

Welcome to the 36th Annual Western Pennsylvania Undergraduate Psychology Conference

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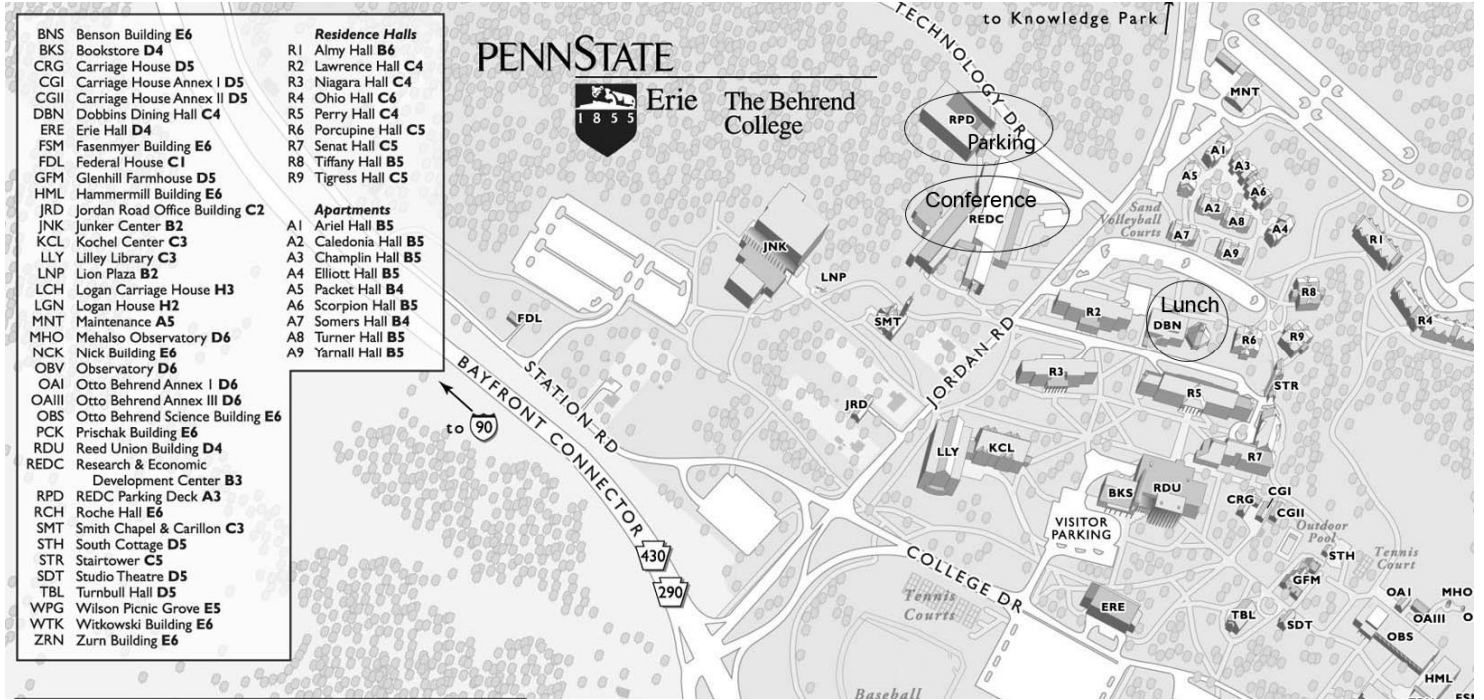
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36th Annual Western Pennsylvania Undergraduate Psychology Conference

Conference Schedule

<u>Time</u>		<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
8:00	- 8:30	Registration	REDC
8:30	- 9:30	Poster Session 1	REDC Café
9:45	- 10:45	Paper Sessions	
		1: Cognitive	REDC 101
		<i>Chair: Peter McLaughlin</i>	
		2: Social	REDC 102
		<i>Chair: Sherri Pataki</i>	
		3: Clinical	REDC 103
		<i>Chair: Eric Corty</i>	
		4: Gender/Culture	REDC 104
		<i>Chair: Rob Hoff</i>	
10:45	- 11:00	Break	
11:00	- 12:00	Keynote Address	REDC Conference Center
		<i>Uses and Abuses of Evolutionary Psychology</i>	
		Dr. Nora Newcombe	
12:00	- 1:00	Lunch	Dobbins Gazebo
1:00	- 2:00	Paper Sessions	
		5: Cognitive	REDC 101
		<i>Chair: Aimee Knupsky</i>	
		6: Social	REDC 102
		<i>Chair: Melissa Surawski</i>	
		7: Developmental	REDC 103
		<i>Chair: Alan Gittis</i>	
		8: Emotion/ Aggression	REDC 104
		<i>Chair: Timothy Klitz</i>	REDC 105
		9: Positive Psychology/Methods	
		<i>Chair: Ron Craig</i>	
2:00	- 3:00	Poster Session 2	REDC Café

