positive effect on the participants' quality of life.

More than 12% of China's population is mentally challenged. China lacks the resources to help them, as its psychiatrists per capita are only 10% of that of developed countries. This study shows that a group-based, inexpensive muical education program can improve the quaity of lie of mentally challenged people in China.

Room 380-380W

3:30pm-3:50pm

Body Image Perception: Adolescent Boys and Avatar Depiction in Video Games

Usha Raman, Mary C. Boyes

Virginia Commonwealth University

Of the little research that has been done on mass media's impact on male body image, only a marginal amount has been focused on adolescent boys. By relating the exposure of adolescent boys to muscular video game avatars to research on the effects of frequent ideal image exposure through other forms of mass media on adult males, it can be determined whether adolescent boys can be influenced by video games to alter their body image. This study considered the impact of regularly viewing ideal images in mass media on males' perceptions of their own bodies, reviewed the body types of male avatars in several popular video games, analyzed the differentiating aspects of video games from other mass media sources, and their specific influence on adolescent boys' body image, and examined the implications of negative body image on the boys' eating and exercise strategies. Although video game avatars have a slightly altered body shape than most male bodies presented in mass media, their unifying trait of being unnaturally muscular resulted in adolescent boys' similar reaction of a more negative body image as adult males' reaction to the common mesomorphic body types in mass media, leading to various psychological and physical disorders.

3:50pm-4:10pm

Impacts of Early Adversity on Physiological and Performance Indices During a Social Stressor

Kelsie M. Faraday, Leslie E. Roos, Erik L. Knight, Kathryn G. Beauchamp, Katherine E. Hypslop, Elliot T. Berkman, Philip A. Fisher

University of Oregon

Children who have experienced early life stress (ELS) experience later life deregulation of stress response systems and associated problems such as anxiety (Edge et al., 2009). The present study examined how early childhood adversity is related to multiple indices of young adults trait level and acute-induced anxiety. We hypothesized that elevated childhood adversity would be associated with reporting higher levels of trait and acute-induced distress. Subjects (N=64) completed a self-report Risky Families Questionnaire (RFQ; Taylor et al., 2004), State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-T; Speilberger at al., 1983) and three in-lab visual analog scales (VAS). VAS measured stress, anxiety and insecurity prior, immediately after, and 20 minutes post social stressor. Heart rate was assessed as indices of arousal. To induce acute distress, subjects participated in the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST; Kirschbaum et al., 1993). A positive correlation was found between RFQ and trait anxiety (r (66) = .26, p< .05). Although RFQ was not related to elevated levels of self-reported distress to a social stressor, ANOVA analyzes showed a significant interaction between RFQ and condition in relation to heart rate during the TSST (F (3,64)= 4.20, p< .05). Higher RFQ predicted lower arousal when a social stressor was present.

4:15pm-4:35pm

Effects on Initiating and Lengthening Pronunciation in Word Processing

Kelly Ann Kelso, Alan Kawamoto

University of California, Santa Cruz

Irregular segments often delay word pronunciation when reading aloud. Most believe that this is because the entire word needs to be encoded before pronunciation can be initiated,

but this overlooks the possibility that speakers begin partial pronunciation before encoding the entire word. Whereas prior research measured only acoustic latency (Rastle & Coltheart, 2000), in this experiment we measured acoustic latency and onset duration during a speeded response task. We contend that longer durations of complex onsets indicate a bottleneck in encoding the irregular vowel (Kawamoto, Kello, Jones, & Bame, 1998). Our stimuli comprised words with complex onsets and irregular vs regular vowels (e.g., broom vs broth, respectively). We predicted that readers would pronounce onsets preceding an irregular vowel for a longer duration. Our within-subjects experimental data (n=13) shows an interaction: non-plosives show a latency effect while plosives do not; however plosives show a duration effect, while non-plosives do not. Whereas the dominant model predicts that the speaker must have encoded the initial syllable or whole word to begin pronunciation, these findings support an alternate prediction that speakers do begin to pronounce a word before encoding the whole word.

Room 380-380X

3:30pm-3:50pm

Effects of Adaptive Paired Comparisons on Perceptual Learning of ECG Interpretation

Shriya Venkatesh, Sivananda Rajananda, Khanh-Phuong Thai, & Philip Kellman

University of California, Los Angeles

Recent research suggests that training with active classification and feedback enhances perceptual learning, the process underlying pattern recognition for electrocardiogram (ECG) interpretation (Krasne et al., 2013). We asked if including paired comparisons tailored to learner errors would improve perceptual learning. Undergraduates were trained with (1) Active Classification (AL), (2) Active Classification and Adaptive Comparison (AL/AC), or (3) Active Classification and Non-Adaptive Comparison (AL/NC) practice. In AL trials, participants classified given ECGs and

received feedback. In the AL/AC condition, participants also received paired-comparisons based on their patterns of error, and in the AL/NC condition, they received randomly selected paired-comparisons. An ANCOVA with pretest accuracy as a covariate confirmed that comparison practice produced higher transfer accuracy at a one-week delay than the AL condition, and that participants learned more efficiently using adaptive comparison than non-adaptive comparison (p's <.05). Findings suggest that while comparative training in general improves perceptual learning, adaptive comparisons enhance efficiency of learning more than non-adaptive comparisons.

3:50pm-4:10pm

College students' Development of Coping Strategies in Response to Academic Stress

Ashley Basualdo, Amanda Cross, Roberto Guzman, August Masonheimer, Anabel Vizcarra, Sereen Hanhan, Angela Nguyen, and Kim Cardilla

University of California, Santa Cruz

This study's primary objective was to extend the literature on coping amongst college students. Although previous literature has identified specific stressors and strategies that students possess, the assessments used provide little information on how strategies arise in the first place. Thus, our research utilized a qualitative approach to closely examine (a) what academic stressors students are experiencing, (b) the coping strategies they employ, and (c) how these strategies have developed over time. Participants included 15 (10 female) undergraduate students from a public university in California. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed using a narrative approach. Participants' narratives revealed three common categories under which academic stressors fell: general transition to college, course load challenges, and outside stressors. In terms of coping, students became more efficient at employing a vast number of coping strategies, many of which emerged and developed across participants' college experiences. These results shed light on the

lived experiences of college students and have implications for helping students traverse the stressful experience of college. By analyzing how these strategies develop, academic resources can gain a better understanding of students' experiences and adjust their offerings to better match students' needs.

4:15pm-4:35pm

Men in Bloom: Nine Filipino Metrosexuals and their Relationships

Pia Mae Angelicia O. Chavez, Micah Beatrice M. de Leon, Marie Bernadine D. delos Reyes, Lalaine Justine M. Fernando

Miriam College

This qualitative study aimed to present the experiences of nine Filipino metrosexuals in terms of self-esteem, physical appearance, consumer behavior, family relationships, and romantic relationships. Metrosexuals are defined as heterosexual men who have observable meticulousness in terms of physical appearance and grooming. The participants of the study were recruited through snowball sampling. They are nine self-identified metrosexuals who reside in National Capital Region with ages ranging from 19-29 years. A semi-structured, in-depth interview schedule was used to gather data which were analyzed through content analysis. Results of the study showed that the relationships of the metrosexuals play an important role in their lifestyle choices. From childhood, their mothers and female relatives have influenced their grooming habits. They also had a closer relationship with their mothers, sisters or female cousins, rather than their fathers. Furthermore, the metrosexuals and their romantic partners share the same sense in fashion and supported their metrosexuality. The positive relationships in the family and with their girlfriends and their enhanced physical appearance help them attain a positive self-esteem. The study has implications on Social Psychology, Personality Psychology and Family Psychology, among others that can help further researches.

4:35pm-4:55pm

Self-Identification, Experiences with Police, and Media Consumption: The Combined Impact on Perceptions of Police

Mariah Silveira, Lauren Lieu, Winnie Kwang. Kathryn Kemper, Brandon Batzloff, Kim Cardilla, Angela Nguyen

University of California, Santa Cruz

We used a qualitative approach to investigate how identity, personal or vicarious encounters with police, and consumption of media influence perceptions of law enforcement and impact people's lives. Participants included 15 students from a Psychology and Law course taught at the University of California, Santa Cruz, chosen specifically because of their presumed interest in the criminal justice system. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews in order to examine intersectionality and provide detailed and descriptive examples of peoples' perceptions of law enforcement. Six main themes emerged: (1) race as particularly salient to participants' self-identification, (2) awareness of differential treatment based on race, (3) fear of being victimized by the police, (4) mixed views (i.e., sympathizing and criticizing) of the police, (5) the recognition of an existence of police culture, and (6) contributions of the media on people's perceptions of police. Contrary to the extant literature, we found that all participants, regardless of their race, were aware of police misconduct. Race was particularly salient in participants' discussion of police behavior. These results suggest that race may be inextricably linked to the institution of law enforcement and both historically and socially embedded in discussions of police.

Room 380-380Y

3:30pm-3:50pm

Examining the Relationship between Missing Information and Consumer Confidence

Qianwen Sun, Daniel J. Walters, Craig R. Fox

University of California, Los Angeles

The quantity of available information on consumer products has grown exponentially with ever-easier access. We propose this greater information quantity may lead consumers to recognize knowledge gaps, which reduces purchase confidence and willingness to pay. In past research, considering missing information was shown to lead to lower levels of confidence (Walters et al., under review). We first test whether missing information would reduce consumer confidence and willingness to pay by asking participants difficult questions about products. When participants considered difficult questions they were less confident and less willing to pay compared to a control condition. In our second study the effect of missing information was tested in a real world setting where participants freely searched information online before making purchase decisions. We predicted confidence would decrease after the search because participants would become aware of missing information. This research sheds light on the relationship between information and known unknowns—as a person learns more information they may also learn more about missing information and get a better meta-cognitive sense of the limits of their knowledge.

3:50pm-4:10pm

Examining College Students' High School Racial Climate Relating to Multicultural and Critically Conscious Curricula

Melissa Leung, Tram Pham, Mei Ding, Naba Khan, Aaron Hill, Christy Byrd

University of California, Santa Cruz

School racial climate refers to students' perceptions of quality and character of school environment relating to norms, curriculum, and interactions around race and culture. This study examines college students' experiences and perceptions of their high school climate in terms of cultural socialization, promotion of cultural competence, and critical consciousness. These dimensions are operationalized as opportunities to learn about one's own and others' cultural/racial background, privilege,

oppression, and social justice. The diverse sample consists of 73 undergraduate university students, who completed interviews on their perceptions of the school racial climate on the aforementioned dimensions. Using qualitative research method, 11 out of 73 interviews were chosen for analysis from its rich data. Although existing research is limited in examining high school curriculum's effects on youth development, they have found multicultural education can improve students' racial attitudes. The present additionally study found that there is a lack of racially and culturally diverse and critically conscious high school curricula in America among the sample, and only upon attending university, are these students exposed and benefiting from such curricula. Thus, multicultural curricula is importantly needed for high school adolescents' socioemotional development in areas of multicultural awareness, racial attitudes, and critical thinking in globalized society.

4:15pm-4:35pm

Ang Paglaladlad: The Coming-Out Experiences of Urban Poor Adolescent Gays

Mariel Antoinette M. Felizardo, Tisha Karenina T. Bowe, Dianne Grace A. Diaz & Earl Katya N. Bautista

Miriam College

This qualitative study explored the paglaladlad of eight urban poor homosexual males as guided by D'Augelli's (1994) framework. Potential participants were selected via snowball sampling technique. Results were gathered through semi-structured interviews and analyzed through cross-case and directed-content analyses. As poor urban residents, the participants developed strategies to cope with poverty and learned to engage in inexpensive recreations. Their roles are composed of both adolescent male- and female- roles. Participants remembered being homosexuals in their childhood which led them to believe that their parents were aware of their sexual orientation. As a result, there were no overt verbal disclosures indicating gender preference. Cross-dressing and engaging with female peers and

female-stereotyped toys were their primary outlets for expressing their homosexuality. As parents noticed these activities, acceptance was initially withheld. Nonetheless, their chosen identities were ultimately accepted. Participants experienced different forms of discrimination outside their communities. Despite the poverty and discrimination, all participants in the study strove to achieve their aspirations of gaining respect, finishing their formal education, and raising their own children. The study can yield possible programs for the adolescent gays in these communities, concentrating on coping positively with poverty and promoting effective parent-child relationships.

4:35pm-4:55pm

As Long As I'm Living, My Baby You'll Be: An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis on The Continuing Bonds of Bereaved Filipino Mothers

Mira Michelle K. De Guzman, Angelina Marie L. Mendoza, Patricia Ann A. Py

Ateneo de Manila University

This research brings into light the continuing bonds experienced by bereaved mothers in the Philippine context. Four mothers, whom of which have lost their child through a medical condition, were interviewed to obtain the overall experience of grief, bereavement, and the continuing relationships maintained with their deceased child. Through the framework of interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA), the researchers found five encompassing themes across the stories namely grief, feelings of injustice towards God, halo effect, ongoing relationship, and life after loss. Further analysis showed that culture, particularly spirituality and religiosity, play an important role in the experience of loss.

All poster presentations are in the Math Courtyard

Tackboard 1

Evaluation of the Silencing the Self Scale with Juvenile Justice-Involved Adolescent Girls

Vera Stiefler Johnson, Shabnam Javdani

New York University

Research indicates that girls' risk-related behaviors that result in juvenile justice involvement often occur in the context of relationships (Zahn et al., 2008). Self-silencing may be an important factor in girls' maintenance of intimate relationships that lead to their engagement with high-risk or disruptive behavior problems (DBPs; Javdani et. al, 2014). Self-silencing has been linked to various mental and physical health-related challenges previously documented for incarcerated girls (e.g., Anderson & Arata, 1997; Harper, Dickson, & Welsh, 2006).
The construct of self-silencing has been measured most commonly using the Silencing the Self Scale, the psychometric properties of which have not been examined for girls at-risk for DBPs (STSS; Jack, 1991). The current study examined the (1) reliability, (2) exploratory factor structure, and (3) construct validity of the STSS scale in a sample of 146 juvenile justice-involved girls. Results indicate that the STSS has adequate reliability and moderate construct validity. The exploratory factor analysis supported a three-factor structure of the STSS, which provides partial support for the original STSS structure. In light of these results, implications for use of the STSS within this population as well as ideas for future research will be advanced.

Tackboard 1

Social Support from Maternal Grandmother Increases Positive and Decrease Negative Maternal Behaviors

Mariel Barojas, Bonnie A. Truong, & Jennifer A. Hahn-Holbrook

Chapman University

The majority of research to date has been done with teenage mothers, focusing on the benefits of family social support for reducing stress and family conflict, which strengthens the maternal-child bond. We extended this research by studying the effects of family and partner support on the mother-infant relationship in adult mothers. We hypothesize that social support postpartum from the mothers' family, the mothers' biological mother, and the infant's father will carry over into the mother-child relationship and result in benefits in maternal sensitivity and infant engagement. Fifteen mothers and their two to eight month old infants were recruited. Mothers reported the social support received from their family, mother, and infant's father and participated in a play session with their infant in the laboratory. Videos of the maternal-child interaction were then coded for mother's sensitivity to nondistress, intrusiveness, detachment, stimulation of development, positive regard, negative regard, and flatness of affect and the infant's positive and negative mood, sustained attention with objects, and positive engagement with their mother. Contrary to our prediction, mothers with more social support from the infant's father tended to be less sensitive to their nondistressed infant and used less stimulation of development during play.

Tackboard 1

Rooting the Favor and Understanding Its Impact on Poverty

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Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Islamic Azad University of Mashhad

What is clear, financial poverty can potentially cause cultural poverty, emotional poverty and social poverty. Before solving the emotional and social problems of children who were born and grown in disadvantaged families, it is important to root the problems. Often it has been seen that puberty, poverty and failing to satisfy the

emotional and social needs in childhood are the roots of the emotional and social problems. The research shows that the children should be in a warm family environment and be satisfied in terms of biological, emotional and social needs as much as possible to prevent sexual and emotional problems in adolescence and adulthood. Also, we have come to the conclusion that the person should try to strengthen his relationship with his family, gain spirituality, faith and trust in God and be certain that he is sufficient for him to remedy the deficiencies in adolescence and adulthood. Spirituality, worship and faith can greatly compensate emotional and social deficiencies of this person and assist him to satisfy the needs correctly and wisely. We point that honor must be desired from the merciful and compassionate God as he says in Quran: Whoever desires honor—all honor belongs to God... .

Tackboard 1

Effect of Prior Perception of Test Difficulty and Examination Form Color on Mathematical Test Performance

Lawrence Wilmer Anatalio, Michiko G. Kimura, Patricia Camille C. Patron, Therese N. Ravina, Prof. Divine Love Salvador

University of the Philippines - Diliman

This study quantitatively examined the possible effects of two factors affecting an individual's test performance, the participant's prior perception of difficulty towards an upcoming test, and the color of the examination form used in the test. It is hypothesized that main effects will be significant. One hundred fifty-nine participants, 30 for the pilot test and 120 for the main experiment, was needed in this study; all were University of the Philippines -Diliman undergraduate students.The pilot test confirmed that the questionnaire that used in the main experiment is of the right amount of difficulty. The participant, having been deliberately exposed to knowledge about the upcoming exam's difficulty, was asked to answer a series mathematical problems printed on either blue or white paper. Results show a non-significant difference between main effects,

$F(1,116)=1.513$ and $F(1,116)=1.051$, $p>0.05$; as well as their interaction,$F(1,116) = 1.776$, $p>0.05$ for larger subject pools. Smaller groups (n=30), however resulted into significant data in the main effect of test difficulty. This implies that the effect of the two variables are need to be further examined.

Tackboard 2

The Feasibility, Acceptability, and Effectiveness of a Coached, Internet-based, Behavioral Health Program on Adolescent Nutrition and Physical Activity

Rachael Flatt, Kasiemobi Udo-okoye, Katherine Taylor Lynch, C. Barr Taylor

Stanford University

Obesity rates in the U.S. are at the highest they have ever been, so it is important to find an effective method to educate younger generations on advocating for their own health. To address this concern, we examined an online health education program, StayingFit, at a community-based after school program in the greater Bay Area. StayingFit has been reviewed in a number of previous studies and has shown to have a positive effect on increasing fruit and vegetable consumption, reducing obesity risk and preventing disordered eating. The purpose of this evaluation is to review the feasibility and effectiveness of adding two additional program components designed to enhance behavior change: health coaching via email and in-person demonstration activities. Over ten weeks, students are educated on factors including nutrition, eating habits, sleep, emotions and physical activity. Students self-report data about these behaviors on interactive, online logs. Personalized coaching is provided based on log data, intended to help shape positive behavioral changes. In-person demonstration activities review healthy foods, new exercises, and approaches to maintain motivation. Our expected outcome is that our community partners will find this adapted program to be feasible and cost-effective while having positive impact on student life.

Maternal Employment Predicts Infant Mood, But Not Maternal Sensitivity, During Play

Bonnie A. Truong, Mariel Barojas, & Jennifer A. Hahn-Holbrook

Chapman University

Despite how common it is for mothers to work shortly after giving birth, previous research on how maternal employment may affect maternal sensitivity and infant behavior is inconclusive. We hypothesize that employed mothers will be less sensitive to their infants in play than unemployed mothers. We also predict that infants of employed mothers will display a more negative mood and engage less with their mothers. Fifteen mothers with infants between two and eight months old were recruited to participate and asked to indicate their employment status as employed or unemployed. In the laboratory, participants played with their infant for 12 minutes. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's coding manual was used to assess maternal sensitivity by mothers' responsiveness towards nondistress, intrusiveness, detachment, stimulation of development, positive and negative regard for her infant, and flatness of affect, in addition to infants' positive and negative mood, engagement with the mother, and attention to novel objects during play. Contrary to our hypothesis, maternal employment was not related to maternal sensitivity. However, the finding that infants of employed mothers were significantly less likely to display a positive mood and tended to display a more negative mood during play supported our predictions.

Cultural Differences in Coping and Experience of Face Loss: Context Matters

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University of California, Los Angeles

Loss of face is defined as the loss of one's social integrity. Although maintaining face is important for regulating interpersonal relationships across all cultures, whether there are universal or cultural-specific contexts that induce face loss remains to be tested. The current study explored cultural differences in the coping strategies (e.g., Problem Avoidance) utilized following a face loss event, and the experiences of face loss across different contexts (interpersonal conflict vs. achievement-based failure). 175 Asian Americans (AAs) and 113 European American (EAs) read vignettes depicting face loss situations and rated their emotional reactions and the extent to which they would engage in various compensatory coping strategies. First, we found a significant Context x Ethnicity interaction in predicting face loss, such that AAs experienced greater face loss in the interpersonal context compared to EAs, $F(1, 286) = 121.96$, $p < .05$. Second, we found a significant Context x Ethnicity interaction in predicting problem avoidance, such that AAs were more likely to avoid the problems caused by the face loss event compared to EAs, $F(1, 286) = 12.75$, $p < 0.01$. By attending to cultural-specific aspects of distress, our findings can provide a greater understanding to how cultural values shape the experience of face loss.

Re-Examining the Kuleshov Effect

Pietra T. Bruni

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The purpose of this study was to further explore the Kuleshov effect, originally examined by Soviet filmmaker Lev Kuleshov through a variety of editing experiments in the early 1920's. Concluding that audience members were likely to view a neutral-faced actor's emotions based on the stimuli he was associated with (e.g., a bowl of soup for hunger), this observation became universally accepted. Although the influence of the Kuleshov effect has been well documented in a variety of academic texts (and integrated into empirical research), the study itself has never been fully replicated in its original form.

Expanding on the qualitative research of Prince & Hensley (1992), this study aimed to test the strength of Lev Kuleshov's initial experiment through adapted replication, as well as examine the influence gender differences within the target face (actor) may have on the participant's interpretation of facial emotional expression. Adapted replication consisted of utilizing updated video clips, including both male and female actors, and providing regulated questionnaires to all participants (rather than a freeform, post-experiment discussion).

It was expected that the Kuleshov effect would be observed, and the gender of the actor would have no effect on the participants' responses. 150 undergraduate students from the University of Pittsburgh were included in this study, with each participant viewing (10) short clips and ranking the degree to which they believe the actor was expressing (8) different emotions (via a Likert-type scale). The results of this study showed the Kuleshov effect being observed in a more nuanced manner, with significant differences existing in specific emotion conditions for the target face. Future research on this subject could feature the inclusion of different participant populations, incorporate neuroimaging techniques, or examine gender as a primary research question.

Tackboard 3

Neuroticism and Sleep Quality: The Moderating Role of Social Support

Jennifer H. Ellis, Jeremy L. Grove, & Timothy W. Smith

University of Utah

Sleep is essential to maintaining physical and emotional health and is influenced by a number of psychosocial factors. Recent research has found that high neuroticism predicts poor sleep quality (SQ; Williams, & Moroz, 2009). Yet, to our knowledge, few if any studies have examined how social support influences this association, despite past research linking low social support to psychosocial stress (Uchino, 2006). As such, the current study tested social support as a potential moderator for the relationship between neuroticism and SQ.

Undergraduate students (N= 293, 65% Female) completed a survey that included measures for trait-level neuroticism (IASR-B5; Wiggins, & Trobst, 2002), social support (ISEL-12; Cohen et al., 1985), and SQ (PSQI; Buysse et al., 1989). Multiple linear regressions were conducted, where SQ was the dependent variable. Our results indicated significant main effects for neuroticism (β= .276, p< .001) and social support (β= -.112, p= .05), as well as a significant interaction (β= -.754, p= .002). Further, simple slopes tests revealed that higher neuroticism was associated with poorer SQ at lower levels of social support. These findings provide preliminary evidence for low social support as a potential risk factor for poor SQ among individuals with higher levels of neuroticism.

Tackboard 3

The Psychosocial Consequences of Weight Discrimination

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Although body mass index (BMI) has been consistently linked to negative psychosocial outcomes, less is known about how weight discrimination and BMI norms can predict psychosocial maladjustment. The goal of the current study is to examine how deviation from BMI norm (gender and ethnic group BMI mean - individual BMI) interacts with weight discrimination to affect body image and depression among early adolescents. We hypothesized that weight discrimination would mediate the relationship between BMI deviation and body image as well as depression. In 7th grade, 5,989 ethnically diverse participants completed self-report measures of height, weight, weight discrimination, body image, and depression. Our findings indicate that weight discrimination mediated the relationship between BMI deviation and depression, such that heavier youth were more depressed because they were discriminated for their weight. Additionally, weight discrimination partially mediated the link between BMI deviation and body image. That is, to some extent, heavier

youth reported low body image because they experienced weight discrimination. This study underscores the significant role of BMI norms and weight discrimination among adolescents, and highlights the need for intervention programs to support youth who have experienced weight discrimination.

Tackboard 3

ADHD Severity, Peer Victimization, and Intimate Partner Violence in Young Adult Women

Cherry Youn, Jocelyn I. Meza M.A., & Stephen P. Hinshaw Ph.D

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Intimate partner violence (IPV) and peer victimization (PV) are serious public health concerns that affect 50% and 15% of women, respectively (e.g., Thompson et al., 2006); rates of each increase for individuals with psychiatric illnesses, such as ADHD. To better understand the risk factors associated with IPV and PV during adulthood, this study will examine (1) the association between childhood ADHD severity and adulthood IPV and PV, (2) the association between adolescent PV and adulthood PV, and (3) adolescent PV as a predictor of IPV. The longitudinal study included three waves of data with 228 female participants: W1 consisted of parent reports on ADHD symptoms; W2 self-reports on PV; and W3 self-reports on IPV and PV. Linear regressions showed significant associations ($\beta > .004$, $p < .001$) between ADHD severity and both adolescent IPV and PV. There was also a significant association between ADHD severity and adult PV when co-varying sociodemographic and cognitive variables (child IQ, mother's education, household income, and age). Significant associations between adolescent PV and PV in adulthood ($\beta = .059$, $p < .05$) we also found. However, adolescent PV was not a significant predictor of adulthood IPV ($\beta = .070$, $p > .05$). Clinical and research implications of the study are discussed.

Tackboard 3

The Psychological Effect of Comfort Eating on Stress Responses

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Many individuals consume high-calorie food when experiencing negative emotions. Such behavior is defined as comfort eating, and is prevalent among college students. Yet, only two experiments have evaluated its potential to dampen lab-induced sadness, and results are conflicting. The present study is one of the first to test if consuming comfort food mitigates subsequent stress-induced negative emotions and stress perceptions. College females underwent the Trier Social Stress Test and were randomly assigned to either eat one of their choices of healthy or unhealthy comfort foods, or nothing before the stressor. Negative emotional states were assessed both before and after the stressor using the Positive and Negative Affect Scale. Before the stress tasks, participants also rated their appraisal of the upcoming tasks using the Primary Appraisal Secondary Appraisal Scale. We hypothesized that compared to participants who ate healthy food or nothing, participants who ate unhealthy comfort food would show a smaller increase in negative emotions and perceive the stressor as less stressful. The present study extends previous research by comparing food types and assessing their effects on both negative emotions and stress appraisal. Moreover, it sheds light on the potential for comfort eating as a coping mechanism to stress.

Tackboard 4

Self-Benefit versus Greater Good: The Influence of Mood and Empathy on Decision-Making

Christopher Deatras, Sabrina de Ocampo, Jan Arby Lagamia, Laurenz Noveloso, Ana Margarita Ordoña

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An individual's decision-making process is susceptible to various factors, including moods

and emotions. This study investigated the possible effects of mood and empathy on decision making, particularly on how collectivistic and individualistic a person's choice can be. This was done using a 2x2 (Mood state: Positive or Negative) x (Empathy level: High empathy or Low empathy) between-subjects factorial design. College-level students from the University of the Philippines Diliman took part in this study (n=120) and were randomly assigned to four treatment conditions: Positive Mood-High Empathy, Positive Mood-Low Empathy, Negative Mood-High Empathy, Negative Mood-Low Empathy. A pre-tested music playlist was used in the mood-induction process, which was paired with an empathy-induction technique. Questionnaires about a high-tension situation were used in determining the level of collectivism or individualism in the decisions of the participants. Although there was no significant main effect for both factors, a significant interaction effect had been observed. Of the four conditions, Positive Mood-Low Empathy resulted in the highest values in terms of collectivism.

The Effect of Childhood Trauma on Behavioral Approach and Inhibition

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According to recent research, childhood trauma is associated with increased risk taking behaviors later in life (Banducci, 2014; Grace, 2014; Russo, 2014). This association indicates that individuals who endure abuse/trauma have deficiencies in their reward systems. This study investigates how trauma(sexual, physical, and emotional abuse) specifically affects approach and avoidance behaviors. A behavioral approach system (BAS) is thought to regulate appetitive motives, in which the goal is to move toward something desired. A behavioral avoidance/inhibition system (BIS) is thought to regulate aversive motives, in which the goal is to move away from something unpleasant(Carver& White,1994). It is expected

that early childhood trauma, regardless of the type, will lead to increased behavioral approach and decreased behavioral inhibition.193 members of a substance abuse community sample were able to take part in this study. Researchers administered the BIS/BAS and Childhood Trauma self-report questionnaires. Emotional and physical abuse was found to be significantly associated with BAS Fun Seeking . Additionally, emotional abuse was significantly associated with BIS. The relationships between all other abuse variables with BIS/BAS were found to be insignificant. In the future with knowledge in predictive behavioral approach styles, health care professionals can provide individuals who experience abuse with the necessary resources.

Parental Mediation in Externalizing and Internalizing Problem for Youth with Early-Life Stress

Agnijita Kumar, Tricia Choy, Laurel Gabard-Durnam, Bonnie Goff, & Nim Tottenham

University of California, Los Angeles

Early life stress (ELS) is a significant factor influencing the emergence of internalizing and externalizing problems during development. Prior research has shown that these negative outcomes may be mitigated by parental attachment in non-ELS youth. This study explored whether this relationship holds true in youths with ELS and assessed which attachment components buffer against these negative outcomes by comparing behavior reports for 105 participants with a history of ELS with 208 participants without a history of ELS. We found that parent availability and more effective communication were negatively correlated with internalizing problems and externalizing problems respectively. Furthermore, in ELS children, internalizing and externalizing problems were significantly mediated by degree of parental attachment. Although internalizing and externalizing problems mark trajectories towards clinical disorders, optimal parent-child relationships may serve as an important buffer for these potential outcomes. These findings

serve as a basis for future research focusing on the development of parent-mediated therapies for treating internalizing and externalizing problems.

Does Storytelling Lead to Science Talk in a Museum Environment?

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Studies have suggested that introducing children to science topics through narrative or storytelling can lead to increased comprehension, engagement, and interest. Narratives about science may be easier to understand than scientific texts (Dahlstrom, 2014). Embedding narratives in museum exhibits may also support children's science understanding. The current study examines parent-child conversations at a museum exhibition called Mammoth Discovery. We focused on families' visits to the "Spin-Browser", an interactive visual animation story of the life, death, and fossilization of the mammoth whose bones are displayed in the exhibit. The aim is to see if families' narrative engagement will predict more explanatory scientific talk throughout the rest of the visit. We found a trend for parents who visited the spin-browser to engage in explanatory talk more than parents who did not visit the spin-browser, X2=2.19, p=.06. Video data collected at the Spin-Browser are being coded in 20-second segments to capture families' focus on narrative. Families will then be analyzed to see if there is a link between their storytelling at the Spin-Browser and their use of explanatory scientific talk at other mammoth exhibits. These findings will help us to understand how storytelling and science can be integrated in children's understanding.

Ethnic Identity and Posttraumatic Emotional Expression in Combat Veterans

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Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is defined as having been exposed to a traumatic event and experiencing symptoms associated with the event (e.g., intrusive thoughts, avoidance, emotional numbing, negative alterations in cognition, mood, arousal and reactivity) (APA, 2013). Between 11-20% of OIF/OEF veterans are diagnosed with PTSD any given year (Tanielian & Jaycox, 2008), and prevalence rates range from 5-20% across studies (Ramchand et al., 2010). Additionally, the number of veterans suffering from PTSD-related symptoms may be much larger, given that half of OIF/OEF veterans have not received VHA services (Vaughan et al., 2014). Research indicates that race and ethnicity influence the likelihood of developing PTSD (Kulka et al., 1990). However, members from different ethnic groups appear to express emotions differently following exposure to traumatic events (Pole et al., 2001; Galea et al., 2002; Archambeau et al., 2010). No prior research has examined the influence of ethnic identity on PTSD symptoms for individuals not fulfilling full criteria for PTSD nor seeking treatment for their symptoms. We begin to fill this gap by addressing the influence of ethnic identity on combat veterans' expressions of PTSD symptoms. Questionnaires were distributed to combat veterans in O'ahu, including measures of PTSD, mood factors, coping, and ethnic identity. Multiple regressions and correlations were utilized to assess the impact of ethnicity on dependent measures. Our findings highlight the significance for understanding the various expressions of distress, which can allow us to better identify posttraumatic symptoms and design interventions that can be better tailored to culturally diverse minorities.
Keywords: PTSD, trauma, race, ethnicity, ethnic identity, military, combat, veterans

Agency and Society: The Effect of Weakening Belief in Free Will on Individual and Prescriptive Moral Decisions

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One of the most widely addressed topics in neuroscience and philosophy is free will. It has long been argued that we do not have free will, due to the basic procession of cause and effect, which would make it possible to trace any decision back to prior events that the individual had no control over. However, the commonly held belief that our behavior is the result of conscious decision-making remains prevalent. Brain imaging technologies have allowed us to view the nonconscious underpinnings of what we believe to be conscious decisions. Meanwhile, research has been conducted to determine what effect the knowledge of a lack of free will has on the behavior of individuals. Recent evidence suggest that people exhibit behavioral changes and reduced error monitoring on the nonconscious level when they've been informed that they don't have free will. The purpose of this study is to further investigate the existence of behavioral changes under varying notions of free will, specifically in regard to various utilitarian judgments. In this experiment participants were primed with anti-free will information (v. control information) prior to making moral decisions. It was hypothesized that those in the anti-free will group would intervene less in high emotion scenarios (high conflict), but would be more supportive of utilitarian public policy. Support for the hypotheses is not forthcoming, suggesting that moral decision making is not significantly affected by beliefs in free will.

Construction and Validation of Marital Quality of Filipinos Scale

Pauline Beatrice A. Hernandez, Alpha J. Montero, Marianne D.L. Figueras & Anna D.P. Causon

Miriam College

The study aimed to construct a reliable and valid scale that measures the marital quality of Filipinos. The Marital Quality of Filipinos Scale(MQFS) was initially a 92-item scale administered to 400 married individuals with length of marriage of one to 25 years. The participants came from academic, government and private corporate settings, and church groups. EFA was used for both extraction of components and item deletion. The components that emerged in the second EFA are Individual Differences and Expectations (IDE), Authentic Communication and Family Cohesion (ACFC) and Marital Commitment and Family Support (MCFS). The deletion of items yielded a 37-item MQFS with a Cronbach's alpha of .837.
Based on another sample of 400 married individuals, MQFSsubscales showed partial convergent validity through the significant but weak relationship between ACFC and the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale and the Revised Dyadic Adjustment Scale, MCFS yielded significant but weak relationship with RDAS and IDE yielded no significant relationship with EMS and RDAS. Known-groups validity was established with MQFSsubscale mean scoreshaving a significant difference between high and low scorers of Sternberg's Triangular Love Scale's (STLS) passion and commitment subscales. In conclusion, MQFS is areliable multidimensional scale that needs further validation.
Keywords: Filipino, marital quality scale

Learning Foreign Vocabulary in Virtual Reality: Does Multilingualism Confer an Advantage?

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Immersive virtual reality (VR) is a powerful instrument for many branches of cognitive studies. The present experiment utilized VR to examine the relationship between environmental contexts and language acquisition in multilingual and monolingual people. The data were collected as preparation

for a larger study to test the efficacy of foreign vocabulary instruction in VR environments. Swahili-naïve participants were taught the Swahili translations of 42 English words while immersed in novel VR environments. Their memory was later tested in a real-world cued recall task. Prior studies have found that multilingual students have better metalinguistic awareness of their reading comprehension skills compared to monolingual students (Ransdell, Barbier, & Niit, 2006), and this may provide an advantage for acquiring another language (Jessner, 1999). Based on these findings, we were curious if prior linguistic knowledge had an effect on performance within our task. We found that bilingual and multilingual subjects had a higher rate of acquisition for words in a novel language in comparison to monolingual subjects within the VR paradigm. These results demonstrate the importance of considering and controlling for participants' prior language experience when assessing performance on foreign vocabulary learning tasks, even when the to-be-learned language is completely unfamiliar to participants.

Behavior in Ball-Roll Task Associated with Skill Impairment in Infants at Risk for Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Although diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) rarely occurs before 36 months of life, evidence indicates improved outcomes of children with ASD following targeted intervention at an earlier age. Among a group of 62 12-month infants at heightened risk of developing ASD, this study associates behavior in a ball rolling task to scores on the Autism Observation Scale for Infants (AOSI), a standardized quantitative metric of 21 symptoms that are impaired in ASD. Our results indicate that, irrespective of diagnosis at 36 months, the amount of eye gaze that infants direct toward an examiner's face is negatively correlated with scores on the AOSI. This study

highlights that spontaneous social orienting in a naturalistic interaction predicts individual differences in social behavior and skills associated with ASD.

Emotion Regulation in Foster Youth: The Effects of Abuse/Neglect and Placement Instability

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Prior research has consistently found associations between maltreatment and poor emotion regulation in children. Surprisingly, however, literature specific to foster youth has seldom yielded such results (Robinson et al., 2009). The present study investigates this inconsistency by examining emotion regulation in a sample of 33 children placed for adoption from foster care. Children with and without documented histories of abuse/neglect (AN) were compared on Emotion Regulation Checklist scores (Shields & Cicchetti, 1997). No significant differences were found between AN and non-AN children on regulation or negativity subscales. Given the inherent relation of attachment disruption to the foster care experience, we also examined the effects of two domains of placement disruption, number of placements and age of placement, to see if they were more salient predictors of emotion regulation. Although number of placements had no significant effects on either subscale, age of placement exhibited a marginally significant effect (Beta = .355, p=.082) on negativity. Unlike a typical population, which presumably decreases in negativity (dysregulation) with age, foster youth exhibit an increase in negativity over the course of childhood. The implications of older attachment disruption in emotion regulation are discussed.

Allocentric and Egocentric Reference Frames: Restricted View Map Learning in Virtual Environments

Heather Rose Wood, Arne Ekstrom, & Jared Stokes

University of California, Davis

The extent that human participants utilize exclusively allocentric (environmentally-referenced) or egocentric (view-centered) representations is unclear (Ekstrom et al. 2014). We attempt to "force" the utilization of one type of spatial processing. The game engine Unity is used to build virtual environments for participants to navigate. To emphasize egocentric representations, conditions are used that restrict view by virtual "blinders," which restrict movement by using built-in rails and only allow participants to look towards a target. This is compared with free navigation. The scene and orientation dependent pointing task (SOP) is used to assess mainly egocentric representations and the judgments of relative direction task (JRD) is used to assess primarily allocentric representations. We predict a significant 2x2 interaction effect, where the restricted view condition performance will be greater in the SOP task than the JRD task, with free navigation showing the op
posite pattern. We also employ a map-drawing task to measure memory of locations. These effects will help to better understand how we form and represent egocentric and allocentric reference frames during navigation.

Tackboard 6

The Relation Between Bilingual Children's Productive Vocabularies and Word Learning

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Children use various strategies when learning new words. One strategy is mutual exclusivity, in which children attribute a new word to an object for which they do not already have a label (Markman & Wachtel, 1988). Studies suggest that bilinguals use mutual exclusivity less than monolinguals do (Byers-Heinlein & Werker, 2009), but it is unclear what causes this difference. This study thus examines whether bilingual children's knowledge of translation

equivalents (TEs)—having more than one label for any given object—may be a mechanism underlying bilinguals' different use of mutual exclusivity. We expect bilingual children who know more TEs to show less frequent use of mutual exclusivity when learning new words. Spanish-English bilingual 24- to 30-month-olds participated in a mutual exclusivity word-learning task. Children's TEs and productive vocabularies were measured using parent-completed vocabulary checklists in their two languages. Results showed that the more TEs bilingual children knew, the less they used mutual exclusivity. These results suggest that bilingual children's knowledge of TEs may indeed underlie their different use of mutual exclusivity when learning new words.

Tackboard 7

Associations Between Alcohol and Marijuana Co-Use in Individuals with an Alcohol Use Disorder

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Alcohol use disorders (AUDs) are a prevalent and costly issue in society. Individuals with an AUD are likely to also use other drugs and this co-use may contribute to increased health risks and difficulty in reducing their alcohol use. Therefore, understanding links between the co-use of alcohol and other substances may help in developing more effective AUD treatments. Alcohol users commonly report also using marijuana, but the daily pattern of co-use between these substances remains unclear, particularly within an AUD population. To fill this gap in the literature, the present study examined the relationship between (a) daily marijuana and alcohol use over the past month using the timeline follow-back interview and (b) alcohol and marijuana use severity using the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test and Cannabis Use Disorder Identification Test, respectively, in individuals with an AUD who completed an early phase medication trial for AUD. We hypothesize that alcohol and marijuana use will be highly correlated on the

same day, and that alcohol and marijuana use severity will also be positively associated with each other. Such findings may indicate that alcohol and marijuana use are linked, supporting the need for more comprehensive AUD treatments for individuals who also use marijuana.

Learned Meaningfulness and Learned Helplessness: The Relationship Between Meaning in Life and Task Perseverance

Daniel Fridley

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Existential psychologists theorized that one of the main tasks of all individuals is to find transcending meaning in a finite life. Higher levels of meaning in life are related to many positive constructs such as well-being and self-esteem. Perceived meaning in life is related both to pattern coherence and an internal locus of control: leading to the assumption that when people believe life is organized and that there is an element of control that can be exerted over their lives, meaning in life is rated higher. The present study sought to test this by discovering if higher levels of presence and search of meaning positively correlated with perseverance. Data was collected from 78 undergraduate students enrolled in psychology classes. Each participant completed the Meaning in Life Questionnaire (Steger, Oishi, & Kaler, 2006) and a perseverance task. Perseverance was assessed by the amount of time a participant continued to work on unsolvable anagrams. Pearson product moment correlations used to explore the relationships between the perseverance task and each subscale of the Meaning in Life Questionnaire resulted in no significant findings. Raising questions about how meaning in life and learned helplessness are measured in human subjects.

Perceptions on the Quality of Relationship in Homosexual and Heterosexual Couples

Jaleena Daphne D. Aquino, Gersheena L. Florendo, Cesar Emmanuel R. Glipo

University of the Philippines Diliman

This study aimed to measure differences in perceptions of homosexual and heterosexual relationships. Using a 3 x 2 (Couple: lesbian, gay, heterosexual x Observer's degree of relationship: friends, strangers) between-subjects factorial design, undergraduate students (n = 192) answered a questionnaire which measured perceptions of a couple's commitment, satisfaction and closeness. The gender of the couple and the observer's degree of relationship with the couple did not produce significant differences in the impressions formed. Also, the interaction between the two factors was insignificant. Implications of these results are noteworthy, especially in relation to the LGBT community. These indicate a decrease in the negative perceptions of young Filipinos today towards homosexual relationships. These changing attitudes may lead to the betterment of the psychological health of individuals part of a homosexual relationship who were previously discriminated by their social context. Findings, however, of this research, cannot be generalized to the whole Filipino community.

Problem-Focused Coping, Communal Mastery, and Optimism as Predictors of Filipino Vicarious Victims' Disaster Preparedness

Carla Joanna O. Alejo, Chriszelle Niña B. Alfonso, Rossa Iriene Mikhaela B. dela Fuente & Marielle N. Fallaria

Miriam College

With the increasing number of disasters that have hit the Philippines for the past years, despite the numerous warnings and precautions of the government and other local authorities, there is still extensive damage every time a disaster occurs. An explanatory sequential mixed methods design was used to determine whether problem-focused coping, communal mastery, and optimism can predict the disaster preparedness of Filipino vicarious victims. The COPE Inventory Scale, Sense of Mastery Scale, Optimism Scale for Filipino Disaster Victims

and Psychological Preparedness Disaster Threat Scale were utilized to get data from the 349 disaster respondents. Ten participants with the greatest (veterans) and least (novices) number of months of volunteer work were interviewed to provide descriptive explanations to the quantitative results. Only optimism and problem-focused coping significantly predicted disaster preparedness, with large and small effect sizes, respectively. Optimists remain confident in the midst of disasters by staying calm and gathering information beforehand and these could have contributed to their disaster preparedness. Moreover, participants could have engaged more in emotion-focused coping, rather than problem-focused coping, for the reason that they are not directly affected by disasters.

Relationship Between Volumetric Changes in the Amygdala and Hippocampus With Exposure to Environmental Aggression and Violence in Children

Sofia Fojo, Dr. Assal Habibi & Dr. Antonio Damasio

University of Southern California

Several brain regions, including the amygdala and hippocampus, have been shown to be involved in managing aggressive behavior in humans. Previous studies have shown that a reduction of hippocampus and amygdala cortical volume is associated with psychiatric issues such as borderline personality disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder. Therefore, it is reasonable to hypothesize that is there is a relationship between volumetric properties, including cortical thickness, volume and surface area of these structures with exposure to different levels of aggressive behavior and violence. In this particular study, we compared data collected from 22 children, aged six to nine, to see if exposure to environmental violence at a young age correlated to changes in the volume and surface area of the amygdala and hippocampus. While there are previous studies that have shown a correlation with hippocampus size and exposure to aggression,

this study focused particularly on direct exposure during an early developmental age to see if the same relationships also exist during a period where the brain is rapidly changing.