Map of Campus



Keynote Speaker

Nora S. Newcombe

Nora S. Newcombe is Professor and James H. Glackin Fellow at Temple University. Her Ph.D. is from Harvard University. Her research focuses on spatial development and the development of episodic memory. Dr. Newcombe is the author of numerous chapters, articles, and books, including *Making Space* (with Janellen Huttenlocher). Her work has been recognized by awards including the George A. Miller Award and the G. Stanley Hall Award. She has served as Editor of the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General* and Associate Editor of *Psychological Bulletin*. She is currently PI of the NSF-funded Spatial Intelligence and Learning Center.



Keynote Address

Uses and Abuses of Evolutionary Psychology

Psychology ought to be firmly situated within an evolutionary context. But does evolutionary thinking require all the specific assumptions and claims recently made by Evolutionary Psychologists? For example, theorists in this school often argue for a Modular Mind and for the inevitability of sex differences. In this talk, I will argue that neither assumption is fundamental to evolutionary thinking, and that in fact attention to development and plasticity is required for effective use of the Darwinian framework.

Poster Session 1 8:30-10:00

Location: REDC - Cafe

(Note: The Number corresponds to a location on the tables where the poster should be set up)
(Faculty supervisors in parentheses)

- 1 The Verbal Overshadowing Effect: Factors that Affect Accurate Identifications**
Kristen Lane (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College
- 2 Parental Involvement and Peer Pressure**
Ann Ebhojiaye (Alan Gittis) Westminster College
- 3 The Relationship between Attachment, Connectedness, and College Students' Adjustment**
Nancy J. Baker and Jennifer La Roche (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 4 Similarities between the CB1 antagonist AM 4113 and the CB1 inverse agonist AM 251 on Behavioral Satiety**
Janel Hodge, Josh Bow, Kim Plyler, and Peter McLaughlin, (Peter McLaughlin) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 5 What We Think: Students' Perceptions of Teaching Methods**
Jennifer M. Boykin (Charles A. Edwards) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 6 Updating Beliefs and the Tendency Towards Voting Hillary Clinton as President**
Shari Sydlik and Michelle Fisher (Chris Niebauer) Slippery Rock University
- 7 Reducing Gender Differences in Spatial Skills: The Influence of Stereotype Threat**
James J. Hodge, Jessica Schubert, Kaylee Curilla, Danielle Wilson, and Janice Jerome (Dawn Blasko) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 8 Mock Jurors' Responses to Sexually Aggressive Behavior**
Marissa Reiter (Elizabeth Bennett) Washington and Jefferson College
- 9 Perceptions of Steroid Use in Professional Sports**
Chris Brown and James English (Gary Levine) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 10 Binge Drinking in Freshman**
Stacie Gould, Dawn Smith, and Lisa Wood (Gary Levine) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 11 Gender, Cell Phone Use, and Stop Sign Behavior**
Samantha McShane, Jason Bailey, and Rebecca Sparks (Gary Levine) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 12 Generation Y and the Working World**
Sarah Holecek (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College
- 13 The Effects of Acute Alcohol Consumption on Gambling**
Stephen O'Rourke (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

- 14 Dating Partner Violence and the Attitudes Toward Women**
Shannon M. Griffith (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College
- 15 The Relationship of Sex Roles and Sexual Attitudes**
Jessica Walker (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College
- 16 Mindfulness and Stress**
Eric Haak (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College
- 17 Mental Health Stereotypes About Gay Men**
Mary Fisher (Guy Boysen) SUNY Fredonia
- 18 Pilot Study on Musical Instrument Exposure and Gender Perception**
Jennifer Cornman (Heather Snyder) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 19 Art Therapy and the Effects it has on Reducing Stress in At-Risk Youth**
Amanda Turner and Marika Whiting (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 20 An Analysis of Premature Deaths of NFL and WWE Players**
Brad Trainer and Bobby Staaf (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 21 Attitudes Toward Cohabitation**
Benjamin Shannon, Timothy Forster, and Jennifer Hubert (Luke Rosielle) Gannon University
- 22 Cohesion as a Motivator: A Self-Determination Theory Analysis**
Ryan Sharbaugh (Mandy Medvin) Westminster College
- 23 The Effect Therapy Dogs have on Memory**
Stephanie Magliocco and Kate Ward (Nancy Gee) SUNY Fredonia
- 24 The Effect of Animal Assisted Therapy on Color Matching**
Emily A. Bennett and Shelly L. Harris (Nancy Gee) SUNY Fredonia
- 25 The Effect of Animal Assisted Therapy on Object Categorization in Preschool Children**
Meredith T. Church and Christie L. Altobelli (Nancy Gee) SUNY Fredonia
- 26 Detection of Deception in Instant Messaging**
Zackary Tushak, Liinda Lack, and Danielle Gaudioso (Ron Craig) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 27 Psychics versus UFOs: The New Gender War?**
Rachel Hauser (Stephen T. Paul) Robert Morris University
- 28 Head vs. Heart: Dissection of Paranormal Beliefs**
Todd Hart (Stephen T. Paul) Robert Morris University
- 29 Parenting Styles Determine Leadership Styles**
Candida Rosa Bolanos G. (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College