Adapting a Technology-Delivered Obesity and Eating Disorder Prevention Program to Underserved Populations

Nhi Nguyen, Dr. Craig B. Taylor, Katherine L Taylor MPH

Stanford University

Although obesity prevention programs rarely consider culture, socio-economic status, and risk level, studies indicate that these factors impact program effectiveness (Thomas, 2006). Staying Fit is an evidence-based adolescent obesity and eating disorder intervention program that facilitates healthy habit formation and maintenance. While it has a flexible delivery mode, much of the content resides online, enabling real-time program revision and tailoring. To modify the program for San Francisco students in consideration of cultural, geographical and socio-economic factors, a needs assessment framework was designed to address access, demographics-SES, engagement, and resources of target populations. Data was collected via guided observation, structured interview, and online questionnaire.

Using B.E.A.T. Neighborhood Assessment, researchers rated the natural and built environments of target communities. An in-person interview for partner organization staff explored the feasibility of program implementation. A staff-focused online questionnaire surveyed the site's resource availability, program management, community's preexisting health attitudes, behavioral goals, and anticipated implementation barriers.

Data gathered illustrated distinct preferences in health topic foci, existing program availability, and curriculum structure, as expected. However, there was significant overlap in behavioral goals like health literacy and decision-making. Using this information, Staying Fit program content and administration was adapted to better serve each target population.

Tackboard 8

Attrition and Adherence to Novel Modes of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Delivery

Francisco A. Reinosa Segovia, & Denise A. Chavira, Ph.D.

University of California, Los Angeles

Limited access to mental health services continues to be problem for Latinos living in rural communities. This study examined the feasibility of delivering two modes of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) in a rural sample of predominantly Latino youth with anxiety disorders. Thirty one families were randomized to one of two conditions: CBT with therapist support by telephone or a self-administered CBT program over a period of 11 weeks. As predicted, we found that the percentage of families who did not complete the program significantly differed in the telephone condition (46.7%) versus the self-administered condition (87.5%). We also found that families in the telephone condition reported higher levels of satisfaction with the program than the self-administered CBT group, $F (1,18) = 5.67$, $p = .028$. Consistent with these results, weekly qualitative data indicate that families in the self-administered CBT condition encountered several problems with the program. These results suggest that therapist-assisted CBT via telephone is an acceptable and feasible tool for promoting access to mental health care for Latino families with children exhibiting symptoms of anxiety in a rural setting.

Tackboard 8

What Important Things Did You Learn Last Week? Selectivity Difference Between High and Low Achievers

Palmo O'Neil, Victor Sungkhasettee, Kou Murayama, Veronica Yan, Ph.D; and Alan Castel, Ph.D.

University of California, Los Angeles

High academic achievers and low academic achievers attend to different material during lectures. Prior research has shown that higher achievers use more sophisticated methods than low achievers. Hacker et. al. (2000) found that students who performed well on the first test of a class tended to under-predict their performance on a second test while low performing students tended to overestimate their performance on a second test. In this study, students in a cognitive psychology course filled out a questionnaire asking them to imagine that a friend had missed class and the friend asked what the three most important concepts were from the last two lecture periods. Students filled out the questionnaire and rated the importance of all of the concepts they included. We define high achievers as those who received an 'A' in the class and low achievers as those who received a 'C.' We predict that high achievers will report fewer unique topics and more specific material than low achievers. Finally, we predict that high achievers will more accurately report class material than low achievers. The study shows that high and low achieving students find different material important.

Tackboard 9

Metaphor Comprehension in Young and Older Adults

Debra Valencia-Laver & Francyn J. Altamira

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

Some theories of metaphor comprehension suggest that recognition of a statement's false literal interpretation occurs prior to the search for a meaningful metaphorical alternative; other theories, such as Glucksberg's class-inclusion theory, posits that metaphor comprehension is non-optional — we do not have the option to ignore metaphors (Glucksberg et al., 1982; Glucksberg & Keysar, 1990). This potential non-optional processing of metaphors may have implications for cognitive aging. Here, age-related differences in metaphor comprehension were tested. According to some cognitive aging theories, when compared with young adults, older adults would show: 1) more intrusions in their memory for metaphors (Hasher & Zacks, 1988); 2) reduced elaborative processing (Craik & Byrd, 1982); and 3) reduced retrieval in conditions of high memory load (Light &

Capps, 1986). Aspects of these hypotheses were tested in young and older adult participants. Metaphors were presented in reversed and non-reversed forms, followed by a statement that was consistent or inconsistent with the metaphor's expression. For recall, participants were presented with a single word cue from each initial metaphor. Age differences were present only in the category of recall: young adults generated more "word-for-word" recall, while older adults remembered more keywords, though no overall differences in memory were present.

Dear White People: How Members of Marginalized Groups Perceive White People

Rachelann Baltazar, Terri Conley, Jes Mastick

University of California, Santa Cruz & University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

While research in intergroup relationships has predominantly focused on White Americans' attitudes towards African Americans, only a small percentage of this research has addressed attitudes towards dominant groups. In this qualitative study, 360 participants (94 African American, 197 Asian Americans, 44 Latinos/as, and 25 remaining participants) were given one of two prompts (Positive/Negative attitudes about Whites or General Attitudes about whites) which both asked participants to explain and describe their attitudes about whites in the form of free response. Participant responses were then coded by major themes that emerged (i.e. positive, negative, ambivalent, and neutral) and respective subthemes. Results indicated differences in positive and negative attitudes towards Whites among African Americans (Positive, 24%; Negative, 36%) Asian Americans (Positive, 58%; Negative, 14%), and Latinos/as (Positive, 43%; Negative 18%). The differences in attitudes towards Whites among different ethnic groups indicate that Asian Americans and Latinos/as are more likely to have positive attitudes towards Whites. This research indicates that potential explanations for disparities in perceptions of Whites between minorities should be explored.

Relationship Between Early Life Adversity and Inflammation

Jason David, Brendan Ostlund, Jeffery Measelle

University of Oregon

Early life adversity is associated with adult elevations of inflammatory markers like circulating levels of C-reactive protein (CRP). Few studies have examined whether exposure to adversity prenatally is associated with inflammation during childhood. Exposure to adversity before birth may engender disease vulnerability via alterations in inflammatory biomarkers (i.e. fetal programming of disease hypothesis). This study examines the association between exposure to prenatal vs. postnatal adversity and CRP concentrations when infants were 18 months old.

We followed 105 low-SES infant-mother dyads across the perinatal transition. Our measures of psychosocial and contextual measured prenatally and at 5- and 18-months postnatally. When infants were 18 months old, resting state saliva samples were collected to assess CRP (mg/L) levels via enzyme immunoassay.

Hierarchical regression analyses reveals a composite measure of prenatal maternal adversity, that uniquely predicts variability in infants' log transformed CRP levels, $B = 1.15$ (SE = .05), $p < .05$. Maternal adversity at 5 months is not predictive of infant CRP, but maternal adversity at 18 months is marginally associated. These results raise questions about timing of exposure to adverse events as well as the potentially lasting effects on inflammatory processes when such exposure occurs very early in development.

An Exploratory Study on the Underlying Psychological Mechanisms Involved in the Relationship Between Religion, Syncretic Beliefs, and Consumer Behavior

Andrea S. Ambagan, Patricia S. Basilio, Richelle A. Dee, Endee A. Lim, & Pauline D. Villarica

University of the Philippines Diliman

The purpose of this research is to examine the economic facet of religion through the use of psychological models. In particular, the researchers aim to identify the underlying psychological mechanisms within organized religion and superstitious beliefs, which propagate consumption of religious and spiritual commodities in the Philippines. For the first phase of the study, semi-structured interviews were conducted amongst sellers of these items/services around the vicinity of Quiapo Church. The second phase involved a Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with three undergraduate students from UP Diliman, to delve into the perspective of the consumers. In the final phase of the study, an online survey about the consumption of religious and occultist items/services was done. Analysis of the data gathered from all three research methods revealed that religion can be a profitable business, as supported by a direct proportion between one's level of religiosity and his/her consumer behaviors and practices with regard to religious goods and services.

Tackboard 10

Are Students Motivated to Forget Mathematics

Nahomi G. Guzman, Gerardo Ramirez

University of California, Los Angeles

Students have a basic need to maintain a personal sense of integrity, which is often threatened by aversive learning situations – especially those involving math. We explore whether Ss with high (relative to low) levels of math anxiety are more motivated to forget math information once that information is deemed irrelevant. Using a directed forgetting paradigm, we asked Ss with high and low math anxiety to solve math problems and memorize math terms (i.e., integer, reciprocal) across a series of six blocks. After each block, Ss were given a cue to either remember or forget the terms they had just committed to memory. Ss were then asked to recall all of the terms, including those they were cued to forget. Our results confirm that Ss with high (relative to low) math anxiety show a larger discrepancy in their recall of words they

were cued to remember versus those they were cued to forget. The aforementioned relationship was only found among Ss who strongly identify with mathematics. Math anxious students motivated to maintain the belief that they are capable in math may be prone to forgetting math relevant content that violates that goal.

Tackboard 10

Diversity Cues, Qualifications, and/or Suspicion? Factors that Influence the Perceptions of a Minority Candidate

Jacqueline Johnson, Scott McKernan, Kathy Espino-Pérez

University of California, Santa Barbara

The current research employed a 2 (Hiring Rationale: Diversity or Control) × 2 (Candidate Qualifications: Best or Lesser Qualified Candidate Hired) × Continuous (Perceiving Whites as Externally Motivated to Appear Nonprejudiced - PEMS) design in order to examine their effects on Latinos' perceptions of a minority job candidate. Though previous research has identified the presence (or absence) of diversity cues, the candidate's qualifications, or perceptions of Whites as externally motivated to appear nonprejudiced (PEMS) independently increase attributional ambiguity, this research is among the first to directly manipulate all three factors. We proposed that Latino participants would make less attributions to the candidate's qualifications and would experience the most cognitive interference in the most attributionally ambiguous context, which we proposed would happen when: (a) diversity was mentioned as a rationale for hiring, (b) the lesser qualified candidate was hired, and that this effect would be strongest among (c) participants who perceive whites as externally, rather than internally, motivated to appear nonprejudiced. Results from a hierarchical linear regression partially corroborated our predictions. Implications will be discussed.

Tackboard 10

Multivariate Insights Into Motion Discrimination With Psychophysically Suppressed MT: An fMRI Study

Daniel Lin, Majed Samad, Ben Thompson and Zili Liu, Ph.D.

University of California, Los Angeles & University of Waterloo

Cells in the middle temporal cortex (MT) respond vigorously when visual motion is perceived, but markedly less when motion stimuli move in opposite directions—a phenomenon known as motion opponency. In our motion direction discrimination task, participants indicated whether opponent motion stimuli were tilted clockwise or counter-clockwise on each trial. Across thousands of trials, participants exhibited improved discrimination performance, indicating perceptual learning had occurred. They also performed this task in an fMRI scanner both before and after this perceptual learning. Here, we report results of a state-of-the-art multi-voxel pattern analysis (MVPA) that uses machine learning to decode the motion direction from MT brain activity under motion opponency before and after training. Despite total fMRI signal amount being further reduced following training, decoding accuracy improved from 58.85% to 64.62%. These counterintuitive results support the notion that a reduction in average MT activity corresponds to increased efficiency of encoding motion opponent signals. This shows tremendous promise for approaches aimed at tracking and enhancing the neural markers of learning.

Tackboard 10

Comparing Runaway and Non-Runaway Adolescents' Risk-Taking Behavior and Time Orientation

Erica B. Walker, Zena R. Mello, Frank C. Worrell

San Francisco State University

Time perspective is a multidimensional cognitive and motivational construct that comprises how individuals think and feel about the past, the present, and the future. One dimension is time orientation, defined as the emphasis placed on each time period (Mello, Finan, & Worrell, 2013). Past research has shown that variation in time orientation is related to academic achievement, hope, self-esteem, and risky behaviors, with an emphasis toward all time periods associated with better outcomes (Mello, Finan, & Worrell, 2013). To contribute toward research in this area, this study investigated how runaway and non-runaway adolescents varied in time orientation and risk behavior. Participants included 163 runaway adolescents and 581 non-runaway adolescents. Measures were the Time Orientation Scale (Mello & Worrell, 2007) and a risk-behavior composite. Results indicated that among runaways, time orientation predicted risky behavior (p <.05) with individuals oriented toward the future (M=2.92, SD=.65) or the present (M=2.45, SD=.88) reporting the highest risk behaviors, and past-future orientation the least (M=1.93, SD=.62). In contrast, non-runaways showed the lowest risk behavior for future oriented individuals (M=1.55, SD=.48). These results provide evidence that adolescents who runaway have a different relationship between perceiving time than those who do not runaway.

Tackboard 11

Paradoxical Effects of Monetary Incentive on Attentional Performance in Older Adults

Dr. Cindy Lustig, Ziyong Lin, Jessica Nicosia, Ipek Demirdag

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Monetary incentives are often used as motivation to increase attention and performance. Do they affect all aspects of attention? Do they work equally well for people of different ages? We studied the effects of monetary incentives on young and old adults' performance across different types of attentional control. Participants were tested on the Continuous Temporal Expectancy Test (CTET) with a video distractor (Berry et al., 2014), which provides independent assessments of initial performance, time-on-task effects, and distraction. Participants were tested under either incentive or standard conditions. In the incentive condition, participants could earn up to $20 over 10 rounds with $.20 deducted per error. Replicating our previous studies, time-on-

task and distraction both reduced performance, but did not interact. Older adults were more vulnerable to distraction but not time-on-task. The incentive condition did not significantly affect young adults' performance, but paradoxically decreased the performance of older adults. The monetary incentive influenced overall performance levels but did not interact with distraction or time-on-task. Across age groups, the monetary incentive reduced the correlation between performance and self-report measures of mind-wandering, boredom, and distractibility. Results suggest that incentives affect overall performance rather than specific aspects of attention and have disruptive effects for older adults.

What is Race? Exploring the Inconsistencies in Defining a Critical Construct

Michael J. Liber, Leslie H. Winn, August T. Masonheimer, Sereen M. Hanhan, Samantha Salazar, & Christy M. Byrd

University of California, Santa Cruz

Within our society, race has become a controversial and frequently discussed topic. However, despite it being so frequently scrutinized, is there a collective agreement on what race is? We felt that race has become an arbitrary term often left undefined when discussed in both public discourse and academic literature. To maintain validity in research articles and social conversation, race should be operationalized; however, in our initial observations, we found the term to be defined in several different ways. This study analyzed the variety of existing definitions through two means: interviews of 65 undergraduate students at a public research university (20% male, 80% female) and literature reviews of articles about racial climate. Our analysis revealed several categorical definitions of race used in the literature and by the public; yet none of the definitions were used frequently enough to be considered a majority. The present study explores how leaving race as a nebulous concept is problematic because it leads to our inability to have productive conversations. Creating a more comprehensive definition would help make conversations and research about race more effective.

Effort-Based Decision-Making

Nina C. Christie, Evan E. Hart, & Thomas R. Minor

University of California, Los Angeles

In order to survive, individuals conduct cost-benefit analyses whereby the cost of emitting an action (e.g. time, risk, or effort) is weighed against the value of its reward. The present studies investigated the effect of stress, a behavioral condition associated with several psychiatric disorders, in a rodent model of effort-based decision making.

Our sample consisted of 12 adult male Sprague Dawley rats. We measured effort using a three-arm choice maze in which animals chose between a high, medium, or low effort option, reinforced with corresponding magnitudes of food (i.e. 2, 1, and ½ of a piece of Froot Loops cereal). Effort requirements consisted of climbing a 30 cm barrier, 20 cm barrier, or no barrier. After baseline performance was achieved, we administered stress in the form of unpredictable, uncontrollable electric shock. Exposure to acute stress biased animals' response preference towards medium effort choices, increasing selection of the medium effort arm from 48.18% to 62.72% ($p < 0.05$) and decreasing selection of the high and low effort arms. These data have implications in understanding factors that influence effort-based decision-making, a process affected in several conditions including depression, schizophrenia, and Parkinson's disease.

College and Community Psychoeducation Intervention

Garrett Edwards

University of California, Santa Barbara

Rape and sexual assault on college campuses have reached epidemic levels. Sexual assault can

be described as any involuntary sexual act in which a person is threatened, coerced, or forced against their will. The presence of large colleges within a larger community environment poses potential threats in the form of increased rape and sexual assault that have yet to be significantly explored. Examples include college microsystems institutionalizing and perpetuating traditional gender role stereotypes and their effect on the surrounding community, rape-supportive attitudes, psychoeducation as a preventative tool to increase awareness and promote efficacy from bystanders, as well as community interventions. Bridging this gap between college and community through applied research and psychoeducation, we can reduce the prevalence of rape and sexual assault (Franklin, 2008; Rosenthal, Heesacker, Neimeyer, 1995; Gilbert, Heesacker, Gannon, 1991; Banyard, 2011; Wandersman, Florin, 2003). Psychoeducation is designed to empower individuals and deal with psychological conditions optimally. I propose a pilot study combining previous research mixing modern applications of psychoeducational studies, community intervention systems, ecological models, as well as prevention and efficacy. All in an effort to illuminate the co-dependence that colleges and communities have in sexual assault education, pre-emptive reform and for establishing a safer living environment.

Tackboard 12

Psychological Preparedness and Capacities of Filipino Women Before and During Disasters

Jessica Ann P. Aldaba, Jezreel M. Gibaga, Jane Frances D. Taguinod, Gabrielle J. Tiongson

University of the Philippines Diliman

This study focused on the examination of the psychological preparedness of Filipinas who live in a disaster prone area in Metro Manila. The aim of this research is to make their characteristic capacities surface in light of their overall disaster response and from there, present suggestions on how these can be further enhanced. A total of 68 women from two villages in Navotas participated in a survey and interview constructed by the researchers. Based on the themes formed, it was shown that the psychological preparedness of Filipinas can be categorized into either (1) knowledge and awareness of an impending disaster or (2) actual behavioral response and emotional management during the disaster. This finding is highly contextualized in the Filipina women's role of nurturing and protecting people, other than their selves, that drives them to prepare for and effectively respond to disasters.

Tackboard 12

Does Instructing Learners to Look for Differences Enhance Inductive Learning?

Andrew Cohen, Saskia Giebl, Carole L. Yue, and Elizabeth Ligon Bjork

University of California, Los Angeles

Interleaving exemplars across categories, rather than blocking them within categories, enhances inductive learning. A reason suggested for this finding is that interleaving encourages contrastive processing, thereby improving encoding of the distinctions between categories. Students, however, overwhelmingly prefer blocking and, furthermore, blocking is used everywhere. Thus, our goal was to see if the benefits of interleaving might be extended to blocking by encouraging learners to engage in contrastive processing even during blocked study. Participants saw six paintings by six different artists (3 interleaved & 3 blocked) and tried to learn the artists' styles. The key manipulation was whether they were first told to consider the similarities within each artist or the differences between artists. On a final test, participants receiving the "differences" instruction, rather than the "similarities" instruction, were better at identifying new paintings by studied artists. Thus, instructing learners to look for differences may be a way to enhance learning while blocking.

Tackboard 12

Cultural Differences in the Who, How, and When of a Joint-Reading Task

Joyce M. Rodriguez-Gutierrez, Claudia Castaneda, & Maureen Callanan*

University of California, Santa Cruz

Reading to children is significant for the development of language and literacy. There is a great deal of individual and cultural variation in how and whether parents read with their children. Fivush, Haden, & Reese (2006) report that some parents elaborate more in conversation than others, and that elaborativeness is correlated with measures of children's literacy. Other studies find different types of elaboration used by parents from different cultural groups (Melzi, 2000). Latino families are a growing population within the US, and some studies have compared reading patterns in Latino and European-American families (Reese & Gallimore, 2000) but more research is needed on elaborativeness in Latino families. Our study compares Latino and European-American families reading a book about nature (The Sun Is My Favorite Star) with their children aged 3-5 yrs. Coding focuses on how much parents elaborate beyond reading the words in the book, as well as whether parents' elaborations focus on science, fantasy, or the book/literacy. We hypothesize that both groups of mothers will use elaborations; we will explore variation between the two groups in types of elaboration used. These findings will help us to understand cultural variation in reading and how to better link school to home practices.

Tackboard 12

The Risk Gap: Are Risk Perceptions and Peer Pressure Reliable Predictors of Engaging in Risky Behaviors?

Alex Park, Gus Gaytan, Lauren Melenudo, Pathik Sheth, Cole Barnett, Eta Lin (Faculty Advisor)

Foothill College

Engaging in risky behaviors has traditionally been associated with young people; some might even say it's a rite of passage. Based on the current body of literature, we examined whether self-perceptions are reliable predictors and to what extent if any, that recommendations by peers have on an individual's willingness for risk. This study focused principally on the effects of peer influences and on estimation error, an impaired ability to measure risk which occurs during elevated levels of drug and alcohol use on an individual's risk evaluation. Risk attitudes were measured using the DOSPERT psychometric scale and the participants were recruited from the Research Experience Program participant pool for class credit. Our analysis showed that "recommendation effects" from peer pressure played a significant role in the willingness of participants to engage in risky behaviors. Interestingly, we also found that the older the participant, the more likely they were to engage in speeding and unprotected sex. Further analysis revealed that under group pressure males showed a greater preference for gambling, while females were more likely to engage in unprotected sex. These results highlight the complex drivers of risky behaviors and have widespread implications for adolescents and emerging adults.

Tackboard 13

The Effect of Affective Bibliotherapy on Depression of Selected Incarcerated Women in Correctional Institution for Women in Mandaluyong City

Marc Neil G. Francisco, Danise Angelica G. Lacson, Lisette Angela R. Natial, Lara Mari R. Pacheco, Regina Denise C. Paglinawan, Ma. Claudette M. Alvarez-Agnes

University of Santo Tomas, Manila

Affective bibliotherapy uses fictional literature that uncovers repressed emotions of the individual supported by the psychodynamic theory developed by Shrodes and Beck's Cognitive Theory of Depression. In this study, a total of 17 selected incarcerated women with depression served as participants. Within-subject experimental one-group pretest-posttest design was utilized to determine effects from the intervention given to the group of participants. Each of the participants were asked to complete Beck Depression Inventory – II before and after the experiment. The results showed that there was a significant difference between the pretest and posttest scores of the participants (t = 9.72; CV = 1.75). Prior to the

experiment, the participants were reserved and distant but as the session progressed they became more comfortable to share their insights. Changes in their behavior such as forming ties with fellow inmates and expressing anticipation for freedom were observed to improve. This study is important as it helped incarcerated women alleviate their depression, establish close relationships with fellow inmates and reevaluate experiences; while the outside community in return will be able to learn on a new, cost-effective, and outcome-effective way to alleviate the depression. The intervention program has an impact in lessening the depression of the participants.