- 30 Primed Palindromes and Eye Movement in a Stroop Task**
Trey Zeluff (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College
- 31 Predictors of Sexual Promiscuity**
Megan Yanacek, Noelle Bruno, and Christina Casey (William Pithers) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 32 Effects Onset of Sexual Intercourse has on Number of Sexual Partners**
Lisa Sayers (William Pithers) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 33 The Use of a Brief Positive and Negative Imagery Intervention**
Benjamin Torsney () Allegheny College
- 34 Expressions of Deception Under Cognitive Load**
Jenn Warren and Todd Derby (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College
- 35 Implications of Body Modifications**
Johanna Keiper, Farren Schmitt, and Mark Theurkauff () Gannon University

Paper Session 1: 9:45 – 10:45

Location: REDC - 101

Chair: Peter McLaughlin

- 36 Implicit Activation of Associates Influences Confidence Ratings and Solvability in Problem Solving**
Caitlin Borchert, Amber Bartow, and Elise Lubert (Dani McKinney) SUNY Fredonia
- 37 The Effects of Coding on Schema Interference**
Sara Dainty (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College
- 38 Relatable vs. Strong Presidential Candidates**
Chantal Hagen-Fuhrman (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College
- 39 Computer Note Taking in the Classroom: If You Type it Will You Remember?**
Amber Bartow, Caitlin Borchert, Elise Lubert, and Danielle Smith (Jennifer Dyck) SUNY Fredonia

Paper Session 2: 9:45 – 10:45

Location: REDC - 102

Chair: Sherri Pataki

- 40 The Effects of Different Shiftwork on Sleep, Family and Social Conflicts, and Alcohol Use**
Maranda Huff (Jamie McMinn) Westminster College
- 41 The Role of Shirt Color and Temporal Delay in Change Detection Performance**
Angela Morrone, Jaclyn Goodman, Michelle Kinnear, and Miriah Millis, (Luke Rosielle) Gannon University
- 42 The Effects of Rejection Sensitivity and Coping on Aggression**
Beth Porter and Mandy Medvin (Mandy Medvin) Westminster College
- 43 Antecedents and Learning Consequences of Psychological Safety in Organizational Teams**
Laura Pienkowski (Jamie McMinn) Westminster College

Paper Session 3: 9:45 – 10:45

Location: REDC - 103

Chair: Eric Corty

- 44 The Effect of Context on First Impressions**
Daniel Goldstein (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College
- 45 The Interview Experience: Effects of Small Talk and Note Taking**
Rachel Learned (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College
- 46 The Relationship between Depression, Anxiety, and Cognitive Performance in Older Adults**
Rachel Atchley (Amy Wiseman) Allegheny College
- 47 Family Conflict, Grades and Depression in Vietnamese and American Youth**
Linh Luu (Joseph Wister) Chatham University

Paper Session 4: 9:45 – 10:45

Location: REDC - 104

Chair: Rob Hoff

- 48 Gender-specific Stereotypes and Visuospatial Ability**
Rachael Leigh Hofmann (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College
- 49 Perceptions of Russian Students**
Amanda Donlon and Kristina Blakely (Jack Croxton) SUNY Fredonia
- 50 The Assessment of "Switching" to a Dominant Religious Identity Status**
Scott Wright, Sabrina De Filippis, Kathryn Pasquale, Sushma Shetty, and Laura Walters (Suthakaran Veerasamy) SUNY Fredonia
- 51 Fashion, Classism, and Racism: An Investigation of College Student Attributions**
Lauren McDermott (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College

Paper Session 5: 1:00-2:00

Location: REDC - 101

Chair: Aimee Knupsky

- 52 Language in Email**
Natalie Nagy (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College
- 53 False Beliefs/Memories: A Study on Source-monitoring**
Maria Kennihan (Amy Wiseman) Allegheny College
- 54 Attention-shifting Factors in Spatial Route Learning**
Julie Mach (Amy Wiseman) Allegheny College
- 55 iTunes University in the Classroom: Can Podcasts Replace Professors?**
Elise Luber, Caitlin Borchert, Amber Bartow (Dani McKinney) SUNY Fredonia

Paper Session 6: 1:00 – 2:00

Location: REDC - 102

Chair: Melissa Surawski

- 56 The Effects of Supervisor Presence and Justice on OCB and Impression Management**
Jack A. Marti (Jamie McMinn) Westminster College
- 57 Communal Strength and Relationship Longevity**
Julie Kepins (Sherri Pataki) Westminster College
- 58 Climbing Walls and Romantic Attraction: The Effect of Exciting Experiences on Passionate Love**
Amanda Lambert and Sherri Pataki (Sherri Pataki) Westminster College
- 59 Athletes' Reactions to Sports-Related Injuries**
Daniel LoVerde (Alan Gittis) Westminster College

Paper Session 7: 1:00 – 2:00

Location: REDC - 103

Chair: Alan Gittis

- 60 Marital Conflict and Sibling Relationships and their Connection to Relational Aggression in Peer Relationships in College Students**
Caitlin Gildea, Cara Jones, and Colin Sears (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 61 Identifying Emotions in Others and Empathy as Predictors of Pro-Social Behavior in Children**
Nancy Hammond (Mandy Medvin) Westminster College
- 62 Idiosyncratic Working Relationships and their Relationship to Organizational Attitudes and Behaviors**
Brett M. Turk and Jamie McMinn (Jamie McMinn) Westminster College
- 63 Age-Related Differences in Moral Reasoning for Conflicts between Friends and Non-Friends**
Rebecca Rihs (Mandy Medvin) Westminster College

Paper Session 8 1:00 – 2:00

Location: REDC - 104

Chair: Timothy Klitz

- 64 Gender Role Violation, Male Social Support, and Emotional Contagion: How Stress Affects Couples in Intimate Relationships**
Kathryn Baranovich and Sherri Pataki (Sherri Pataki) Westminster College
- 65 Cyberostracism: The Immediate Psychological Effects of Ostracism and Rejection**
Ashley Albeck, Chelsea Ehret, and Lauren Humes (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 66 The Relationship between Marital Conflict and Coping**
Andrea Rupert and Nicole Unrue (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 67 Empathy for Aggressors in Middle School Students**
Jessica Granahan (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

Paper Session 9 1:00 – 2:00

Location: REDC - 105

Chair: Ron Craig

- 68 Personality Characteristics of Research Participants**
Allison Borland and Leslie Guthrie (Luke Rosielle) Gannon University
- 69 Role of Emoticons and Text-lingo in Determining Instant Message Deception**
Jordan Heynoski (Ron Craig) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 70 Testing the Interrelationships of Seven Positive Psychology Traits**
Molly Mitchell (Margaret Stubbs) Chatham University
- 71 Service-Learning and Public Scholarship: Becoming a Real-World Problem Solver**
Danielle Wilson (Dawn Blasko) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Poster Session 2 2:00 – 3:00

Location: REDC - Cafe

(Note: The Number corresponds to a location on the tables where the poster should be set up)

- 72 The Effects of Motivation and Arousal of Those in a Negative Mood on False Recall and Recognition**
Nicole Tindall (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College
- 73 An Analysis of Congruency and Movement in Word Recall**
Jamie Skender (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College
- 74 Story Recall as a Function of Listener Attitude and Speaker Self-efficacy**
Benjamin Wojtasik (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College
- 75 Computer-Mediated and Face-to-Face Communications: The Medium Effect on Task Performance and Qualitative Measures**
Lindsay Egg (Alan Gittis) Westminster College
- 76 How Different Genres of Music Affect Levels of Aggressive and Prosocial Behavior**
Carrie Barr, Amy Burns, Kelly Kozirowski, and Laura Plocido (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 77 Effects of Objects with Known Colors on Illusory Conjunctions**
Janel Hodge (Charles A. Edwards) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 78 The Progressive Effects of War on the Human Psyche**
Luke Stewart, Melissa Mellon, and Colleen Seybert (Eric D. Miller) Kent State University, East Liverpool
- 79 Participation in Organizations and Sexual Activity in College Students**
Kaitlyn Kline, Ashley Chedrick, and Ashley Haverlack (Gary Levine) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 80 Examining a Yoga Program for Incarcerated Women**
Marissa Mueller (Gary Levine) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 81 The Effects of Different Types of Appeals on Individual's Charitable Behavior**
Stacey McQueeney (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College
- 82 Sex Differences in Attitudes about Homosexuality**
Allison M. Murray (Guy Boysen) SUNY Fredonia
- 83 Measurement of Attitudes Towards Homosexuality Using Obvious and Subtle Methods**
Kevin Radigan (Guy Boysen) SUNY Fredonia
- 84 Effectiveness of the Biological Approach to Stigma**
D. Schantz (Guy Boysen) SUNY Fredonia
- 85 Disability Stigma in a College Setting**
Amy Dine and Jennifer Penfield (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