Tackboard 13

A Construct Validation Study on the Modesty Scale of the Masaklaw na Panukat ng Loob

Aug Inno P. Cunanan, Alleana Micaela M. Fuentes, Maria Louise R. Querido, Jasmine D. Reyes, Mary Grace G. Tobias, Gregorio H. del Pilar

University of the Philippines Diliman

This study aimed to validate the Modesty scale of Masaklaw na Panukat (MaPa) ng Loob , which "comprehensively [measures] personality trait constructs of theoretical and practical significance in Filipino culture (del Pilar, 2013)". This was done by testing convergent validity with the HEXACO's Modesty scale and divergent validity with the HEXACO's Organization scale. Fifty students and their respective close friends (n=100) were asked to answer a 132-item questionnaire (divided into self-report and peer evaluation versions) containing items from the MaPa, the HEXACO, and post-test questions. Multi-trait Multi-Method (MTMM) Analysis showed that for self-reports, MaPa's Modesty correlated with HEXACO's Modesty (r=.59) and did not correlate with HEXACO's Organization (r=.009). Peer evaluations showed that MaPa's Modesty correlated with HEXACO's Modesty (r=.493) and did not correlate with HEXACO's Organization (r=.063). MTMM showed a moderate correlation only between the self-

report and peer evaluation scores of MaPa's Modesty (r=.329). This was attributed to several factors including social desirability bias, self-observer agreement, as well as differences in instruments, differences in how these tools were developed, and a possible lack of reliability of the HEXACO's Modesty scale. Content analysis also demonstrated the scale's validity through qualitative responses. Overall, we say that the MaPa's Modesty scale is valid.

All poster presentations are in the Math Courtyard

Tackboard 1

ROC Curves in Recognition Memory: An Empirical Investigation of the Relationships between Response Bias, Sequential Dependencies, and Changes in zROC Slope

Salwa Mansour, Holly Westfall, Chad Dubé

University of South Florida

Signal detection theory assumes that the slope and intercept of the zROC curve should not vary due to response bias. However, researchers have found that varying the probability of a signal in noise in perception tasks, or the proportion of targets and foils in recognition memory tasks, can influence the slope of the zROC curve. One possible explanation for this effect is the occurrence of sequential dependencies in subjects' response criteria (Treisman & Faulkner, 1984). In an effort to discourage such effects, we designed a single-item recognition task that incorporated an unrelated, interpolated task to be completed following the presentation of each test word. We replicated established findings of the proportion manipulation on the slope of the zROC curve. We also found an interaction such that there was greater assimilation towards previous responses only for the high bias group in the non-interpolated task condition. Nonetheless, the pattern in zROC slopes withstood this effect, being unaltered by the manipulation of sequential dependencies. These findings suggest that manipulating the proportion of old items at test affects the variability of memory evidence.

Tackboard 1

Are Spatial Memory Changes in Older Adults Due to Less Efficient Pattern Separation?

Shannon N. Yandall, Nicole E. DeFord, Heather M. Holden, Francesca V. Lopez, Carina N. Hartley, Kyle Scroggins, Paul E. Gilbert

San Diego State University & SDSU-UCSD Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology

Spatial memory impairment has been well documented in healthy older adults. This study was designed to evaluate the effect of interference on spatial memory in healthy young (n = 23) and older adults (n = 22). Participants were administered a delayed match-to-ample task involving varying levels of spatial interference. During the sample phase, participants were instructed to remember the location of a circle, which appeared briefly on a computer screen. During the choice phase, a circle appeared in either the same location as the sample phase circle, or in a different location, that was separated from the sample phase circle location by a distance of 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 or 2.0 cm. The participant was asked to indicate whether the choice phase circle was in the same position as the sample phase circle (same trial) or a different position (different trial). Smaller separations were hypothesized to involve a higher degree of spatial interference and greater demand for separation. As a result, young adults were hypothesized to outperform older adults on the task, particularly on trials involving increased interference. A 2 x 4 repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA), with age group (young adults, older adults) as the between-group factor and spatial separation (0.5, 1.0, 1.5, & 2.0 cm) as the within-group factor revealed a significant main effect of age group (p < .05) with young adults outperforming older adults on the different trials. In addition, a main effect of separation revealed that both groups improved as a function of increased spatial separation and lessened interference (p < .001). A one-way ANOVA revealed no differences between the groups on same trials. These findings provide additional evidence that age-related declines in spatial memory may be due in part to less efficient pattern separation.

Four-Year-Olds Recover Referents on Various Grounds in an Ambiguous Communication Task

Henrike Moll, Lillie Moffett, Derya Kadipasaoglu

University of Southern California

Little is still known about the development of referential communication in young children. Past research has investigated children's consideration of others' visual perspectives during communication. However, other forms of perspective-taking such as consideration of another's desires or prior experiences has not been assessed in a communication context. In this study, sixty-six 3 and 4-year-olds were presented with a task in which they had to interpret an ambiguous request for an object. There were three conditions that varied the wording of the request. The experimenter either asked for an object they needed (pragmatic condition), could see (visual condition), or wanted — having previously experienced the object with the child (prior engagement condition). Both age groups performed above chance level in the pragmatic and prior engagement conditions suggesting that children can successfully consider an agent's need as well as experiential knowledge during communication. However both age groups performed worse in the visual condition with the four-year-olds performing significantly better than the three-year-olds. This illustrates that despite robust performance in visual perspective taking skills at this age, children are poor at considering visual perspective during referential communication, although begin to consider this perspective around age four.

The Hilot Diaries: An Interpretive Phenomenological Study

Eugenie Marie DC Aquino, Ellora Tamara Louise S. Mangulabnan, & Patricia Mae B. Umali

Miriam College

Hilot is one of the oldest forms of traditional healing in the Philippines which involves massage with the use of herbs, oil and prayers. This qualitative study discussed the phenomenology of the 10 manghihilot (healers) and 12 patients before and after the process of hilot. The manghihilot and patient participants were from the rural areas of Rizal and Bulacan. Responses were analyzed using the adapted interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) and Martin Heidegger's Interpretive Phenomenology as the lens of the study. Results showed that the phenomenon of hilot is divided into five categories: 1) hilot as a process of healing; 2) experiences of manghihilot in panghihilot; 3) experiences of hilot; 4) hilot for well-being; and 5) relationship that emerged between the manghihilot and the patient. The lived experiences of the manghihilot defined the origin of their skill, the various practices in process of hilot, its limitations and showed how it became a part of the Filipino culture. Hilot for well-being focused on the ginhawa (relief, general well-being) of the patients and the physical manifestations and self-fulfillment of the manghihilot. The manghihilot and the patient develop a relationship because of the manghihilot's concern for the patient and the trust they gained from their patients. The phenomenology of hilot is a psycho-spiritual experience for both manghihilot and patients, mind-body-spirit connection and a Filipino cultural experience. These themes serve as the lens to understand the lived experiences of hilot in Psychology and in the aspects of spirituality and the Filipino culture.

Keywords: Hilot, Filipino culture, ginhawa, manghihilot, Sikolohiyang Pilipino, spirituality, well-being, local healing

The Effect of Social Anxiety on Stereotype Confirmation

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Building off prior research demonstrating how social trait anxiety contributes to negative academic performance, we aimed to investigate

the potentially moderating effect on stereotype threat (Edwards, J. & Trimble, K. 1992). We predict that participants with higher social anxiety will experience more stereotype threat and consequently confirm more gender stereotypes. In our first study, we examined the correlation between participants' scores on the Leibowtiz Social Anxiety Scale and their scores on the Stereotype Confirmation Concern Scale. We found that participants with higher social anxiety are more concerned about confirming stereotypes. There was a marginally significant relationship between social anxiety and actual stereotype confirmation. In the second study, participants with low or high social anxiety took a math test after high or low stereotype threat was induced. We anticipate socially anxious participants will confirm more gender stereotypes under high stereotype threat. Knowing how social anxiety and stereotype threat interact to affect academic performance may help us improve future outcomes for socially anxious individuals.

The Effects of the One-and-Done Rule on NBA Player Efficiency

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In 2006, the NBA implemented a rule requiring players to be at least one year removed from high school before entering the league. This rule was largely aimed at allowing players to develop, physically and emotionally, before playing professionally and dismissing the perception of the NBA as a direct path to fame and fortune. In response, many players have elected to play one year of college basketball before withdrawing to pursue careers in the NBA. These "one-and-done" players have been highly controversial, particularly because they disrupt team cohesion in college basketball and take away opportunities from devoted student athletes. The present study sought to examine the effects of the one-and-done rule on NBA

athletic performance. Mean player efficiency rating (PER) values were calculated for all high school draftees from 1995 to 2005 (M=15.99), one-and-done players from 2006 to 2012 (M=14.75), and players who entered the NBA by some other means (M=15.00). Between-subjects comparisons revealed no significant differences, indicating that players in these three groups performed at statistically equivalent levels of efficiency. The results suggest that the one-and-done rule ultimately has no bearing on a player's performance in the NBA. Recommendations for further action from a sports psychology perspective are discussed.

The Effect of Cognitive-Behavioral Play Intervention Program on the Self-Esteem of Bullied Students of Aurora A. Quezon Elementary School

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Bullying has extensive negative consequences for the victims including but not limited to anxiety, poor social adjustment, poor social skills, and low levels of self-esteem. To address these negative thoughts, the researchers utilized both Albert Ellis' Rapid Emotive Behavioral Therapy and Susan Harter's Developmental Approach to Self-Esteem to devise a Cognitive Behavioral Play Intervention Program (CBPIP). The goal of this is to determine the effect of CBPIP on the self-esteem level of bullied students of Aurora A. Quezon Elementary School. Seventeen students were randomly assigned to either control group or experimental group where two participants dropped out during the length of the study. The experimental group (n=9) received eight sessions of CBPIP, while the control group (n=8) continued with their usual after school routine. The following questionnaires were used: Philippine Psychology of Education Baseline Survey for Bullying and Culture-Free Self-Esteem Inventories-Form B. Wilcoxon's T Signed-Rank Test indicated that there is a significant difference (T= 0<5)

between the self-esteem level of the participants in the experimental group before and after receiving eight sessions of CBPIP. The researchers conclude that CBPIP is an effective intervention program in increasing the self-esteem level of the children.

Bahala Na Attitude, Optimism, and Gender as Predictors of Disaster Resilience

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Miriam College

Using explanatory sequential mixed methods, this study examines whether the resilience of disaster survivors can be predicted by the bahala na attitude, optimism, and gender. Regression analysis and adapted interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) were conducted to analyze results. The factors were measured using the Bahala Na Scale (BNS), Optimism Scale for Filipino Disaster-Primary Victims (OSFDV-PV), and Disaster Resilience Scale for Filipinos (DRSF). These scales were administered to Filipino disaster survivors (n=267) from three disaster stricken areas in the country. From the same participants, ten were selected for interviews. Regression analysis results indicate that optimism serves as a predictor of disaster resilience, while Bahala na is shown to be a predictor only for a certain community. Gender, on the other hand, does not contribute to disaster resilience. Nonetheless, relationships of the factors appertained disaster resilience are explored in the IPA results. Moreover, posttraumatic growth appeared in the responses of the participants. They expressed that positive thoughts, inspirations, and community spirit or "bayanihan" helped them during the disaster. Implications for theory and practice, and for future research are offered.
Keywords: Bahala Na, Optimism, Gender, Disaster Resilience, Post-Traumatic Growth

Effects of Attractiveness on Perceived Credibility

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In line with the "beautiful is good" stereotype, we examined biases towards attractive eyewitnesses in a mock trial setting. Participants (N= 40, aged 17-22 years) read descriptions of a mock trial, viewed a photograph of a suspect of neutral attractiveness and were randomly assigned to view photographs of an attractive or unattractive male eyewitness testifying against the defendant. A symmetrical face used for the attractive condition was modified to be subtly asymmetrical for the unattractive condition. Participants rated eyewitness credibility by rating suspect guilt and rated defendant and suspect attractiveness. Independent t-tests (ps <.05) validated attractiveness ratings for the eyewitness conditions and revealed that participants rated the defendant in the attractive eyewitness condition less guilty than the same defendant in the unattractive eyewitness condition. Although the same photograph was used for the defendant in the two eyewitness conditions, t-tests also showed that participants in the attractive eyewitness condition rated the defendant as more attractive than participants in the unattractive eyewitness condition. In support of the "beautiful is good" bias, when participants viewed the defendant as attractive, he was rated as less guilty. Our findings also show that attractiveness of an eyewitness who testified against a defendant positively influences defendant attractiveness.

Atheists in the Philippines: Experiences and Interactions within the Filipino Freethinkers Community

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In light of the recent emergence of irreligious organizations in the Philippines, this qualitative research study seeks to situate the relationship

between atheists and their secularist community, the Filipino Freethinkers. It also explores the possible motivations of the members in joining and staying active in the community. Using content analysis of semi-structured interviews with 5 members and participant-observation sessions in 2 meet-ups of the Filipino Freethinkers, it was found that these motivations and interactions can be examined using two primary domains with three levels each: the socio-emotional domain with the social support, relationship formation, and sense of belonging levels; and the socio-political domain with the identity affirmation, liberalization and advocacy-building levels. Furthermore, it was found that the interactions between the members and the community is cyclical—as the community contributes to the atheist members, the members, in turn, contribute to the community.

Keywords: atheism in the Philippines, Filipino Freethinkers, Filipino atheists, secularism in the Philippines, freethought in the Philippines

Tackboard 3

The Association Between Social and Motor Impairments in Tuberous Sclerosis Patients

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Introduction: Tuberous sclerosis (TSC) is a neurological condition in which benign tumors grow throughout the body. Previous studies have shown an increased incidence rate of ASD in the TSC population, but no known research has compared the severity of social impairments in these patients to their fine and gross motor skills.

Methods: Twenty-four patients with TSC, between the ages of 18 and 36 months participated in the UCLA study "Early Predictors and Clinical Correlates of Autism in the Tuberous Sclerosis Population". The participants were administered the ADOS, a test for social communication skills in relation to ASD. Parents completed the Mullen, a measurement of motor development. Correlation analysis was done to compare

ADOS severity scores to Fine and Gross Motor raw scores in the Mullen.

Results: Both gross motor (p=0.000) and fine motor (p=0.040) scores were significant in their association with ADOS severity scores at 18 months, such that greater ADOS severity was associated with greater motor impairments. Gross motor (p=0.020) and fine motor (0.021) scores at 36 months had similar results. Due to the results approaching significance, there is indication of an intertwining of social and motor impairments in those with TSC.

Tackboard 3

The Role of Body Image Dissatisfaction in Depression

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Body image dissatisfaction has been linked as a possible contributor to negative health behaviors and risks such as suicide and eating disorders. Body Image is a multidimensional phenomenon that is a part of the construct of identity, and may have an influence on quality of life. In women, body image dissatisfaction has been shown to be a strong predictor for depression. Research, however, is limited on the effects of body image perception and its influence in men. The relationship between body image satisfaction and depression scores was assessed for both genders college-aged participants. Community college students answered survey questions regarding body image, using the BASS "Body image Satisfaction Scale" and depression, using the "Beck Depression Inventory." Age predicted Body Image (r=0.299, p=0.009), such that older participants had better body image. Consistent with prior research, women with higher body image had lower depression scores. However, there was no relationship between body image and depression for men (F=4.795, p=0.033).

Community College Students' Social Engagement: Differences by Generation and Ethnicity

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Community colleges (CC) are sites of opportunity; however, the transfer and graduation rates of ethnic minorities show otherwise. Research on social engagement and access to educational resources suggests that differences in social engagement influences this disparity. Ethnic minorities have been found to participate in social activities less often compared to other ethnic groups. Having an influence on access to student social networks, it is important to discover student trends in social engagement.

Using quantitative survey data from the Research on Immigrants in Community College, (n=646), this research project serves to delineate the relationship between students' social engagement and students' access to resources. Social network theory posits that social engagement is a form of social capital that leads to access to resources. Using this framework, we predict that having high levels of social engagement predict more access to resources, and support with one's education in a CC and we predict that this relationship is moderated by immigrant generation and ethnicity. This research may serve to provide insights that will help increase the access to resources and supports for ethnic minority and immigrant community college students. Data have been collected and are currently being analyzed.

Effects of Induced Success or Failure and Social Comparison on Performance

Cedrick Adorna, Kamla Isabel Alcantara, Carissa Gutierrez, Lizette Inocencio, Arisa Saisho, Apryl Mae Parcon (faculty adviser)

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The study assessed the effects of success, failure and social comparison on task performance. A 2 x 2 (Type of Test: success inducing test, failure inducing test X Percentile Rank: 98th, 18th) between subjects factorial design was used for the experiment. Participants (n=80) were given a series of stimulus tests and a fake analysis of results depending on their treatment condition which were randomly assigned. A performance test was then given and its time finished was recorded and statistically computed. Results show that induced feeling of success or failure and social comparison have no effect on performance. There is also no interaction effect found between the type of test and the percentile rank.

The Motivational Factors of Smoking among Students of College of Arts and Sciences, University of the East, Manila

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University of the East, Manila

Objectives: To be able to identify the motivational factors that lead students of College of Arts and Sciences, University of the East-Manila (CAS) to smoke and whether to see if these factors are more inclined to intrinsic or extrinsic motivation.

Methodology: This was a comparative descriptive study wherein survey forms and informed consents were given upon administration. ANOVA and multiple comparisons were done on the respondents of 240 (120 boys and 120 girls) college students of CAS.

Results: Using ANOVA and multiple comparisons, Intrinsic and Extrinsic motivation showed majority of respondents experience moderate level of motivation. Motivation to smoke is both intrinsic and extrinsic. Year levels, sex, and courses to the motivational factors of Family, Peer, Society, and Self have no significant difference for both motivations. While intrinsic and extrinsic motivation among the three clustered courses, society within sex, and courses to the motivational factors of

family, peers, society, and self, have a significant difference.

Conclusion: The study implies as basis for intervention programs in overall personal growth and development in quitting cigarette smoking such as the Cessation program for motivational smoking (CPMS) and basis of awareness campaign of the guidance office specifically to the University of the East, Manila.

Here and Yet There: A Study in Dyadic Communication in the Traditional and Transnational Context

Michelle Yzabel O. Alcantara, Regina Maree J. Bermudez, Stephanie Camille U. Cura, Melissa K. Eco, Elizabeth L. Gervacio

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This study aims to understand the differences between traditional and transnational dyadic communication between parent and child. Dyadic communication is examined through the variables: intimacy, emotional exchange, communication medium, and fluidity. The study utilizes multiple methods: in-depth interview with (n=6) households with one Overseas Filipino worker parent; participant observation and pakikipagkwentuhan (an indigenized data collection method involving story exchange) with the same households as well as survey with a sample size of (n=50). Data was analyzed using phenomenological analysis. According to the findings, there are two contexts of space and intimacy: one physical and one virtual. The nature of fluidity is changed depending on whether it is in the virtual or physical context. The nature of direct communication and ambiguous communication (through pakikiramdam and pagpapahiwatig, roughly translated as the process of implicative conversation) has also changed. The survey indicates a change in communication preference, wherein texting via mobile-phones is competing against face-to-face conversation. The findings can be applied and has direct implications in the household setting in terms of communication improvement between the parent and the child or with regard to the nature

of communication itself, especially since in the globalized, postmodern age virtual communication and migration are seemingly inevitable.

The Effects of Gender and Status When Talking About STEM

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Who talks more is influenced by gender and status. Within STEM fields, gender and status may be confounded because of women's underrepresentation. In this study, dyads (n = 77) made up of undergraduates and graduate students in the same STEM discipline talked about the undergraduates' prospects for graduate school. It is predicted that females in these dyads will talk less because of their minority status in STEM fields. However, in same sex dyads, because of their higher status, graduate student will talk more than undergraduates.

Family Support, Peer Support, and Spirituality as Buffers Against Self-Injurious Behavior: Testing the Stress-Buffering Hypothesis

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The study was conducted to test the Stress-Buffering Hypothesis, particularly whether peer support, family support, and spirituality serve as protective factors that can moderate the relationships of depression and poor emotion regulation to self-injurious behavior. An online survey was administered to 266 Filipino college students, whose ages ranged from 16-24. The students came from both private and public colleges/universities. Results showed that depression and poor emotion regulation both predict self-injurious behavior. That is, the more a student is depressed and the poorer the student's emotion regulation is, the more likely

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the student is to engage in self-injurious behavior. Results also showed that peer support and family support both moderate these relationships. In particular, peer support & family support weaken the relationship between depression and self-injurious behavior and between poor emotion regulation and self-injurious behavior. However, spirituality was found non-significant as a moderating variable. Overall, the results provide partial support to the Stress Buffering Hypothesis. Implications to theory and practice are also discussed.

Tackboard 5

Exploring the Role of Self-Worth in Moderating the Association between Peer Victimization and Internalizing Symptoms

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Extant research has shown that peer victimization is associated with children's poorer self-esteem and emotional functioning (Hawker & Boulton, 2000). However, there is variability in children's reactions to peer victimization, with many children not showing reduced psychosocial functioning. Maintenance of a positive self-concept may protect against negative mental health outcomes (Mann et al., 2004). The current study investigates self-worth as a moderator of the association between peer victimization and internalizing symptoms (i.e. anxiety and depression) in children ages 8-13. Children completed self-perception (Self-Perception Profile for Children; Harter, 1985), internalizing symptoms (Revised Child Anxiety and Depression Scale; Chorpita et al., 2005) and peer victimization (Social Experience Questionnaire; Crick & Grotpeter, 1996) questionnaires. Consistent with prior research, peer victimization and internalizing symptoms were positively correlated (r=0.73, p<.01). Global self-worth did not moderate this association; however, one aspect of self-perception, ratings of athletic competence, did serve as a protective factor, predicting internalizing symptoms (b=-.21.37, t(18)=-3.13,

p=. 006), and explaining a significant proportion of variance in internalizing symptoms (R2=.87, F(2, 19)=39.73, p<.001). Athletic competence may buffer from peer problems by improving self-esteem in a domain peers find valuable. Future research should examine how athletic competence may shape children's social environments.