- 86 Perceptions of Individuals with Tattoos**
Kasey DeDad, Stephanie Moryc, and Kristin McQueeney (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 87 An Analysis of Eyewitness Lineup Type, Personality, and the New Jersey Method**
Derek McKay and Jillian Mrozowski (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 88 Democratic Engagement: The Influence of College Students' Relationships on Participation**
Julie Elkins and Amanda Tyler (Jennifer Trich Kremer, Melissa Surawski) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 89 Correlations Between Existential Meaning and Depressive Symptoms**
Stephanie Waggel (Joe Wister) Chatham University
- 90 Perfectionism in College Students**
Jessica Humphrey (JW Heuchert) Allegheny College
- 91 Perceptions of Atheists**
Levi Warvel and David Spence (Luke Rosielle) Gannon University
- 92 Sniffing Out Attractiveness**
Ashley Gleason, Russell Sivetz, and Nicole Hoffa (Luke Rosielle) Gannon University
- 93 Educating Children about Anger Management and Bullying**
Melissa K. Marini and Jaclyn D. Joseph (Michael Crabtree) Washington and Jefferson College
- 94 Drinking Behavior of Allegheny Athletes**
Jeffrey M. Day (Patrcia C. Rutledge) Allegheny College
- 95 Religion, Prayer, and Stress**
Jessica Skiles (Peggy Stubbs) Chatham University
- 96 Parental Involvement and Relational Aggression in College Students**
Jason Crants and Lavon Thomas (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 97 Effects of a Breathing Exercise on Test Anxiety and Performance**
Melissa Gnech (Sandra Webster) Westminster College
- 98 The Effect of College Education on the Stigma of Mental Illness**
Jessica Schipani (Sheila Seelau) Chatham University
- 99 Eyewitness Confidence Related to Feedback**
Samantha Gelormini (Sheila Seelau) Chatham University
- 100 Super Bowl Sampler and the Other-Race Effect**
Kellie Radovich (Stephen T. Paul) Robert Morris University
- 101 Possible Factors Influencing Hiring Decisions for Disabled Applicants**
Ashlea Wiegand (Stephen T. Paul) Robert Morris University

- 102 Oral Hygiene Study**
Kevin Burns (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College
- 103 Personality and Attitudes toward Human Interaction**
Ginny Naples (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College
- 104 Linguistics: Prior Experience & Musical Preferences**
Beth T. Boyd (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College
- 105 The Influence of Facial Features on our Willingness to Forgive**
Amber Ristau (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College
- 106 The Effects of Sex on Advertising and Product Selection**
Rainey Murdock (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College
- 107 The Effect of Priming on Love Attitudes**
Katie Wootton (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College
- 108 Perceptions of Gender Differences**
Katherine Hodder (Thomas Hershberger) Chatham University
- 109 Lexical Training and Music Experience Effects on Foreign Accent Normalization**
Chelsea Fenush, Andrew Scheller, Samantha DeDionisio, and Zackary Goncz (Victoria Kazmerski and Dawn Blasko) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 110 Infidelity in Committed Relationships**
Leila Wilkins and Marisol Borrero-Velez (William Pithers) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 111 Attribution of Blame in Date Rape Scenarios: The Influence of Alcohol Consumption and Duration of Relationship**
Lydia Svetkovich, Zackary Tushak, Kara Bean (William Pithers) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 112 Alcohol Consumption Habits of College Freshmen as Compared with Alcohol Restrictiveness of Parent/legal Guardian Home**
Martha Kulic, Stasi Renz, Addie Fenell, and Jeremy Mosley (William Pithers) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
- 113 The Effect of Seasonal Cues on Mood**
Angela Ricciardi (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College
- 114 Factors Influencing College Student Health**
Jessica Adamczak (Patricia Rutledge) Allegheny College
- 115 Virtual Anonymity: Examining Differences in Language and Perception of Others in IM**
Sarah M. Winter (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College
- 116 The Impact of Mental Labels on Trust: How Public Stigmas Alter Perceptions**
James J. Hodge and Ann. E. Kozel (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

- 117 Analyzing the Effects of Media on Empathy**
Steve Wize and Kristen Cauley (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
- 118 Attitudes Related to Intra- and Interracial Love Scenes**
Kerry A. Lope and Briana J. Grimes (Victoria Kazmerski) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

ABSTRACTS

1 Poster Session 1

The Verbal Overshadowing Effect: Factors that Affect Accurate Identifications

Kristen Lane (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College

The act of describing a previously viewed face (or other non-verbal stimulus) impairs subsequent accurate identification of that face; an effect called Verbal Overshadowing. The present study sought to determine if the mode of communication, either written or spoken, or by the type of description given, either a description of the person only, or a description that also included easy to describe objects (the entire scene), affected the verbal overshadowing effect that has been seen in numerous studies. While this study failed to replicate the verbal overshadowing, the results indicated that participant's performance was improved when they gave a spoken-scene description, and were impaired greatly when they provided a written-scene description.

2 Poster Session 1

Parental Involvement and Peer Pressure

Ann Ebhojiaye (Alan Gittis) Westminster College

This study tested adolescents' susceptibility to peer pressure as a function level of their parent's involvement. The subjects were 63 college students. Parental involvement was measured using an adaptation of the Parental Involvement scale. Participants also completed a Risk Taking Scale based on recollections of their behavior at 12 to 14 and 16 to 17 years of age. The scale was administered in a peer pressure and non-peer pressure setting and subject's anxiety was measured. I found that high parental involvement is associated with low reports of risk taking in a non-peer pressure setting.

3 Poster Session 1

The Relationship between Attachment, Connectedness, and College Students' Adjustment

Nancy J. Baker and Jennifer La Roche (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Previous research suggested parental attachment behaviors formulated in younger years may provide a context for social connections formed in college. This framework may serve as a proxy for relationships in older adolescents. This study examined the relationship between attachment styles, levels of connectedness, and college students' adjustment. Based on previous research, we expected students with positive attachment styles and meaningful social and campus connections would demonstrate higher levels of adjustment. Findings revealed that both dimensions of connectedness played a significant role in college students' adjustment. However, the role of attachment was only significant for peer relationships. No main effects, interactions, or gender effects were found.

4 Poster Session 1

Similarities between the CB1 antagonist AM 4113 and the CB1 inverse agonist AM 251 on Behavioral Satiety

Janel Hodge, Josh Bow, Kim Plyler, and Peter McLaughlin (Peter McLaughlin) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

In recent years, the use of CB1 inverse agonists and CB1 antagonists has been investigated as possible treatments for obesity. This experiment first investigated changes in the behavioral satiety sequence (satiating manipulations preserve the order of eating, grooming, and resting). The changes were a result of administration of a CB1 inverse agonist and a CB1 antagonist. In addition, a yoked wheel study was conducted to investigate response competition of grooming behaviors caused by the CB1 antagonist on consumption of food. The results of the first study indicate the satiety sequence was maintained with an increase in grooming behaviors and a decrease in resting behavior. The yoked wheel study indicated that decreases in food intake were not likely caused by response competition.

5 Poster Session 1

What We Think: Students' Perceptions of Teaching Methods

Jennifer M. Boykin (Charles A. Edwards) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

Sixty-four undergraduate students provided their perceptions of six teaching methods: lecture, power-point, small group discussion, individual student presentation, group presentation, and media presentations. Participants rated enjoyment and usefulness of those methods using Likert scales. Additionally, respondents provided qualitative data on positive and negative classroom experiences. Overall media presentations and group presentations were valued lowest on the enjoyment measure while small group discussions and media presentations were ranked highest on the helpfulness measure.

6 Poster Session 1

Updating Beliefs and the Tendency Towards Voting Hillary Clinton as President

Shari Sydlik and Michelle Fisher (Chris Niebauer) Slippery Rock University

The current study examined a variety of variables related to differences in updating beliefs and the likelihood of voting for Hillary Clinton. Those with an increased likelihood of updating their beliefs and being open to new experiences might be more likely to express a voting preference towards her because she would be the first female president. Niebauer, Aselage and Schutte (2002) proposed a theory supported by several studies that relates hand preference to the likelihood of updating previous beliefs. Their theory states that ambidextrous individuals would be more likely to update their beliefs due to increased connections between the two sides of the brain. The predictions were supported that a tendency towards updating beliefs would be linked to a voting preference.