Tackboard 5

Perceptual Learning of Musical Abstract Patterns

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How can we improve abstract pattern recognition in the auditory domain? Can principles that enhance visual learning be extended to auditory stimuli, such as music? Recent research suggests that perceptual learning (PL), changes in our ability to pick up information with experience (Gibson, 1969), can be systematically produced in vision via adaptive perceptual learning module (PALM) technology involving brief classification trials (e.g., Mettler & Kellman, 2014). Unlike visual stimuli which present all relevant features at once, music is temporal, so it is unclear whether a PALM framework would support auditory PL. We created a Music PALM to investigate auditory perceptual learning with classical piano music. Participants listened to music clips by four composers (2 Baroque, 2 Romantic), identified the composers, and received feedback. Before and after multiple PALM sessions, we tested participants' ability to distinguish novel clips from learned and unlearned composers and periods. Results support our hypothesis that PALM training would improve participants' recognition of composers' styles, demonstrating the effectiveness of PL-based interventions for auditory stimuli.

To Cheat or Not to Cheat? Students' Perceptions and Behaviors Regarding Academic Dishonesty at Foothill College: A Case Study.

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Due to the academic pressures experienced by college students and the prevalence of technological devices and access to the Internet, it's not surprising that the number of academic violations have increased across college campuses. The purpose of our study was to explore Foothill College students' perceptions, motivations, and behaviors regarding academic dishonesty. In Study 1, 64 participants completed open-ended questions and scenarios pertaining to cheating in the academic setting. We found that student perceptions of peer cheating to be quite high (63%), whereas only 14% of students perceived cheating to be a serious problem on campus. In Study 2, 167 participants were surveyed. We found that 62% of the participants admitted to cheating and "collaborating" on an assignment or exam was considered "trivial cheating" whereas paying for a paper found on the Internet was considered "serious cheating." Surprisingly 41% of the students who stated that they do not cheat did demonstrate cheating behavior. Our findings highlight the complexities of addressing academic dishonesty on college campuses. These results are particularly relevant due to the recent implementation of the new Academic Integrity policy at Foothill College. In conclusion, we proposed additional steps needed to address campus-wide concerns regarding academic integrity.

Comparing Measures of Joint Attention in Infants at High Risk for Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental condition associated with socialcommunication impairments and restricted interests and behaviors. Children with ASD often exhibit deficits in joint attention (JA), a referential skill linked to language development. Research by Gotham et al. (2007) suggests that JA observed during the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS) is a borderline third area of impairment in ASD, distinct from social communication and restricted/repetitive behaviors. This e present study seeks to understand the aspects of non-verbal communication captured in the JA factor on the ADOS by relating ADOS items scores to performance on a richer measure of JA, the Early Social Communication Scales (ESCS). ADOS and ESCS were administered to 170 18-month olds at high- and low-risk for ASD. Correlations will be tested between ADOS JA-factor items and corresponding behaviors on the ESCS. It is predicted that the ADOS items: gesturing, showing, initiating joint attention, and unusual eye contact will correlate with the IJA_low and IJA_high variables from the ESCS. This study will clarify the nature of constructs captured by the ADOS and thereby validated as diagnostic markers of ASD. Overall, this study will explore the validity and implications of the JA factor described in Gotham et al. (2007).

Childhood Anxiety and Treatment Utilization: Parental Attitudes Matter

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Understanding what predicts treatment utilization has important implications for accessing and delivering effective interventions for anxiety. The present study examines anxiety types, caregiver strain, and perceived barriers to care (e.g. perceived helpfulness of services and stigma) to determine which is most associated with parents seeking treatment for their children diagnosed with anxiety disorders. We predicted that all of these variables would be significantly associated with treatment utilization, and that specifically the strain put on the caregiver would have the strongest relationship. Sampling from

pediatric clinics, 42 parents of children (ages 8-12) with anxiety disorders completed measures of anxiety, barriers to care, caregiver strain and service use. Initial logistic regression analyses did not find significant associations between service utilization and caregiver strain, anxiety type, or anxiety severity. Only scales from the Barriers to Care Questionnaire regarding parents' attitudes toward the helpfulness of services were significantly associated with service utilization (p = .023). Caregivers' attitudes regarding the efficacy of treatment were more important for help-seeking behavior than type of anxiety, severity of anxiety, or the perceived burden on the caregivers. These findings can inform efforts to engage parents to utilize mental health services for their children.

Defining Pamahiin: A Qualitative Study on Filipino Cultural Beliefs

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Pamahiin (similar to the concept of superstitions) are beliefs that attempt to achieve a goal, explain an event, and predict the future. The researchers were interested to (1) find out how pamahiin regulate behavior, (2) develop a framework on how pamahiin operate, and (3) discover how pamahiin are relevant to the unique Filipino experience in the modern context. Individual and group interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and surveys were utilized as the main methods for the data gathering. Participants for the interviews and FGD were local settlers of Barangay Sungay, Tagaytay, Cavite, Philippines and undergraduate students from the University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City. The online survey forms were distributed through convenient sampling. Results showed that the common sources of pamahiin were the elderly and their variation was related to pamahiin's relevance to the daily lives of the participants. Themes related to swerte (luck), science, and religion were also observed. Majority of the participants do not

adhere to pamahiin, citing lack of proof and doubtful causality as the main reasons. However, the participants felt no need to do away with pamahiin, acknowledging how these beliefs and practices add color to the Philippine culture.

The Impact of a Resilience-Building Intervention with Indianapolis Latino Teens

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Data shows that Indiana Latino teens face a 65 percent higher rate of suicide attempts and 24 percent higher rate of depression than their non-Hispanic counterparts. With the help of the Latino Health Organization, researchers investigated this and developed a one-year resilience-building intervention, Your Life. Your Story. This program aims to increase self-mastery and resilience, while decreasing rates of depression. This is accomplished through evidence-based, interdisciplinary components such as art, physical activity, mentoring, and a resilience-building curriculum. In June 2014, 30 Latino teens, ages 12 to 17, became the first participants in the pilot program. To evaluate the program's effectiveness, participants completed surveys such as: The Kutcher Adolescent Depression Scale (KADS) to measure depression, and the Resilience, Attitudes, and Skills Profile (RASP) to measure resilience. Paired samples t-tests were utilized to measure changes over time, comparing data collected prior to the program's start. At the six-month mark, depression levels (M=4.16, SD=4.018) continue to decrease significantly, t(17)=2.270, p=0.037, a significant increase in resilience (M=114.88, SD=14), has also been sustained, t(22)=-2.221, p=0.037. Results suggest the program is creating a significant impact on the participants. Data will be collected at the program's end (May 2015) and evaluated for the program's overall impact.

Sources of Work-Related Stress Among Non-Tenure-Track Faculty

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Not much research has addressed psychological effects of working in temporary teaching positions in higher education for long periods of time. This exploratory study examined the work-related sources of stress among non-tenure-track faculty, and correlates of those sources. An online survey was administered to 199 non-tenure-track faculty nationwide (65% women, 81.4% White/Caucasian, mean age of 47.9 years). Participants' average number of years working in their primary position was eight years. Responses to an open-ended question were coded for five categories of sources of stressors: university policies/practices/standards, university administrators, student issues, tenured/tenure-track faculty, and job-related tasks. Frequencies of stressors in each of the five categories were correlated with commitment to one's primary university, perceiving harm to others (e.g., student, other faculty) in the workplace, and number of years at their primary university job. Results show that university policies were most commonly reported as stressors with 165 participants reporting at least one complaint, followed by job-related tasks with 48 participants reporting at least one complaint. Positive correlations were found between the frequency of reporting university policies as stressors and both commitment to participants' primary university, and perceived harm; and between administrators as sources of stress and number of years in primary position.

The Relationship Between Alcohol Use Disorder Severity and Alcohol Expectancies

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Research has established that alcohol expectancies (AEs) are related to risk for future problematic drinking, however, less is known about how AEs change across the range of alcohol use/problems. A sample of non-treatment seeking heavy drinkers (N=81) completed a behavioral screening visit, which included several self-report measures and a structured clinical interview assessing alcohol use patterns. To test how AEs across the ascending and descending limb of intoxication vary across a range of alcohol misuse, an alcohol use disorder (AUD) severity factor was computed from the following indicators: Alcohol Dependence Scale, Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Task and symptom count on the Structured Clinical Interview. AUD severity from a principal component analysis explained 83% of the total variance. Partial correlations were then computed between AUD severity and the four subscales of the Anticipated Effects of Alcohol Scale (high/low arousal × positive/negative valence), controlling for sex and age. Analyses revealed that AUD severity significantly correlated with negative valence expectancies of high and low arousal (e.g. aggressive and woozy) across both limbs ($rp = 0.30$, 0.28, 0.27 and 0.27 respectively, p's $< .05$). In conclusion, these findings provide preliminary evidence that negative, but not positive AEs change over the course of AUD severity.

A Social Representations Study on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP): A Case on Hacienda Luisita

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The present study examines how the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) is socially represented by agrarian reform beneficiaries in Hacienda Luisita. Social representations theory was used as framework to account for the similarities and differences in these representations. The study used the indigenous-Filipino method of pagtatanong-tanong in gathering meaningful data about the

experiences of farmer-beneficiaries with regard to CARP. Thematic analysis was then used to account for the nuances across their representations. Results show two social representations of CARP among farmer-beneficiaries in Hacienda Luisita: 1) CARP as a political tool in maintaining the status quo and; 2) CARP as a source of conflict. Implications on agrarian justice and agrarian-reform policies were then discussed in light of the findings.

Anxiety, Social Behavior, and Reward Evaluation Measures Following Adolescent Methylphenidate Exposure

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Methylphenidate (MPH) is a commonly prescribed drug for adolescents diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. We have evidence supporting recently published work (Achterberg et al. 2015) that MPH inhibits male rat social play in adolescence. Long-term affective and cognitive effects could be due to an interaction of social play with drug treatment. In the present study, we assessed the effects of adolescent MPH on social play and long-term emotional regulation: anxiety and anhedonia. Sixteen Long-Evans rats (8 male, 8 female) were randomly assigned to one of two treatment groups and subcutaneously injected once per day for 15 consecutive days with MPH or saline, beginning on postnatal day 35. This age is believed to be a period for rats marking early adolescence (Spear, 2000). We assessed social play and nonsocial behavior in novel conspecifics on days 0, 7, and 15 of drug treatment for 10 minutes. In adulthood, we examined effects of MPH treatment on reward sensitivity and anxiety with a sucrose preference test and on an elevated plus maze, respectively. Ongoing experiments are aimed at determining the long-term alterations of adolescent MPH on these affective measures, if there are sex differences, and assessing effects on synaptic remodeling in corticolimbic circuitry.

California Community College Students and Treatment Utilization: The Isolation effect.

Sarah V. Hayes, Michelle Rose

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Community colleges serve a diverse population. Within this diverse population, you have students who come from a variety of backgrounds such as students have recently graduated high school, students returning to school after raising a family, veterans, minorities, and LQBTQ students. Community colleges have become America's melting pot. Most Community Colleges are considered commuter schools; and which often leads students to feel detached and unnoticed compared with traditional four-year universities. Unlike universities who have dorms, students who attend community colleges do not have residence staff that could watch for signs of distress. In California, Community College students report higher levels of anxiety and depression, financial stress, relationship issues, as well as family issues more so than students who attend a four-year university. While 68% of California community colleges offer counseling and psychological services, there are less than 42 percent of students utilizing these resources and who are struggling with issues that affect their academic performance. Most students attribute the lack of utilization of these resources due to the lack of knowledge of what is available to them as well as the stigma that is often attributed when seeking mental health services. This study illustrates the importance for student mental health advocates and how to implement programs to better serve students who are struggling with seeking mental health treatment in the community college setting. Through outreach, peer counseling, and mental health first aid training, student leaders can become a medium between students and the psychological services department. This study's focus is on the effect of stigma reducing outreach and campus events use to engage students, while educating students on how their mental health is important for their success in and out of the classroom.

Examining the Association Between Maternal Criticism and Internalizing Problems in Youth

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Maternal criticism demonstrates a robust association with internalizing disorders in adolescence (Frye & Garber, 2005). Though this is likely true for child populations prior to adolescence as well, it is rarely examined. Moreover, although maternal warmth acts as a protective factor for internalizing problems (Operario, Tschann, Flores, & Bridges, 2006), previous studies have not looked at maternal warmth as a moderator of the proposed association between maternal criticism and internalizing. The present study examined the association between maternal criticism and internalizing disorders for 8-year-olds (n=77, 45 male) selected from the UCLA Collaborative Family Study. Mothers spoke about their child in an adapted two-minute speech sample, which was coded for criticism and warmth. Moms also rated child internalizing problems on the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL, Achenbach & Rescorla, 2001). Preliminary results showed a significant association between maternal criticism and internalizing disorders (p=.01). There was no significant moderation by maternal warmth, yet main effects emerged for both warmth (p=.01) and criticism (p=.04), suggesting each independently relates to child internalizing. Future analyses will examine criticism's influence on distinct internalizing dimensions, as well as assess for gender and age differences at 8, 9, and 13. Implications for intervention and prevention efforts will be discussed.

Responding to Disclosure of Mistreatment: The Long-Term Impact of Listening Skills Education

Alexandra Henry, Kristen Reinhardt M.S., Melissa Foynes Ph.D., Jennifer Freyd Ph.D.,

University of Oregon

Negative reactions to a disclosure of mistreatment can be more emotionally detrimental to the discloser than not disclosing the event at all, while positive reactions to disclosures can yield significant benefits, such as desensitization towards negative feelings and thoughts (Radcliffe, Lumley, Kendall, Stevenson, & Beltran, 2010). Previous research from Foynes and Freyd (2011) has shown that providing educational material on supportive listening significantly lowered the unsupportive behavior of listeners. This present study hopes to extend the work of Foynes and Freyd (2011) by examining the impact that a supportive listening skills tip-sheet has on a sample of 32 dyads after the disclosure of a mistreatment and at a 6-month follow-up time period. Our sample has a mean age of 19.22 and is 66% women. We hypothesize that the listening tips will have a long term, positive impact on the listeners' and disclosers' self-rated ability to listen to disclosures of mistreatment, improve both participants' satisfaction in the relationship, and enhance participants' self-reported listening skills through the listening tips learned during the study.

The Association between Anxiety and Children's Physical Health

Abigail Hinojo, Amy Rapp, Denise Chavira

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Studies have reported that patients with multiple illnesses tend to experience more barriers in patient care and experience less effective treatment outcomes. In this study, child questionnaires related to anxiety, physical health functioning, and medical illnesses were administered to 74 parents of children with anxiety disorders in order to examine a deeper relationship between child anxiety and physical health. Forty-four percent of children had a comorbid medical illness with asthma and allergies being the most common. Children with anxiety and medical comorbidity had higher total anxiety scores than children with anxiety and no medical comorbidity, $F(1,66)=6.48$;

p=.013. Hierarchical linear regressions examining the relationship between anxiety and different subscales of physical health, while controlling for potential confounds(e.g. demographic characteristics and behavioral problems) were significant at p < .10 for bodily pain/discomfort and physical summary, general health perceptions at p=.03 and global health at p=.05; child anxiety was the only significant correlate in all these models except for Global health with income being the only significant correlate. The model for physical functioning was not significant. The relationship between anxiety and physical illness is important to consider as it may help when understanding etiology or modified approaches to standard treatments for child anxiety.

Tackboard 9

The Buffering Effect of Friendships on Loneliness and Somatic Problems

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University of California, Los Angeles

Friendships, particularly those that are mutual, buffer against the detrimental emotional and somatic outcomes associated with social stressors. We examined the relations between the number of reciprocal friendships and levels of loneliness and somatic symptoms among an ethnically diverse sample of 3,683 young teens. We further explored the differences between same-ethnic and cross-ethnic friendships. The results indicated that having at least one reciprocated friend yields lower levels of loneliness when compared to youth with no mutual friends. Among teens with one reciprocated friend, those with a same-ethnic friend yielded lower levels of loneliness comparable to having two or three total reciprocal friends. Moreover, a nonlinear association (B=.011, P<.05) between total number of reciprocated friendships and loneliness was documented, such that the increasing benefits of having reciprocated friendships leveled off at four mutual friends. A similar effect was found for somatic symptoms (B=.011, P<.05), such that detrimental somatic

symptoms decreased with increases in reciprocal friends, but these benefits leveled off at four reciprocal friends. These findings suggest that not all friendships are equal and having a greater number of friends is not necessarily better for adolescents' somatic and emotional well being.

Tackboard 9

The Effect of Identification Time on Perceived Eyewitness Credibility and Guilt Rating

Evelyn Fajardo and Jana Sobrosa

Loyola Marymount University

The time an eyewitness takes to identify a suspect from a photo lineup, known as identification time (IT), is a critical predictor of accurate testimonies. This experiment investigated whether IT affected mock jurors' perceptions of an eyewitness' credibility and a defendant's guilt. Participants (N = 74) read details of a hypothetical criminal trial where only the eyewitness IT varied. Participants were randomly assigned to ITs of 10 seconds, 30 seconds, and 1 minute based on Sporer & Saurland's (2007) finding that eyewitnesses are more likely to accurately identify a suspect within a 10-12 second time period. We hypothesized that participants assigned to lower ITs would rate perceived eyewitness credibility and defendant guilt higher on two 7-point scales. One-way ANOVAs revealed that IT had no significant effect on either dependent variable (ps>.05). Means for both dependent variables across all three ITs ranged between 3.83 and 4.08 (Mmeans=3.97). Despite IT being an important predictor of accuracy in eyewitness identification studies, our results show that mock jurors may not consider it when judging eyewitness credibility or a defendant's guilt, possibly leading to inaccurate verdicts. Pending research will investigate whether informing participants of IT salience may influence credibility and guilt ratings.

Tackboard 9

An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis of Involuntary Childlessness Among Men

Danielle R. Deveras, Michael S. Onglengco, Matthew E. Velasco, Melissa R. Garabiles

Ateneo de Manila University

There is a dearth in literature about men who are involuntarily childless, due to the common association of the condition with women. Further, most of the studies on involuntary childlessness focus on the medical aspect of the condition, leaving a gap in our knowledge about its psychological effects. To address these gaps, this study investigated the experiences of men who are involuntarily childless and how they make sense of their situation, through the use of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis as framework. Semi-structured interviews were conducted among six adult Filipino males who are involuntarily childless. Six superordinate themes were identified: wanting to have children, experiencing negative emotions, being perceived by others as outsiders, coping with involuntary childlessness, fulfilling their parental roles as adoptive parents, and accepting their situation. The results highlight the emotional, psychological, and social impact of involuntary childlessness on men, as well as on their relationship with their wives. Another important finding is how these men redefine their concepts of a family and of a man, which lessens gender role strain. Further, they are able to remain optimistic and hopeful and to take practical courses of action to cope. Theoretical and practical implications are also discussed.

Tackboard 10

The Method of Loci Revisited: Memory Enhancement by Way of Virtually Augmented Memory Palaces

Ai Ohno, Cynthia Nino, Kaitlin Hunter, Priyanka Mehta, Hera Y. Baek, Joey Essoe, Ivana Jevtic, Nicco Reggente, Jesse Rissman

University of California, Los Angeles

The Method of Loci (MoL) is an ancient mnemonic technique in which one encodes information by associating it with the spatial scaffolding of a mentally imagined, familiar environment. In a modern rendition of this classic strategy, we created a series of virtual worlds in which subjects could view and interact with 3D objects. We aimed to assess the degree to which the behavioral benefits of the MoL's classic implementation could be offloaded into an easy-to-use technological framework. In our behavioral paradigm, subjects were instructed to walk about each environment as a unique list of 15 objects iteratively rendered in front of their avatar. Subjects under the MoL manipulation were briefed on classic implementation and benefit of the strategy and permitted to volitionally place objects in locations of their choosing. Subjects in the control group were instructed to employ a fabricated mnemonic enhancement strategy, where they did not place the items. In line with our hypothesis, subjects in the MoL group were able to recall significantly more items and retain a greater degree of the temporal encoding order.

Tackboard 10

The Effect of Generating Social Explanation On Children's Inferences About People

Sena Inukai, Gail Heyman

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Social inferences that individuals make on a daily basis can lead to negative consequences. The inferences that children make when they judge what individuals are generally like based on limited evidence, such as bullying actions.Little research has been done to increase perspective-taking in young children. The present study examines whether getting children to think about multiple reasons why undesirable behaviors might occur, would lead them to be less judgmental and more empathetic. We expect to find that generating the explanations would allow children to think more deeply about the situation, building on the evidence of explanations significance in increasing awareness of alternative causal explanations for objects. We were also interested in seeing if there would be any gender bias in their social inferences. If shown to be significant, these methods could be used to improve children's conflict resolution and play a role in therapy for children.

The Influence of Alcohol and Stress on Dual-Task (PRP) Costs are not Additive

Jessica T. Ballin, David Huynh, Meylien Han, Taneisha Woodard, Cindy Juarez-Martinez, Dr. Cheryl Chancellor-Freeland, and Dr. Mark Van Selst

San Jose State University

A pre-post test design was to examine dual-task performance under stress when combined with a subsequent alcohol manipulation. Prior research shows that stress can attenuate dual-task interference when using the Psychological Refractory Period (PRP) paradigm (Beste et al., 2013) but that Alcohol will exacerbate dual-task interference (Fillmore & Van Selst, 2002). This study was performed to assess the joint effects of Alcohol and Stress on dual-task interference. Stress was manipulated via the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST) vs. a video watching control; acute alcohol intoxication was manipulation via body weight adjusted doses of 0.00g alcohol per Kg of body weight [Placebo] vs. a dose of 0.65g/Kg. Prior to the day of the experiment, practice on the task was provided. Pre and post-manipulation task performance was assessed on the day of the experiment. In all cases Task 1 was a "1 vs. X" Go/No-go task (press the "." Key for "1", no task 1 response otherwise) and Task 2 was a 2 alternative forced choice sound discrimination task (press "a" for a high tone, "z" for a low tone). Classic PRP effects were observed and, predictably, Go trials on Task 1 produced more Task 2 slowing (163 ms PRP effect) than no-go trials (68 ms PRP effect), $F(3, 102) = 23.96$, p<.001.   The three-way interaction between Pre-Post, Go/No-go, and Stress was significant, $F(1, 34) = 18.46$, p<.001 – The action was on the no-go trials; performance improved without stress but slowed with stress. The most important potential result, the three-way interaction between Pre/Post, Stress, and Alcohol only approached significance, $F(1,34)=3.89$, p=.057; with practice, it appeared that Alcohol + Stress led to greater impairment, but that either Alcohol or Stress alone led to improved performance.