7 Poster Session 1

Reducing Gender Differences in Spatial Skills: The Influence of Stereotype Threat

James J. Hodge, Jessica Schubert, Kaylee Curilla, Danielle Wilson, and Janice Jerome (Dawn Blasko) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Many careers require good spatial skills; however, on average men outperform women on some spatial tasks. Superior spatial skills are considered part of the masculine stereotype. According to Stereotype Threat Theory, if negative self-stereotypes are activated, then performance may decline. Participants in the current study completed a mental rotation task under a stereotype threat or no threat condition. Surprisingly, women performed better under stereotype threat conditions, but they took more time to reach this high level of performance. In Experiment 2, a time limit was added to the task which should reduce women's ability to use more time to enhance their performance. When under the constraints of a time limit, stereotype threat may exact its biggest toll.

8 Poster Session 1

Mock Jurors' Responses to Sexually Aggressive Behavior

Marissa Reiter (Elizabeth Bennett) Washington and Jefferson College

Recent studies have shown that the behavior of women is becoming more aggressive. This study examined mock jurors' responses to sexually aggressive behavior toward a 16 year-old boy or a 16 year-old girl, by a female or male perpetrator who was 20, 40, or 60 years of age. Participants were 82 undergraduates. I hypothesized that the 20 year old perpetrator was most likely to be found not guilty and the 60 year old most likely to be found guilty, regardless of gender. I hypothesized that 40 year old female perpetrators were less likely to be found guilty than the 40 year old male perpetrators. Each participant read a trial summary and made ratings of their verdict, confidence, and belief in witnesses' testimonies. Results did not entirely support the hypotheses.

9 Poster Session 1

Perceptions of Steroid Use in Professional Sports

Chris Brown and James English (Gary Levine) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

We conducted a survey to examine student perceptions of the prevalence of steroid use in various sports. The survey also asked whether or not the participants had used steroids or if they knew anyone who had. Only five participants reported ever having used steroids. However, about half the students reported knowing people who had used them. Overall, Major League Baseball was perceived by participants to be the sport with the highest prevalence of usage. Additionally, the more a participant was a fan of football or hockey the more prevalent they felt steroid use was in baseball.

10 Poster Session 1

Binge Drinking in Freshman

Stacie Gould, Dawn Smith, and Lisa Wood (Gary Levine) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

Binge drinking among college students has become a common issue on many college campuses. The current study examined the drinking patterns of second-semester college freshmen and their alcohol related consequences. Students were also asked about their binge drinking in their first semester and about parent-teen communication. Both binge drinking rates and negative consequences of binge drinking were similar to other national college student research. Second-semester freshmen reported drinking less than in their first semester. Of these second-semester freshmen, the females who binge drank experienced more negative consequences than males experienced. Reasons why parent-student communication was not significantly related to binge drinking are discussed.

11 Poster Session 1

Gender, Cell Phone Use, and Stop Sign Behavior

Samantha McShane, Jason Bailey, and Rebecca Sparks (Gary Levine) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

An observational study was conducted at three different intersections in Edinboro to see whether drivers came to a complete stop, or slowed down and rolled through the stop sign. Additionally, the driver's gender and whether or not they were using a cell phone was recorded. The data collected for each of the three raters had a high rate of agreement. There were 198 drivers observed, with less than expected cell phone users; however, significantly more females used cell phones than male drivers. There was no significant difference between phone use or gender, with regards to stopping behavior. Future research of cell phones and driving could see if cell phone use increases or decreases stopping behavior at an intersection.

12 Poster Session 1

Generation Y and the Working World

Sarah Holecek (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

Generation Y has been defined as those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight. Many believe that Gen Y cannot stay committed to one job. The purpose of my study is to explore some of the reasons why they change jobs frequently. Participants completed a questionnaire about job characteristics and a second questionnaire regarding their attitudes about particular job situations. Responses of males and females were compared. Based on past literature it was anticipated that characteristics such as job satisfaction, flexibility, and opportunities will be rated higher than others.

13 Poster Session 1

The Effects of Acute Alcohol Consumption on Gambling

Stephen O'Rourke (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

It has been shown that alcohol dependent individuals tend to perform poorly on the Iowa Gambling Task. This task has been designed to measure one's short term and long term decision-making. The purpose of this study is to investigate and compare performance on the IGT between those who have consumed an acute level of alcohol and those in a placebo condition. Participants will be assigned into one of three groups that will consume alcohol at a level of 0.04%, 0.08% and a placebo group. It is expected that those in the placebo condition will perform better on the IGT, choosing more advantageous decks. The acute alcohol groups are expected to choose the disadvantageous decks over the advantageous decks for a longer period of time.