Self-concept, Self-esteem and Family Functioning as Predictors of Psychological Well-being of Rural Adolescents

Dianne Ashley M. Caalim, Aira Pauline Rizelle R. Centeno, Mariah Veronica V. Menciano & Patricia Anne T. Tapiador

Miriam College

This explanatory sequential mixed methods study aimed to determine whether self-concept, self-esteem and family functioning could predict the psychological well-being (PWB) of Filipino rural adolescents. The Multidimensional Self-concept Scale (MSCS), Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), General Family Functioning (GFF) scale and Ryff's Psychological Well-being (RPWB) scale were administered to a sample of 353 rural adolescents, ages 13 to 17 years old, students of public and private schools in Angono, Rizal. Results of the multiple regression analysis revealed that together, family functioning and self-esteem significantly predicted psychological well-being ($r = .490$, $R^2 = .235$, $F(2, 352) = 55.169$, $p < .0005$), accounting for 23.5% of the variability of RPWB scores. Furthermore, thematic analysis was used to identify patterns in the responses of the 10 rural adolescents who participated in the interviews. Themes such as self-acceptance, open-mindedness, optimism, good communication, support and encouragement, and affective involvement were noted. Moreover, self-esteem ($sr^2 = .089$) and family functioning ($sr^2 = .088$) uniquely predicted the PWB of Filipino rural adolescents. Self-concept, however, did not significantly predict PWB as Filipino adolescents may manifest an undifferentiated self-concept.

Keywords: psychological well-being, self-esteem, family functioning, self-concept, Filipino rural adolescents

The Role Curiosity in the Errorful Generation Benefit

Charlie D. Hall, Courtney M. Clark, Robert A. Bjork, Elizabeth L. Bjork

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Successfully retrieving information from memory, as compared to studying it, strengthens that information and makes it easier to recall later (Bjork, 1975). When learners take practice tests, then, they might worry about retrieving information incorrectly, as generating errors may make it more difficult to encode the correct answer. Recent studies, however, suggest that errorful generation, or making incorrect guesses, can actually enhance learning for the correct answer when it is provided as feedback (Kornell, Hays, & Bjork, 2009). The present study examined the hypothesis that the benefit of errorful generation increases when learners are more curious or feel that they could have known the answer. Participants studied important events and corresponding years in one of two ways: (a) the event and year were either presented together or (b) participants read the event and guessed the year before receiving the correct date. After studying each event, participants made a rating about the extent to which they could have known the date, as a proxy for their degree of curiosity about the event. Results are explored in terms of how these ratings relate to the size of the errorful generation benefit on learning.

The Effect of Cellular Text Based Communication on Tonal Interpretation

Maya A. Mendonca

Yosemite High School

This experiment was designed to examine the effect of cellular text communication on interpretation of tone, measured by the ability of the participants to choose the correct emotion being conveyed in two conversations, one over text message and one over a phone call. The participants consisted of an opportunity sample of 15 male and female high school freshman at an average age of 14, predominantly Caucasian, English speaking and living semi-rurally in Central California. The within-subject study used one group of participants, with each participant undergoing two different trials. The researcher would first send one participant a series of four emotion backed text messages detailing a fictitious scenario in which the sender's parents prohibited her from attending a school dance. The researcher would then convey the same scenario over the phone with the same participant, this time conveying a different emotion. Using a one tailed to test to analyze the data, the researcher found her data to be significant with a 99.9% level of confidence. While the data is significant, it went in the opposite direction she intended, and she was unable to accept her research or her null hypothesis.

The Effects of Visual Search Accuracy on Language Development

Erin Park

University of California, Los Angeles

Although infants' senses are assailed by different stimuli, visual perception remains one of the key factors that contribute to language development. Oddball search paradigms, which look at orienting responses rather than sustained stimulus attention in infants, have shown that infants who show weaker attentional abilities also looked less at faces (Frank et al, 2013). Specific patterns of looking at the face have been shown to contribute heavily to language development. Our experiment aims to identify the effect that the accuracy of visual search capacity has on expressive and receptive language development. The experimental paradigm consisted of two eyetracking tasks; one that assessed emotional discrimination abilities; another gauged visual search capacity. A developmental assessment was then conducted to calculate verbal functioning scores across ages. Preliminary results have shown that the accuracy of discriminating between oddball search paradigms does not contribute to language development; however, the accuracy of discriminating between different faces does. This implies that even though individual features have an effect on language development, the overall representation of the face has the greatest effect.

Pakikibaka: A Foucauldian Discourse Analysis on the Construction of Land Ownership Among Farmers and Land Owners in the Philippines Within the Context of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program

Lucille Justine D. Alonzo, Camille Astrid O. Britanico, & Karoline D. Sy

Ateneo de Manila University

Studies indicate that the struggle between the landowners and farmers is inextricably rooted in the Philippines' history of colonization. The problem inherent between these two parties hampered the success of state-led land reform programs. In particular, this study focuses on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) of the Philippines that pursues the redistribution of both public and private agricultural lands to landless farmers, regardless of tenurial arrangement. This research aimed to discover how the farmers' and landowners' conceptualization of landownership within the context of CARP perpetuated this struggle. Three landowners and seven farmers from Albay were interviewed for this study. Using Foucauldian Discourse Analysis, five discourses have surfaced, namely, CARP as a form of communism, CARP as a flawed law, CARP as pro-poor, CARP as a framework of formality, and CARP as an abstraction. Results suggested that these discourses served as the matrix in which the concept of land ownership is constructed by farmers and landowners.

What Does Family Mean to You? Working on a Definition: Exploring Attitudes Toward Marriage and Family

Christina Edwards

California State University, Chico

Family and marriage are important constructs to explore. Researchers vary greatly in how they define family and marriage and these definitions do not necessarily correspond to how individuals view these constructs. The purpose of this study was to explore definitions of family and attitudes toward marriage. Participants were 280 individuals (67% female), who provided their own definitions for family and marriage and considered descriptions of possible family types and indicated whether or not the family type could be considered a family. This was used to determine participants' inclusiveness of family views (inclusive, exclusive, and moderate views; 17.1%, 17.5%, and 65.4% of the sample, respectively). Finally, participants completed the General Attitudes toward Marriage Scale and the Marital Attitude Scale to assess attitudes toward marriage. Results of a one-way analysis of variance with the independent variable, inclusiveness of family views (inclusive, exclusive, or moderate), and the dependent variable, scores on the Marital Attitude Scale, approached significance, $F(2, 257) = 2.38$, $p < .10$. Participants with exclusive views of family scored higher on the MAS compared to those with inclusive and moderate views. This trend indicates those with exclusive views of family more strongly agreed with the institution of heterosexual marriage.

24 Hour Citizens: Developing a Citizen Engagement Program Through Participatory Action Research.

Garza, M., Alanís, M.S., Torijano, E., Gómez, M., Velazco, P., Valadez, Y.A. & Quiroga, A.

Universidad de Monterrey

Participatory Action Research allows the subjects to approach their community's social needs, strengthening their empowerment to become self advocates of their own reality (Arango, 2006; Cantera, Herrero, Montenegro & Musitu, 2004; Carr & Kemmis, 1986; Latorre, 2003). Following Mori's methodological proposal (2008), a participatory action research was conducted throughout 10 months with adolescents between 13 and 19 years old that had participated for over a year in a citizen engagement program. As a result, the '24 Hour Citizen' program was designed. This participatory program seeks to continue the development of citizenship skills and allows the participants to transfer knowledge and skills to

real life problems in their communities. It consists of 12 sessions of two hours each, in which participants engage in decision-making games, problem-solving, networking, resource management, vocational guidance and assertive communication, among other activities. The program is structured by hours, starting at 8.00 am and continuing through the remaining 24 hours.

Tackboard 12

A Multiple Case Study on the Emotion-Cognition Processes of Filipino Actors

Raya P. Esteban, Iana A. Bernardez, Andrea H. Gonzalez, & Weevens G. Ty

Ateneo de Manila University

This study explored the emotion-cognition processes of Filipino actors as they internalize and detach from their characters. Semi-structured interviews with six professional actors were conducted. From the data gathered, the researchers observed that cognitive faculties such as comprehension of the script and imagination are employed by the actors to first understand a character. After which, emotional faculties like instinctive reactions and intuition are used to express their character more believably. This emotion-cognition process follows Lazarus' appraisal theory. Emotion regulation is thus an important process undergone by actors and may be practiced by individuals outside the acting profession who wish to detach from certain life experiences. Based on the results of each participant, three factors were observed to have the biggest impact on the emotion-cognition processes of the actors – the self, the environment, and the role. A balance of all three factors is needed for more stable acting experiences.

Tackboard 12

The Concept of Womanhood of Women in the Philippine Construction Industry

Aurora S. Nakpil, Annemarie Pamela V. Torga, Kathryn Ellyse C. Burgonion, Maria Anjelica Doplayna

University of the Philippines Diliman

Womanhood heavily influences both the internal and external aspects of a person's identity. This study is an exploration of the concept of womanhood that women in the Philippine construction industry have developed in relation to their experience as females in a male-dominated industry. This study aims to find out (a) how Filipino women in the construction industry view womanhood, and (b) how womanhood and work-role identity are related. Semi-structured interviews were conducted on eight (8) women currently working in the Philippine construction industry. Thematic analysis was used to categorize and analyze the responses of the participants, revealing that that these women receive much of their initial concepts of womanhood from the traditional Catholic and Filipino gender roles. Eventually, they come to develop ideas that allow them to integrate into their male-dominated context through their own personal experiences and as women in the construction industry.

Tackboard 13

Social Support and Self-monitoring: Predictors of Egocentrism in Filipino High School Students

Monica Louise L. Rivera, Jillian Gabrielle P. Soria, & Sojung Lee

Miriam College

This study identifies possible predictors of adolescent egocentrism among Filipino adolescents. Participants were 355 Filipino high school students from private and public schools in two cities. Participants answered the New Imaginary Audience Scale, New Personal Fable Scale, Revised Self-monitoring Scale and Social Support Questionnaire, which were adapted and translated to fit the Philippine context. High and low scorers from the NIAS and NPFS were purposively interviewed for an in-depth understanding of their experience. Multiple regression results show that self-monitoring is significant but weak predictor of both imaginary audience and personal fable. However, one possible predictor related to self-monitoring is pakikiramdam (ability to sense feelings of

others), whereby Filipino adolescents are hesitant to react and have the tendency to do mental role-playing. On the other hand, social support is also a significant but weak predictor of imaginary audience but is not a significant predictor of personal fable. Possible predictors include being selfish (maramot) since egocentric adolescents fail to differentiate between one's own concern and the concern of others. Further studies are needed to find out how egocentrism relates to pakikisama (being united with the group).

Tackboard 13

Daily Routines of the Filipino Elderly in a Home for the Aged

Authors: Daniella Dimaunahan, Andrea Alyssa Espino, Maria Angelie Gerena, Hilda Martinez; Mentor: Prof. Danielle Ochoa

University of the Philippines, Diliman

This study focuses on the daily routines of the Filipino elderly inside a home for the aged. To get a glimpse of their experiences, feelings and insights here, participant observation, interviews with six elderly residents, a focused group discussion with the three of staff members, and archival research were conducted in a Filipino Home for the Aged in Rizal. Thematic analysis was done to identify the prevalent aspects of their daily routines (i.e. Basic Activities of Daily Living, Leisure Activities, Religiosity and Socialization). These routines were analyzed based on two theories in aging which are the Activity Theory (1963) and Disengagement Theory (1961). We found that in this specific home, manifestations of the activity theory is more evident because the structure of the home and the management itself encourage the elderly to become active. Since the home has already taken care of providing their basic needs, this enables the elderly residents to take up new hobbies. However, the elderly show disengagement mainly towards their fellow elderly to avoid conflict with one another. Health constraints may also restrict the type and duration of the activity being performed. This study was done in a single home for the aged and may not necessarily reflect situations in other institutions.

All poster presentations are in the Math Courtyard

The Effect of Emotion and Attention on Memory and Response Times on an Elementary Cognitive Task

Delavar Safari, Hajerah Arif, Isabella Johnstone, Kierin Margeaux

University of California, Los Angeles

The present experiment investigated the effects of emotion and attention on word recall and response time on an elementary cognitive task. In a 2 x 2 within-subjects factorial design, 39 UCLA undergraduate students were tested on recall ability of words presented in a capitalization identification task under two emotional conditions, taboo and neutral, and two attentional conditions, attended and unattended. Word recall was measured as the number of critical words correctly recalled. Participants were also tested on response times identifying the attended (capitalized) word in a series of word pairs, under both the taboo and neutral conditions. As predicted, the results indicate emotion to be significant, as word recall was significantly greater for taboo words than neutral words, p < .001. Additionally, attention was found to be significant, with word recall significantly greater for attended words than unattended words, p = .016. Contrary to predictions, no significant interaction was revealed between emotion and attention. Further, emotion did not have a significant main effect on response time. We argue that memory may be improved given the presence of a salient stimulus.
Keywords: emotion, attention, capitalization task, memory accuracy, memory, recall, taboo, neutral, attended, unattended, elementary cognitive task

Supporting the School Readiness of Low-Income Prekindergarteners: Exploring the Role of Age and Gender

Emma E. Turner & Adina Schick

New York University

Past research has documented the importance of preschool as a protective factor for low-income children, as it not only supports their readiness for kindergarten, but also narrows the achievement gap. Nevertheless, little is known about how children's age and gender might influence the efficacy of preschool for low-income children. This study sought to address this gap in the literature and explore whether age at prekindergarten entry impacts children's school readiness at the end of the year, as well as whether this varies by gender.
Data were collected from 652 low-income prekindergarteners in NYC preschools, 326 "younger" prekindergarteners (48-51 months) and 329 "older" prekindergarteners (56-59 months). As part of their regular classroom practices, teachers rated children's social-emotional, cognitive, and literacy skills at three time points (i.e., Fall, Winter, Spring) using the Teaching Strategies GOLD authentic assessment tool. Results suggest that older children outperform younger children throughout the school year. That is, not only do younger children begin the year behind their older classmates, they remain behind throughout the year. Moreover, girls outperform boys in social-emotional and cognitive domains, yet not in the literacy domain. These findings have the potential to uncover a protective step to enhance low-income children's preparedness for school.

A Phenomenology of Children with Incarcerated Fathers in the New Bilibid Prison in the Philippines

Vina Marie Go, Suchika R. Kumar, Betina Lazaro, & Mira Alexis Ofreneo

Ateneo de Manila University

This study focuses on the lived experiences of Filipino children with incarcerated fathers within the unique structure of the Philippine prison system and the family-centric Filipino cultural context. Prisoners have been studied extensively in past research. However, their children are known as the "forgotten victims" of the prison system. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was utilized as a theoretical lens to enter the subjective world of children with incarcerated fathers. The interviews of three participants were analyzed and clustered into themes and superordinate themes through iterative analysis. The analysis revealed that children felt anxiety and comfort around their fathers in prison, as well as stigma and the loss of a father figure outside prison. The children confronted two occurring realities that made them assume different roles. Inside prison, they were their fathers' children longing for protection, while empathizing with their fathers. Outside prison, they empathized with their mothers and assumed roles to compensate for the loss of a father figure. In order to maintain family cohesion, these children shouldered immense responsibility, which eventually transitioned into parentification. These results imply a substantial adjustment in the child's role in the family unit. Implications to the child's development within this specific cultural context are discussed.

Tackboard 1

The Effect of Auto-correction and Spell Check Use on a Student's Ability to Correctly Spell Out Words Using a Hand-written Spelling Test with Ten Troublesome Everyday Words from The English Spelling Society®

Helen Ko

Yosemite High School

This experiment is an investigation into the effect of auto-correction and spell check use on a student's ability to correctly spell out words using a hand-written spelling test with ten troublesome everyday words from The English Spelling Society®, as measured by the number of words correctly spelled out by the

participants. The participants were an opportunity sample of 19 students of both genders between the ages of 16-18, predominately Caucasian, all native speakers of English, and are from a rural mountain area in the western section of the United States. Each participant was given a spelling test(See Appendix IV) to determine their ability to correctly spell out words from The English Spelling Society®. Each participant was also given a questionnaire(See Appendix III) to help determine whether they are common auto-correction and spell check users or not, 7 were common users and 12 were not common users. A within-subject design was used; all the participants took the spelling test and the questionnaire and were then separated into the two different categorical groups, common auto-correction and spell check users and non-common auto-correction users, based on their response on the questionnaire. The research hypothesis states that students who commonly use auto-correction and spell check will correctly spell out a significantly fewer amount of words on a spelling test due to heavy reliance on the functions of auto-correction and spell check when writing. A one-tailed t-test was used to analyze and interpret the data(See Appendix VI). The t-test result of $P<.3183$ failed to meet the critical value with 17 degrees of freedom of 1.740 in order to be significant to the .05 level, rejecting the research hypothesis. Therefore, the use of auto-correction and spell check does not affect the spelling ability of students.

Tackboard 2

Art as Medium for Change: An Empirical Investigation of the Effect of Participatory Art on Changes in Attitude

Salwa Mansour, Renee Brown, Andrea Assaf

University of South Florida

This study seeks to measure changes in attitudes and perceptions regarding Arab, Middle Eastern and Muslim cultures through exposure to the arts. The potential unique experiences of audience members in interactive art has been documented since Filippo Tommaso Marinetti's Variety Theatre of 1913, yet rarely studied

rigorously. Art as a medium can specifically facilitate attitude change similar to other types of interventions such as psychotherapy (Cohen et al, 2006). Greater engagement and collaboration of clients in therapy predict better outcomes (Shirk, Karver, & Brown, 2011). It is not an unreasonable jump to expect greater changes in those who participate in art than those who merely attend to it. In addition, using art specifically as the medium for attitude change, may further facilitate changes in attitudes because of its non-linear delivery form. This is of course still an empirical question and deserves greater examination. This study focuses on investigating the level of attitude changes of participants involved in the art making process compared to participants who have either solely attended artistic performances or have attended none.

At the macro level this study may demonstrate how generally deeper involvements with content conflicting with pre-existing attitudes renders higher levels of cognitive dissonance and hence produces greater changes in attitude. We expect a positive correlation between level of exposure and changes in attitudes with the highest level of attitude change within the participatory art group. Base level attitudes of all three groups on topics such as gender, US. foreign policy, identity, culture, and religion were captured prior to exposure to the arts and after a semester of exposure. Quantitative data was collected from participants in each level of participation and qualitative data was collected on the participatory group using interviews and focus groups. Preliminary analyses of qualitative data suggests support for our hypothesis and complete results will be presented.

Tackboard 2

Simulated Memory Error and Blame Attribution in Cases of Child Sexual Abuse

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The present study investigated interactions between patterns of simulated memory error and blame attribution in a laboratory setting.

Specifically, 258 undergraduates read a story about child sexual abuse. After participants read the story in Session 1, they were prompted to blame different story characters for the abuse (self vs. perpetrator vs. mother vs. no one [control]). Immediately afterward, participants either recalled the story or did not. Those who recalled the story simulated memory error (recalled the story with additional blame details) or recalled the story as they read it. After a 2-week delay (Session 2), participants were asked to retell the abuse story exactly as they read it. Preliminary analyses indicated significant main effects due to Session 1 blame attributions. Compared to the control group, participants instructed to blame themselves provided more correct responses and fewer omission errors but more commission errors. However, participants who blamed the perpetrator committed more omission errors and fewer commission errors than the control group. Across all blame conditions, participants who recalled the story during Session 1 provided more correct information and made fewer errors. These findings reflect how different forms of rehearsal techniques may affect memory for child sexual abuse information.

Tackboard 2

The Effects of Cellular Vibration Notification on Reading Comprehension of Elementary and Secondary Students Using a California State Standardized Test

Sabrina Garcia

Yosemite High School

This experiment is an investigation into the effects of cellular vibration on reading comprehension. An opportunity sample of 20 was used; n=10 females and n=10 males for the secondary group, their ages ranged between 16-18. The primary group contained 14 participants; n=12 females and n=2 males, their ages ranged between 11-13. The students that participated from the schools were predominantly Caucasian and English speaking from a rural school in the Western United States. A between-subject design was used; all the participants read a passage from a California

State Standardized Test. One sample from each grade level received text messages, the others did not. The independent variable was whether they received text messages. The dependent variable was the number of questions answered correctly on the test. The research hypothesis states there will be a significant difference ($p<.05$) between the scores on the test taken by the primary students and secondary students while they are receiving text messages. A one-tailed t-test was used to analyze and interpret the data; the results confirmed the research hypothesis at a 95% confidence level. This implies that primary students do not get as distracted as secondary students when receiving text messages.

Stress, Coping, and Sources of Stress of Parents of Adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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This study aims to know the stress, coping, and sources of support of parents of adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and to compare them by parent gender, Autism severity, and to parents of neuro-typically growing adolescents. Seven parents of adolescents with ASD were interviewed, and an online survey was administered to 30 parent-couples of neuro-typically growing adolescents. After thematic analysis, results showed that severe behavior of adolescents with severe ASD is a major stressor for parents. Parents of neuro-typically growing adolescents are stressed about a wider range of factors since their child is more exposed to a wider variety of environments. Comparing by the parents' gender, mothers are generally more stressed than fathers. Moreover, mothers of adolescents with ASD tend to stress more about the adolescent's behavior while fathers stress more about their child's future. It was also discovered that parents have a general pattern of coping, of which the most salient step is acceptance, and that family is considered

as the major source of support. Interestingly, the stress of parents of adolescents with ASD and parents of neuro-typically growing adolescents are different but their coping and sources of support are similar.

Examining Differences Between Parent-Reported Measures in Children With Autism

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Different studies have investigated the correlation between parent ratings of self-report measures, but scarcely any literature considers personality as a factor in the variance. Three parent-report measures, the social responsiveness scale (SRS), child and adolescent symptom inventory (CASI-4R), and big five inventory (BFI) were collected from parents of children with autism spectrum disorder. The sample consists of children aged 6 to13 years who participate in a clinical trial of cognitive behavioral therapy.The objective of this study is to test the reliability of the SRS and CASI-4R as standardized parent report measures of child behavior, and to investigate the role of parent personalities in influencing ratings. Correlation analyses will be conducted on the SRS and CASI-4R, and a regression analysis will be conducted on the subscales on these measures and the BFI. We hypothesize that scores on the SRS and CASI-4R will differ between mothers and fathers. In addition, parent personality will account for significant variation in the scores. This study contextualizes the SRS and CASI-4R scores with parent personality to understand parents' different perceptions of child behavior.

Change in Goals of Adolescent Fathers in the Filipino Context

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Our research examined the changes in the life goals of Filipino adolescent males of different socioeconomic status who experienced teenage fatherhood. Two methods were used – face to face survey and semi-structured interview. The survey, which aimed to identify the goals of Filipino adolescent males aged 15-19, was used as a baseline from which to compare the goals of the participants for the interview, who were six Filipino males who fathered their first child at the age of 15-19. The interview was used to examine the goals of the participants before and when they had their first child. It was observed that there is a significant change in the goals of the adolescent fathers once they had their child. These changes were brought about by different factors, the most salient being (1) expectations of being a father, (2) financial situation, (3) view about pregnancy, and (4) relationship with their family. Ultimately, all of the changes on the goals of the fathers – regardless of their socioeconomic status – were for the security of their child's future. We hope that the results of our study would be used to the benefit of teenage fathers in third world countries such as the Philippines.

The Effects of Computer-Based and Paper-Based Formats on Test Scores when Taking a Multiple Choice California Common Core® Math Functions Practice Test

Kyle Kingsland

Yosemite High School

This experiment investigates the effects of computer and paper-based formats on test scores when taking multiple-choice California Common Core® math practice tests. The 20 students that participated in the opportunity sample lived in a rural, northwestern section within the United States, predominantly Caucasian, native English speakers, 16-18 years old, and an equal amount of boys and girls. These participants were randomly allocated into two equal groups. One group was asked to take the test on the computer and then the other group took the same test on paper immediately afterward. The results will have a between subjects design and were gathered by determining the number of correctly answered questions on the test and applying it in a one-tailed t-test. The t-test showed that the results were p<.63 which is not significant to p<.05 when testing if the test scores for the computer-based tests were better than the paper-based tests. Due to this conclusion, no evidence was found that neither group had gotten higher scores on the test than the other. However, it can be implied that this experiment can be improved by having an easier test and keeping outside elements such as noise at a minimum.

Socioeconomic Status and the Curl of the Tongue: Attitudes Toward Asian Nationalities Through Accented Speech

Aug Inno P. Cunanan, Maria Dolores L. Japlos, Jeryl Shawn T. Tan and Randall Sidney T. Teh; Apryl Mae C. Parcon (Faculty Mentor)

University of the Philippines Diliman

This study focuses on the effect of different accents and socioeconomic status on impressions or attitudes towards some nationalities in Asia. A 2 (high status or low status) x 3 (Indian accent, Filipino Conversational accent or Chinese accent) between-subjects factorial design was used in the experiment. For the pilot study, 50 subjects were asked to determine the accent and the authenticity of each of the 5 given recordings in a survey. After deciding what recordings to be used, the experiment was run with 221 Psychology 101 students participating. They were asked to answer a 16-item questionnaire after listening to a recording that will be randomly assigned to them. Two-factor analysis of variance showed significant main effect on socioeconomic status but no main effect on accents and no interaction effect between the 2 factors. These results signify that socioeconomic status plays a huge role in forming positive or negative attitudes towards Asian nationalities. This study supported previous researches and applications on attitudes towards different nationalities.

Empathy and Depression in Adults who have Experienced Loss

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Empathy is an important component in interpersonal relationships, allowing us to understand what others are feeling without confusing the distinction between oneself and the other. Depression can have significant effects on social behavior, but the relationship between depression and empathy is still unclear. The present research examined empathy and depression among men and women under 35 years of age who had experienced a negative event (i.e., loss of a loved one). This study was conducted through an MTurk survey. Empathy was measured using a self-report empathy scale, the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI), and depression was measured using a self-report depression scale, Patient Health Questionnaire. The relationship between subscales will be examined, especially the relationship between reactive/anhedonia depression symptoms and personal distress, a subscale on the empathy scale. The present study expects to find that people with higher scores on the depression scale will have lower empathy as a whole, but people with more reactive depression symptoms will score higher on empathic personal distress than those with anhedonia. These findings would suggest that individuals suffering from depression have reduced empathic response overall, but individuals with reactive depressive symptoms are also more reactive to others' distress.

The Effect(s) of Auditory and Visual Based Memory on the ability to Memorize Movie and Sound Clips.

Ryan Emerick

Yosemite High School

This experiment is an investigation into the effect of auditory and visual clips on memorization, as measured by how many correct clips they get on a test. The participants were an opportunity sample of sixteen students of both genders between the ages of sixteen to seventeen and were predominately Caucasian, English- speaking students from a rural high school in the Western United States. A between subject-design was used, one group listened to auditory clips, another group watched video clips, and the last group did both combined. The independent variable is the auditory and visual learning style in which the participants will memorize the different nature clips, and the dependent variable will be the number of nature clips the participants have to memorize. The research hypothesis states that when the participants who listen and watch both clips combined, will have a significantly higher score than the participants who did either separately. An ANOVA test was used to analyze the data, which was found do be insignificant with a 90% level of confidence, confirming the null hypothesis. Using auditory clips, visual clips, or both clips combined would not make a significant difference in the classroom setting.

Effect of Antas ng Tunguhan (Level of Closeness) and Transgression Severity on Lakas ng Loob (Guts) and Pagpapatawad (Forgiveness)

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Relational transgressions occur globally everyday. The current study evaluates the nature of such in the Filipino context, taking into consideration variables severity of transgression and antas ng tunguhan (level of closeness) and its effects of moving past transgressions as seen in pagpapatawad (forgiveness) and in lakas ng loob (guts) as a confrontational value. A pilot study was conducted to determine appropriate vignettes, appropriate scale items and appropriate language of text used for the materials. 128 students of an introductory psychology course in the University of the Philippines - Diliman were asked to read

vignettes on mild and severe transgressions of either ibang tao (outsider) or hindi ibang tao (one of us). They were then asked to answer a scale, measuring pagpapatawad (forgiveness) and lakas ng loob (guts). As suggested by reviewed literature, the results of the study show that mild transgressions and higher level of closeness increase pagpapatawad (pagpapatawad) individually and in tandem. On the converse, only antas ng tunguhan (level of closeness) was shown to significantly affect lakas ng loob (guts). This is attributed to the Filipino community's innate collectivism, valuing close relationships they would rather not lose, regardless of transgression severity. The researchers recommend further studies on the construct of lakas ng loob (guts), as well as the factors that may affect it.

Tackboard 4

Evaluation of the Pattern of the Pagkamaramdamin (Rejection-Sensitivity) Scale in Hindi-Ibang-Tao ("One-Of-Us) and Ibang –Tao ("Not-One-Of-Us") Contexts

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Items in the Pagkamaramdamin(rejection-sensitivity)facet of the MAPA ng Loob scale seemed ambiguous in that they did not refer to specific kinds of relationships being pictured in the items. Literature tells us that Pagkamaramdamin would be more apparent with self-relevant relationships. Fear of rejection is also found to be a factor in determining the level of Pagkamaramdamin of a person.To test its validity, we observed if there was change in the pattern of the scores if these items would be revised into Hindi-Ibang-Tao ("One-of-us") and Ibang-Tao ("Not-one-of-us") contexts. The null hypothesis states that if we were to correlate the original scale with a new scale in which the ambiguous items are specified and qualified according to HIT and IT contexts, there would be no significant difference. The new scales were administered, via electronic test, to a

sample of n=466 students, currently taking Psychology 101 at the Department of Psychology, University of the Philippines - Diliman. The results of the study proved the null hypothesis right and the ambiguous items are correlated with both HIT and IT qualified items. We conclude that the original scale is valid and that HIT and IT are not factors of thePagkamaramdamin facet.

Tackboard 5

Parasocial Relationships in the Context of Filipino Fans

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In the Philippines, entertainment and show business form much of local Filipino popular culture. This is reflected in the recent rise of dedicated fan bases, which are composed of fans of various ages from different walks of life. This study investigated the experiences of these Filipino fans across three age groups (adolescents, young adults, and middle adults) and determined their motivations for forming and staying in parasocial relationships (PSR) with their idols. A multi-method approach (observation, interview, survey) was used to achieve these objectives, focusing on a fans club of a popular Filipino celebrity loveteam. A sense of escapism, attraction, and kilig - a local concept that denotes intense romantic feelings - were identified as motivating factors among Filipino fans engaging in PSR. Along with their age, it was also found that the personal backgrounds and contexts of fans had considerable effects in the parasocial relationships they form. In light of these findings, this study recommends further research on parasocial relationships in the Filipino context, particularly on the aspects unique to the experience of Filipino fan bases.

Tackboard 5

Transmen in Love: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transmen in Romantic Relationships

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In previous studies regarding the romantic relationships of heterosexual transmen, findings seem to consider psychological outcomes rather than the plurality of meaning-making shaped by the larger context the couple are in. To address this, this study employs the critical discourse analysis (CDA) in order to examine the romantic relationship of transsexual males with their cisgender female partner. In particular, we used the three elements of CDA which will allow us to unearth the discursively produced meanings, the non-discursive practices and the materializations in their stories of romantic relating. Using a sample of six interviews among transmen, we critically analyze the data using a discursive-non-discursive-material framework. We identified cultural discursive and non-discursive structures of romantic relationships as the transmen employ relational masculinity while as a couple, they strive for heteronormativity, as well as material structures related to their transitioning physical bodies. These elements are found and elaborated in two episodes: (1) the transsexual couple striving for normalcy and (2) the transsexual couple creating spaces for normalcy. Theoretical insights emerging from the examination of the three elements gain us perspective on transnormalcy. Also, practical insights on local systems suggest a more inclusive society.

Tackboard 5

The Effect of Rapid Serial Visual Presentation (RSVP) with an Optimal Recognition Point (ORP) on Reading Efficiency through the Use of Spritz® or Manually Scrolling with Small-Screen Interfaces using an ACT® Standardized Reading Test

Samuel Williams

Yosemite High School

This experiment investigates the effects of rapid serial visual presentation with an optimal recognition point on reading efficiency through the use of Spritz® or manually scrolling with small-screen interfaces using an ACT® Standardized Reading Test. An randomly allocated opportunity sample containing nine boys and seven girls with ages ranging from sixteen to seventeen was used. They were predominately Caucasian, English-speaking, and living in the north-western portion of the US. A between-subject design was used; both samples read an ACT® passage to determine reading speed. The participants read a second ACT® passage using Spritz® or manually scrolling through the text. The participants took an ACT® standardized reading comprehension test. The scores from the test and reading speeds were used to determine reading efficiency. The dependent variable will be the reading efficiency of the participants after reading the passage. The independent variable will be the reading methods the participants used. The research hypothesis states there will be a significant difference between the efficiency of both styles. A one-tailed t-test was used to interpret the data, which was found to be significant to the .71 level, but was not significant. The use of Spritz® is not more efficient than manually scrolling.

Tackboard 5

In-Group and Out-Group Dynamics and the Perception of the Conyo Subculture

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This study examined the effect of language and group membership on impression formation, to explore the validity of reverse elitism. 78 Psychology 101 students in the University of the Philippines, Diliman rated their impressions of a hypothetical person on an impression scale, based on the language used (conyo speak or colloquial Filipino) in the presented audio recording, as well as whether or not the stimulus belonged to the same group as the participant (UP or non-UP). "Conyo" refers to people from upper societal classes who mix Filipino and English in incorrect grammar. . The language variable yielded significant results, $F(1, 74) = 11.091$, $p < .05$, showing how language used is a

contributing factor in impression formation. However, there were no significant results for both group membership, $F(1, 74) = 0.036$, $p = .851$, and interaction effect between language and group membership, $F(1, 74) = 0.051$, $p = .823$. The non-conyo stimuli received significantly more positive ratings than the conyo stimuli, while the UP stimuli was rated more positvely than the non-UP stimuli, though not at a significant level. It is hoped that this study will raise awareness against the normalization of language discrimination in the university, and in the Philippines.

Tackboard 6

Buhay Endo: The Experiences of Contractual Workers

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Contractualization has become a prominent option for the Philippine business industry because it serves a viable economic purpose. Previous studies have shown that contractualization results in commodification that may have psychological effects on the workers. However, little is known about how these effects surface in their everyday lives. The current study is aimed at looking into these effects through the lens of their experiences as contractual workers by conducting a semi-structured interview. Through an interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA), the study has found four main themes: loyalty to contractual agencies as necessity, supporting the family as the motivator, financial needs due to contractualization, and social comparison to regular workers. Implications for both theory and practice are discussed.

Tackboard 6

The Effects of Yoga Meditation on a CST English Language Arts Comprehension Test

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The aim of this experiment is to investigate whether participating in yoga meditation prior to test-taking has an effect on test scores. The participants in this experiment were a randomly allocated opportunity sample of students of both genders between ages 16-18, and were predominantly Caucasian, English-speaking students from a rural area of the western United States. A within-subject design was used; the experimental group engaged in yoga prior to taking a reading comprehension test, while the control group only took the test. The research hypothesis of this experiment stated that students who participated in yoga prior to testing would score higher. Using a one-tailed t-test, showed that there was no significant difference at the $p < .05$ confidence level; therefore the researcher rejected the research hypothesis and accepted the null hypothesis, which stated that there would be no significant difference between the scores of the two groups. The implication of participating in yoga is that although it may help with relaxation, it does not necessarily show improvement in academic performance.

Tackboard 6

Narratives of Filipino Muslims: a Phenomenological Investigation of Filipino Identity Based on the Experiences of Filipino Muslims

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The objective of this study is to understand the national identity of Filipino Muslims. We used several concepts from Philippine indigenous psychology particularly "galaw" (action) which, according to Yacat's (2002) study on Filipino identity is a factor in being a Filipino by heart (as opposed to being a Filipino by name). Data was collected through observation, interviews and questionnaires. While the initial framework was focused on identity formation as defined by Marcia's Identity Status Theory and Breakwell's Identity Process Theory, the resulting framework gave prominence to the concepts

and implications of alienation (pagbubukod) and bridging the gap (pagbubuklod) which are dynamics found in the contexts of Filipino identity, Muslim identity, and the great cultural divide the pushes these two identities apart. Given this framework, Filipino Muslims express their Filipino identity by actively bridging the gap between their national and religious identities. In doing so, they manifest the "galaw" or actions that prove that they are Filipino by heart.

Tackboard 6

The Effect of Task Difficult on Perseverance

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People face different tasks every day. Some require perseverance, which can be influenced by several factors. This study investigates the effect of the perceived difficulty of a task, and the neutrality of the surrender statement that they must say on a person's willingness to continue the task. Two task difficulties ("easy" versus "difficult") and two surrender statements (neutral versus negative) were used in a 2x2 between-subjects factorial design. Data was collected from 80 undergraduate university students. The experiment measured the time each participant spent on an impossible task. Although there were clear mean differences between treatments, neither perception of task difficulty, $F(3, 79)=2.517$, $p<.05$, $\eta^2=.032$, nor neutrality of surrender statement, $F(3, 79)=.743$, $p<.05$, $\eta^2=.010$, produced a significant main effect. A significant interaction effect was not detected either, $F(3, 79)=.30$, $p<.05$, $\eta^2 = .000$. Interpretations and implications are discussed.

Tackboard 7

Unusual Experiences Affect Virtual Navigation in an Environment with a Distinctive Shape

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Approximately 1% of the population is living with schizophrenia. Of those people, many experience problems with spatial navigation. The nature of this deficit is rarely investigated given access to an adequate sample can be difficult. We thus turned to a personality construct, schizotypy, which is highly correlated with schizophrenia to assess the spatial deficit in a healthy population. In two experiments, participants took the Oxford-Liverpool Inventory of Feelings and Experiences (O-LIFE) which measures schizotypal personality across four dimensions (unusual experiences, cognitive disorganization, introvertive anhedonia, and impulsive non-conformity). They then took part in a virtual navigation task where they were required to learn about the position of a hidden goal with reference to a rectangular (Experiment 1) or kite (Experiment 2) shaped environment. People who scored high on unusual experiences performed poorly on the virtual navigation tasks compared to people who scored low. These results are novel for two reasons. First, this is the first time where personality traits have bee shown to influence how we learn about the shape of the environment. Second, there may be some significance that can be gained concerning the etiology of schizophrenia. Implications to both the clinical and spatial learning domains will be considered.

Tackboard 7

The Dysfunctional Stress Mechanism in Psychopathy: A Test of Moderation and Mediation in the Subjective Experience of Stress

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Psychopathy has been found to include reduced physiological stress response activation (Popma et al., 2006; Vaillancourt & Sunderani, 2011). Thus, it is a common assumption that blunted

physiology mediates the pathway between psychopathy and subjective stress. Could it be that lack of physiological arousal and cues regarding stress explain the lack of perceived stress?

The aim of this study was to test the role of blunted physiology on subjective stress. Furthermore, moderation by individual differences in psychopathy was examined. This study hypothesized that: subjective stress would be lower in the experimental condition, blunted physiological stress measures, such as heart rate and cortisol, would predict less subjective stress, individuals higher in psychopathy would report less subjective stress, and moderated mediation (psychopathy moderating mediation by physiology) was explored.

Data was gathered in a 2x2 between-subjects design. The control condition consisted of placebo administration while the experimental condition consisted of biologically blunting the stress response with 2mg Dexamethasone and 80mg Propranolol. The Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale was used during prescreening to assess psychopathy. 80 participants' subjective stress was measured with visual analogue scales before and after experiencing the Trier Social Stress Test, a task used to induce heightened psychological and physiological stress.

Main effects for condition and physiological measures were marginal. Psychopathy, however, significantly moderated subjective stress as individuals higher in psychopathy reported greater anticipatory stress as well as relief from stress, in addition to higher levels of efficacy and resilience. Psychopathy moderated the weak mediation of blunted physiology on subjective stress.

The Effect of Subtitles on Video Comprehension Using a Multiple Choice Test

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Yosemite High School

This experiment is an investigation into the effect of English subtitles on participants' comprehension of an episode of Bob's Burgers, as measured by each participant's score on a multiple choice comprehension test. The participants were an opportunity sample of 33 students of both genders between the ages of 16-18 who were predominantly Caucasian students with English as a native language from a rural high school in the western portion of the United States. Using a between-subjects design, each participant watched an episode of Bob's Burgers, 18 without English subtitles, 15 without, then took a multiple choice comprehension test on the episode. The independent variable was whether the participant watched Bob's Burgers with or without subtitles and the dependent variable was each participant's test scores. The null hypothesis states that there will be no relationship between scores on the comprehension test of students who watched the episode of Bob's Burgers with English subtitles and those who watched it without subtitles. A one-tailed t-test was used to analyze and interpret the data, which did not meet the $p < .05$ level, confirming the null hypothesis and showing that subtitles do not make a difference in understanding video content.

Going the Extra Mile: A Study on the Predictors and Outcome of Engagement in National Government Agencies

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Ateneo de Manila University

This research examined the level of engagement among government employees, as well as the predictors and outcome of engagement. Survey data were gathered from 240 employees of different national government agencies in the Philippines. Through simple linear and multiple regression, the researchers determined the predictors of engagement as well as the outcome of engagement. Findings show that Philippine government employees are generally engaged, and that engagement leads to better job performance. It also found that organization pride, nature of work, and job satisfaction

increase engagement, while compensation and benefits negatively predicts engagement. The findings of this study can be used to by government agencies in order to increase the engagement level and job performance of their employees.

Keywords: predictors, engagement, job performance, government employees, Philippines

Toddlers' Attention to Pragmatic Cues: The Role of Language Experience

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University of California

Previous research has shown that bilingual children attend to referential gestures more than monolinguals (Yow & Markman, 2011) and that prior word knowledge leads to learning object words more easily (Gershkoff-Stowe & Smith, 2004). This study uses eye-tracking to investigate how bilingual experience and vocabulary knowledge affect visual attention during a word-learning task. Monolingual and bilingual 16- to 30-month-olds were tested in a word-learning task where, in a learning phase, the experimenter presented a novel object and gave it a name. In the test phase the novel object from the learning phase was presented alongside a different novel object to see if word learning occurred in the infants. Infant's visual attention patterns in the learning and test phases were measured using eye-tracking to measure eye positions and movements. We predict that we will find a relation between vocabulary size and language experience that affects visual attention and word learning. These results will have theoretical implications that vocabulary content and language environment influence visual attention and word learning.

I'm Köhler Than He Is: A Study on the Köhler Effect, Social Facilitation, and Social Compensation on Team Dynamics

Karelle Anne R. Bulan, Rafael A. Flores Jr., Kyuyeon Lim, & Joseph Daniel T. Luna

University of the Philippines Diliman

This study aims to see the effects of Kohler effect, Social Loafing, and Social Facilitation on team dynamics. A 2 (inferior partner, superior partner) x 2 (working coactively, working collectively) between-subjects factorial design was used to determine which combination of treatment levels would execute the best performance when working as a team. Participants were mainly from Psychology 101 classes but also had no previous contact with the confederates. Subjects were asked to complete three simple tasks, and data was recorded in means of time to measure their performance. A manipulation check and short interview were conducted afterwards. Better performance among participants was shown in the following trend: Superior-Coactive group, Inferior-Coactive group, Superior-Collective group, Inferior-collective group. Only the second main effect was significant at $\alpha = 0.05$. Results suggest that the one's competitiveness plays a key role in his performance regardless of the superiority or inferiority of his partner. Pertinent research and qualitative findings obtained through the short interview showed that participants were acting out of an inherent competitiveness when they were given an opportunity to work individually. As for the Kohler's Effect, it was observed in the superior-collective treatment groups where the participants responded with motivational gain, therefore performing better.

The Effects of Meditative Techniques on Face Recognition

Kimiko Smith

Yosemite High School

he aim of this study, The Effects of Meditative Techniques on Face Recognition, is to test the effects of mindful meditation and meditation through yoga on ones ability to identify faces. The participants were a random opportunity sample of 21 student's of both genders between the ages of 16 - 18, and were predominantly Caucasian, English-speaking students from a

rural high school in the western united states. Due to previous experiments in the subject showing positive results the researchers prediction and experimental hypothesis was "H1: There will be a significant difference, $p<0.5$, between the test scores on a face recognition test in those who participated in either meditation through yoga or mindful meditation and those who did not participate in any form of meditation" with the null hypothesis being "H0: There will be no relationship between the scores on a face recognition test taken after the participants have participated in meditation through yoga, mindful meditation or no meditation." This experiment will have a between subjects design in order to show the difference between the two styles of meditation and the control. A one tailed t-test determined that there was no significance at a $P<0.5$ level of meditative techniques on face recognition, allowing the researcher to accept their null hypothesis.

Children's Gender Nonconformity as Justification for Discipline: Experiences and Views of Children and Their Caregivers in Urban Poor Family Settings

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Corporal punishment (CP) is a method of discipline that is physical or humiliating (Soneson, 2005). Although there have been debates concerning the use of CP, it is still a common disciplinary method in the Philippines. Gender nonconformity (GNC) of the child may be a justification, and may determine intensity of punishment. This qualitative study aims to know (1) common justifications of caregivers and children for using CP; and (2) if GNC is also a justification and if it leads to a difference in the intensity of punishment. Semi-structured interviews were conducted on 10 caregiver-child pairs from a certain urban poor community in Metro Manila. These pairs were divided into four groups according to the child's gender and sexual orientation—straight female, straight male, lesbian, and gay. Interviews were done individually and separately. It was found that though the practice of CP was common to all, none of the participants referred to it as corporal punishment. Common justifications for the use of CP included doing something forbidden and its perceived effectives. GNC was found to be a justification, but there was no difference in the intensity of punishment received by the gender normative and gender nonconforming children.

Dr. Who? Factors Related to the Selection of the Primary Care Physician

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Research has established that patients and healthcare providers may have disparate views as to what constitutes proper care; however, no study has compared the perceptions of these two groups of people. The present study investigated the effects of interpersonal skill and ranking of medical school attended on perceptions of a physician's clinical ability. Laypeople (n = 182) and healthcare providers (n = 152) were randomly assigned to view one of four profiles of a supposed primary care physician (PCP). Each profile presented either positive or negative comments about the PCP's interpersonal skill and a highly ranked or poorly ranked medical school from which the PCP graduated. Participants then completed a 14-item survey that measured their perceptions of the PCP. Laypeople perceived the physician from the highly ranked medical school to be significantly more clinically able than the physician from the poorly ranked medical school, whereas healthcare providers were not significantly affected by the medical school ranking. Additionally, laypeople were significantly more influenced by patient comments regarding interpersonal skill when compared to healthcare providers. The study suggests that patients may place too great an influence on a physician's prior education, while

healthcare providers may not pay enough attention to interpersonal skill.

The Estrogen Protective Effects of Gray and White Matter Properties in Fronto-Temporal Connections of Schizophrenic Patients

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Several DTI studies have found reduction of white matter integrity and gray matter volume in the left frontal and temporal fiber tracts of schizophrenic patients. Also, studies have shown that estrogen plays a protective role in female patients with schizophrenia, and plays a preservative role on gray matter in aging women. However, the ways that estrogen protective effect is displayed in gray and white matter of schizophrenic patients are unclear. The current study employed MRI techniques including diffusion spectrum imaging and T1-weighted imaging to reveal gender differences in fiber tract abnormalities and cortical thicknesses of schizophrenic patients. Fifty-four participants with schizophrenia (29 females) and fifty-four control participants (34 females) were recruited in the study. White matter integrity of the left and right uncinate fasciculus, cingulum bundle, and arcuate fasciculus were measured using a novel method called Tract Based Automatic Analyses. Cortical thickness were generated from FreeSurfer. Results show a more widespread reduction of white matter integrity in female patients and greater amount of cortical thickness reduction in male patients. This implies that the ways that the estrogen protective effect are shown in white matter and gray matter may differ.

Discourse Analysis of Place Attachment Among Persons with Mobility Impairment Living in Disaster Prone Areas

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Place attachment is conceptualized as an interplay of taken-for-granted affective discourses. In contrast, we argue that the sudden onset of a disaster disrupts these discourses. Using a sample of 8 participants, we analyze the data using Foucauldian Discourse Analysis to articulate discursive constructions of previously hidden voices of the persons with mobility impairment in a disaster context. The two discourses that emerged were home as an extension to the community and home as emotional and material anchor. These discourses are further divided into three discursive complexities namely, place identity and personal healing, theorizing affective material discursive tension of space, issue of post-disaster relocation and reconstructing emotional anchor. Empirical and theoretical insights on the discursive constructions of meanings of home are discussed. Also, practical implications are provided such as local practices in order to properly address disaster issues given in a developing country.

The Effects of Gender Role Harassment on Men's Level of Anxiety, Aggression, and Defensiveness: A Mixed Methods Experiment

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This within-subjects mixed methods experiment examined the effects of gender role harassment on the level of anxiety, aggression, and defensiveness among 60 male college students. The participants first answered a demographic survey. Afterwards, they wore the gadget Neural Impulse Actuator (NIA) on their head to

measure their level of anxiety. They were then exposed to two faux online posts as stimuli. In the experimental condition, they were exposed to a gender-harassing post. In the neutral condition, they were shown a non-harassing post. The two conditions were shown in alternate order for counterbalancing. Afterwards, they wrote comments on each of the posts to measure their level of aggression and defensiveness in reaction to the stimuli. The comments were analysed using thematic analysis and then quantitized into scores for aggression and defensiveness. Quantitative results show that the participants were significantly more aggressive and defensive in the experimental condition than in the neutral condition. However, no difference is found in terms of their anxiety. Further, using the scores from the experimental condition, simple linear regression analysis showed that anxiety leads to defensiveness. Findings imply that exposure to gender-harassing stimuli increases men's aggression and defensiveness. Further, higher levels of anxiety lead to defensiveness.

Menstrual Cycle Effects on Sex Differences in Piaget's Water Level Task

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San Diego State University

Cognitive sex differences involving movement and color recognition reflect a processing bias toward dorsal stream (movement) in males and ventral stream (object characteristics) in females. In this study, we investigated if fluctuating estrogen levels during the menstrual cycle enhanced female bias towards object processing using Piaget's Water Level Task (WLT). WLT performance, typically favoring males, was studied in 218 normally cycling women (NC), 141 women taking estrogen/progesterone oral contraceptives (OC), and 81 male controls. WLT required participants to draw water lines on variously tilted bottles, meaning the bottle's orientation must be integrated with the

horizontal plane. We hypothesized rapid changes in estrogen during early menstruation and prior to ovulation would be associated with poor WLT performance due to a decrease in the neural coupling of the static (object) and dynamic (movement) aspects of visual processing. Results showed that WLT error doubled during menstruation and ovulation in NC women. Female and male WLT scores were the same on days 5-8 when estrogen was low and stable. WLT performance in OC women did not change across the cycle, but was significantly poorer than males. Results suggest abrupt changes in estrogen disrupt WLT performance through re-modeling of neural circuits integrating dorsal-ventral stream processing.

Do Comparisons Really Help in the Perceptual Learning of Electrocardiogram Interpretations?

Arthi Naini, Blaise Meadows, Khanh-Phuong (KP) Thai, Philip Kellman

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Perceptual learning allows for the extraction of relevant information for pattern recognition. Comparison among contrastive examples has been shown to support the discovery of distinguishing features and relations needed for this pattern recognition. We were interested in whether practice with contrastive instances can enhance perceptual learning of electrocardiograms (ECGs)? ECG interpretation requires superior pattern recognition skills developed over years of practice. To test this question, we compared 90 undergraduates' accuracy gains on novel instances after they were trained to classify 7 ECG patterns with 1 of 3 conditions: (1) practice with a Normal ECG presented on one side for comparison (contrastive), (2) with just the to-be-classified ECG (non-contrastive) or (3) a random mixture of contrastive and non-contrastive instances (mixed). All conditions produced high learning gains with a posttest, and the non-contrastive and mixed conditions had significantly greater accuracy after a one-

week delay than the contrastive condition (p's < .05). These findings suggest that training with only comparisons may not always be beneficial especially in complex learning domains.

The Construction and Validation of the Panukat ng Palabra de Honor (PPdH)

Ma. Pauline De Vera, Kendy Takai, Patricia Thea Delovino, & Gracious Chua

Miriam College

The study aimed to construct a reliable and valid scale that quantifies an individual's palabra de honor. The Panukat ng Palabra de Honor (PPdH) is a 30-item unidimensional scale which measures an individual's capacity to fulfill promises. Filipino participants (n=323,n=343) were gathered from three sectors: higher educational units, corporate and government sectors. Their ages ranged from 18-60 years old. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was used to identify the possible factors for the scale and it revealed that it only measures one component. PPdH also established high reliability coefficients of .901(n=323) and .887(n=343). Three scales were correlated to establish construct validity. The Integrity Scale (r=.404,p<.0005) confirmed its concurrent validity. For convergent validity, PPdH was correlated with HEXACO-PI-R, specifically, Conscientiousness (r=.361,p<.0005) and Honesty-Humility subscales (r=.269,p<.0005); along with Panukat ng Delicadeza (r=.568,p<.000) and its components: Reputasyon at Respeto (r=.608,p<.0005), Internal na Motibasyon (r=.497,p<.0005) and Pakikibagay (r=.285,p<.0005). PPdH is considered a reliable and valid scale to measure the possession of palabra de honor. Palabra de honor affirms Filipino values of pakikipagkapwa (harmonious relationships), hiya (shame) and paninindigan (conviction). These values indicate both intrinsic and extrinsic motivations in fulfilling promises. Moreover, this study offers implications for practice and Filipino Psychology, and recommendations for future studies.

Faith in Humanity: Lost or Restored—a Study on Altruism through Variances in Competitiveness and Opportunity

Andrea S. Ambagan, Patricia S. Basilio, Eloisa B. Calleja, Endee A. Lim & Rosario H. Bernad

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Relatively few studies have been conducted to examine the interaction between altruism and competitiveness. This research looks at altruism through variances in competitiveness and opportunity in the hopes of demonstrating that, regardless of perceived and actual levels of competitiveness, people prefer to engage in pro-social behaviors. The first study involved using a survey to test which particular traits are associated with characters of differing levels of competitiveness. Results show that pro-social, kinder traits are attributed to the less competitive character, while more goal-oriented traits are associated with the more competitive character. In the second study, participants were asked to participate in a game that involved opportunities to earn rewards for self, for others and for both. Our findings revealed that game performance is not significantly greater for the benefit of others than for themselves; however, there is a higher preference to gain for others than for themselves when incentives are presented simultaneously. Furthermore, men are more easily distracted by the opportunity to gain rewards for themselves than women. The study was not able to yield statistically significant results, but noteworthy trends in the data can be of relevance for future related studies.

Caregiver Burden, Perceived Social Support, Meaning-Making on the Well-Being of Grandparents of Children with Life-Limiting Illnesses

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Ateneo de Manila University

Using a sequential mixed-methods approach, this study looked into the experience of 61 Filipino grandparents involved in caring for

their grandchild with a life-limiting illness. Based on the stress-process model, the study evaluated whether caregiver burden predicts psychological distress and life satisfaction and whether meaning-making and perceived social support have mediating and moderating roles respectively. A self-report questionnaire was utilized to collect data. From the hypothesized model, path analysis revealed only one significant path: that high levels of caregiver burden predicted greater psychological distress. In order to expound on the grandparents' experience, 3 participants with high scores in life satisfaction and 3 participants with high scores in distress were interviewed. Six major themes emerged: sources of burden, acceptance, distress, sources of support, spirituality and personal growth. While quantitative findings suggested otherwise, the study provided qualitative evidences of the role of social support and the role of spirituality in their meaning-making. The present study supports the existence of the potential threat of burden to the grandparent's psychological well-being, recognizes the need to address this threat and introduces positive gains. Furthermore, this study lends itself to future researches aimed at improving psychosocial support programs for caregivers of children with life-limiting illness.

Tackboard 11

She Went Out Smiling': A Narrative Study of Hope in Doctors Caring for Terminally Ill Patients

Mara Ysabella M. de los Santos, Rexelle F. Piad, Adrian Sherwin G. Si, Pocholo Andrew E. Velasquez

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Hope has been implicated as an important element in caring for patients with terminal illness. It influences a patient's quality of life, and ultimately, the outcome of disease. Several studies have been conducted on hope in patients, but less research has been conducted on hope from the perspective of doctors. Thus, this qualitative study explores the construction of hope in encounters between doctor and patient. The narratives of six (6) Filipino oncologists suggest that hope, while illness progresses, takes on different characteristics and shifts throughout the interactions of doctor and patient. Initially, doctors have a practical conception of hope rooted in knowledge and the possibility of cure. When death looms and doctors can no longer rely on knowledge, hope transitions and becomes spiritual. At the end, hope becomes practical once more as they turn to the possibilities of a future beyond death, and face new patients. Hope becomes richer, with ever greater depths of meaning in each new encounter. These findings have meaningful implications in the theory of hope, as well as in the practical implementation of health care.

Tackboard 11

The Sense of Belonging of Adolescent Members of Religious Minorities in High Schools in Metro Manila

Pamela C. Carrera, Sarah Mae B. Estrella, Vince Elic S. Maullon, Mayumi G.Matsumura, & Jay A. Yacat (Adviser)

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Sense of belonging (SOB) was measured by how adolescent Filipino religious minorities perceive themselves, their religion, and the people in their religion through semi-structured interviews (n = 15). The way the religious majority perceives them was also considered through a survey with translated and adapted scales on social dominance orientation (SDO), empathy, religiosity, and prejudice. It was hypothesized that SOB would be less felt in private schools due to higher SDO. A framework on SOB of religious minorities was built based on salient themes from the interview, which included the students' personality and personal beliefs, social contexts, indirect influential factors, and behavioral manifestations. Awareness and the actualization of pakikipagkapwa (the sense of being one with the other) and mutual respect lead to a good SOB, while lack of it would lead to religious discrimination. A comparison of means from the survey results showed statistically significant difference between public (n = 186) and private high school students (n = 141) in SDO, M(Pr)

= 3.17, M(Pu) = 2.91, p = 0.001, and Empathy, M(Pr) = 5.43, M(Pu); = 5.68, p = 0.013. A two-tailed bivariate correlation showed statistically significant (p < 0.01) moderate to strong relationships between the survey variables.

Tackboard 11

Kwentong Kutsero: A Phenomenological Study on the Lives of the Kutseros of Manila

Julienne Marie C. Tan, Janine Alyanna O. See, Nathan John S. Lim, Jay A. Yacat

University of the Philippines Diliman

This phenomenological study focuses on the lives of 8 kutseros, drivers of the kalesa or traditional horse-drawn carriage. 5 of which are from the downtown area of Binondo while 3 are from Intramuros, a historical landmark in the city of Manila. The objective of this study is to elucidate the everyday lives and experiences of this particular group of people, as well as the problems they encounter and coping mechanisms employed in dealing with these problems. This study aims to provide a glimpse into the kutseros' perspective on the possible futures of their slowly vanishing craft and an analysis of the relationship between the kutseros' identity and the concept of the Filipino hanapbuhay (livelihood). Information was gathered through semi-structured interviews and analyzed using qualitative methods. 5 themes emerged from the analysis: passive acceptance, coping, influence of the family, good interpersonal relations, and practicality. Several differences between the two groups of kutseros were observed and implications regarding these were included in the analysis. With regard to the relationship between identity and hanapbuhay, the relationship between the two was not found to be of substantial depth. There was little evidence that the kutseros' identity depended on their line of work.

Tackboard 12

Saving-Enhanced Memory: The Benefits of Saving on the Learning and Remembering of New Information

Sean M. Stone, Benjamin C. Storm

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With the continued integration of technology into people's lives, saving digital information has become an everyday facet of human behavior. In the present research, we examined the consequences of saving certain information on the ability to learn and remember other information. Results from three experiments showed that saving one file before studying a new file significantly improved memory for the contents of the new file. Notably, this effect was not observed when the saving process was deemed unreliable or when the contents of the to-be-saved file were not substantial enough to interfere with memory for the new file. These results suggest that saving provides a means to strategically off-load memory onto the environment in order to reduce the extent to which currently unneeded to-be-remembered information interferes with the learning and remembering of other information (adapted from Storm and Stone, 2015; Psychological Science).

Tackboard 12

Parental Preparation for Bias and Ethnic Pride among African-American Youth: The Role of Same-ethnic Friends

Whitney Akabike, Jaana Juvonen

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Qualitative studies have shown that compared to other ethnic groups, African American parents talk more with their children about discrimination and racial bias. These parental messages have been shown to help children cope with experiences of discrimination. Additionally, parental preparation for bias may also strengthen their ethnic pride, especially if they affiliate mainly with same-ethnic peers. We examined this question in a sample of 718 African American sixth graders. We found that more frequent parental preparation for bias at the beginning of middle school was related to greater proportion of same-ethnic friends, which in turn was related to stronger ethnic pride the year later. That is, the relation between parental preparation for bias and ethnic pride was indirect. These results suggest that, with

increased racial awareness from parents, forming same ethnic friendships not only can serve as a protective factors against racially dissonant experiences, but also have positive effects on adolescents' ethnic development. Whether parental preparation for bias and ethnic pride may come at the consequence of racial self-segregation will be discussed.

Negative and Positive Patterning in a Landmark-Based Navigation Task

Lucy Chen Tan, Erica Martinez, Cameron Ryczek, Andrew Flores, Stephanie Menjivar Quijano, & Murray R. Horne
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In two experiments, animals were required to learn about the presence or absence of a hidden platform in a swimming pool. The presence of absence of the platform could be determined with reference to different landmarks or combination of landmarks. In Experiment 1, the presence of a spotted and striped cue, individually, indicated the position of the platform, while the combination of the spotted and striped cues predicted the absence of the goal (i.e., negative patterning). In Experiment 2, rats received non-reinforced trials when the spotted and striped cues were presented by themselves, while the combination of the two cues was reinforced (i.e., positive patterning). In both experiments, there was successful discrimination between when they would or would not find the platform. This provides compelling evidence that animals can form configural representations of landmarks in their environment and strongly suggest that models that assume an elemental account of spatial learning may need to be updated to include an accumulation of associative strength to the configuration of spatial cues, rather than to each cue in the environment individually.

Halimaw sa Banga: A Psycholinguistic Study on the Term Halimaw

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This study was conducted to find associated meanings to the concept "halimaw" (roughly translated as monster). It aimed to know how the meaning of a concept changes based on the context it is used. The researchers administered an online questionnaire to (n=77) participants aged 17-23 years old. The findings were analyzed via KJ method and thematic analysis. Based on the findings, the concept "halimaw" has both positive and negative connotations. It can be used to praise someone who exhibits superior excellence or an insult to someone who embodies an abhorrent character. Usage of this concept could be affected by the "lapit ng loob" or level of relationship of the speaker and the receiver. The term has other functions aside from being a descriptor: it is also used as a catalyst that facilitates social cohesion and bonding as well as a behavior regulator. The usage of the term "halimaw" is seen to stem from a person's "pagkatao" or personhood. People are considered to be halimaw wherein there is an absence of this personhood in the sense that an individual is inhumane or if the person is elevated to be beyond that of the mortal in terms of skill, talent or intelligence.

The Bereavement Experience of Filipino Emerging Adults After The Sudden Death of A Romantic Partner

Jamie Dominique U. Magcale, Cleo Fenella Beatrice C. Florencio, & Raphael Carlo E. Trinidad
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Romantic relationships are considered a source of stability during the unstable life stage of emerging adulthood. What happens when this source of stability is lost? This study explores the bereavement experience of Filipino emerging adults after the sudden death of a romantic partner. Six individuals (three males, three females; aged 18-29 years old) who had experienced the sudden loss of a romantic

partner participated in individual, semi-structured interviews for this study. Following the interpretative phenomenological analysis framework, themes and elements related to the experience were extracted from from the data gathered. Six superordinate themes, namely, (a) difficulties with adjusting to life without the deceased partner, (b) refusal to bask in negativity, (c) recognition of the uniqueness of the experience, (d) the importance of social support, (e) continuing bonds with the deceased partner, and (f) a search for meaning, as well as twelve subthemes, were identified in the study. The multi-dimensional nature of the emerging framework comes in contrast to classical frameworks that postulate a linear bereavement process. As such, there may be a need to adjust existing frameworks in order to acknowledge the unique contexts of emerging adulthood and the Filipino culture. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Tackboard 13

The Effects of Color on Scent Perception and Recognition When Cultural Color-Odor Associations are Congruent or Incongruent

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This experiment is investigating the effects of color on scent recognition when cultural color-odor associations are congruent and incongruent. The participants were a randomly allocated opportunity sample of 20 mixed gender students, 16-18 years old, primarily Caucasian, English speakers from the northwestern United States. Participants were given a multiple choice non-standardized test in which they matched colored, scented sponges/papers with a scent. Test scores were the dependent variable. A between subject design was used; all samples were given five sponges and identified their scents. The sponges' colors (independent variable), were altered based on a cultural standard. In one group, the color-odor pairings were congruent, in the other, pairings were incongruent. The control group had white sponges. The one-tailed ANOVA test found a 99.9% level of confidence that the mean test scores of the color-odor culturally congruent group were significantly higher than those of the color-odor culturally incongruent and colorless (white sponge) groups. In newborns, these associations are likely helpful in developing language, as they are often based on word memory. In early humans, these associations likely would be beneficial for foraging, promoting a nomadic lifestyle. Therefore, appropriate color-odor associations, based on culture, are likely vital to human development.

Map of Jordan Hall/Math Corner Basement
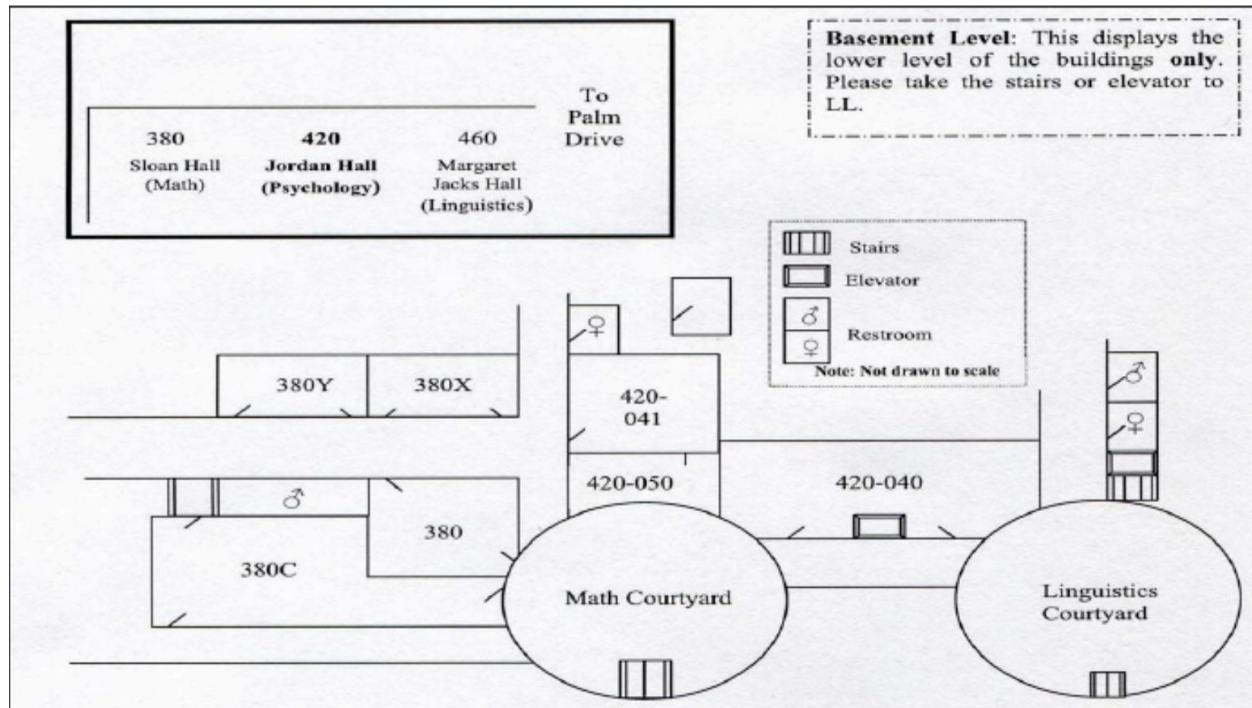
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