14 Poster Session 1

Dating Partner Violence and the Attitudes Toward Women

Shannon M. Griffith (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

Dating partner violence is a significant issue in relationships. Bureau of Justice statistics indicate there were 627,400 nonfatal intimate partner victimizations in the U.S in 2004. This study examined dating partner violence and attitudes towards women at Mercyhurst College. Participants completed the Attitudes Towards Women Scale and the Conflict and Tactics Scale measuring verbal/physical aggression. Consistent with previous findings it is anticipated women will report more frequent verbal/physical aggression. Results will be compared to similar data obtained from other college samples.

15 Poster Session 1

The Relationship of Sex Roles and Sexual Attitudes

Jessica Walker (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

Although we have come far, there remains an underlying gender bias towards sexual behavior. The purpose of this study is to explore relationships between masculine/feminine attitudes and liberal/conservative views related to gender-based sexual activity. Participants completed the Bem Sex Role Inventory, the Sexual Attitudes Scale, and then rated the acceptability of sexual behavior presented in two scenarios. It was anticipated that females will be more lenient towards males and harsher toward females, while males will be more lenient in rating the behavior of both males and females.

16 Poster Session 1

Mindfulness and Stress

Eric Haak (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

Previous research has suggested that people are often unable to accurately predict future emotional states. Due to the fallibility of memory, predictions tend to be closer to current emotional states than actual future states. The current research attempted to replicate these results by having participants make predictions about future stress levels. It was hypothesized that participants' predictions would not prove accurate. However, these predictions were found to be moderately correlated with stress levels at Time 2. The study also examined the relationship between the construct of mindfulness with the validity of predictions and with stress itself. Mindfulness was not found to have an effect on the validity of predictions.

17 Poster Session 1

Mental Health Stereotypes About Gay Men

Mary Fisher (Guy Boysen) SUNY Fredonia

There are many stereotypes held by the public about the mental health of members of the homosexual community. This research investigates how members of the homosexual community view their own mental health, and compares this to results from a sample of college students. Previously published data on college students' stereotypes, new data obtained from gay men using pen and paper surveys distributed to gay men's organizations, and internet survey distributed randomly to chatters in various gay community chat-rooms were used. Subjects were asked to indicate if they believed various symptoms of mental illness were more characteristic of gay men or straight men. Analysis shows that 10 traits were held in common between the two groups and 19 traits recognized as stereotypic only by gay men.

18 Poster Session 1

Pilot Study on Musical Instrument Exposure and Gender Perception

Jennifer Cornman (Heather Snyder) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

Previous researchers have found that gender perceptions influence individuals' preferences for playing musical instruments. However, perceptions are only one contributing factor. Exposure to playing instruments may also influence gender perceptions and the likelihood that a particular instrument would be preferred. College-age students from several Introduction to Music classes were requested to complete a survey that asked about their exposure to musical instruments and the participants' gender associations for several instruments that have been shown to have a gender association. It was predicted that participants indicating a greater level of exposure to musical instruments would hold gender perceptions that were more neutral.

19 Poster Session 1

Art Therapy and the Effects it has on Reducing Stress in At-Risk Youth

Amanda Turner and Marika Whiting (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College Authority figures search for the core reasons that at-risk youth are hostile. Research has shown that art can provide beneficial outlets for aggressive children. Adults at four Erie City schools identified students as at-risk for relational aggression and invited them to the Relationships are Pathways to Success (RAPS) Ophelia program. An art therapy curriculum was created for RAPS to study how art creates coping skills and stress reduction. The students participated in four art lessons and discussed coping skills. The Perceived Stress Scale survey was given at the beginning and end of the art intervention to measure stress reduction. The researchers found an overall reduction in stress by the completion of the program.

20 Poster Session 1

An Analysis of Premature Deaths of NFL and WWE Players

Brad Trainer and Bobby Staaf (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Recently World Wrestling Entertainment has come under scrutiny for steroid and prescription drug abuse. This study aimed to compare death rates in WWE to death rates in the NFL. We divided deaths into three categories: death from overdose, death from heart attack, and an overarching other category. We predicted our results would show that WWE wrestlers were more likely to die from heart attack and overdose. We predicted NFL players would be most likely to die from situations in the overarching category. Differences were found and a chi-square was performed that ensured the findings were not due to chance. The results of this study can be used as a basis for what issues need to be examined for each sport, with a goal to reduce such problems in the future.

21 Poster Session 1

Attitudes Toward Cohabitation

Benjamin Shannon, Timothy Forster, and Jennifer Hubert (Luke Rosielle) Gannon University
Cohabitation is the act of a couple living together in a romantic relationship, often as a prelude or alternative to marriage (Rhoades, Stanley, & Markman, 2006). In the United States, over half of couples cohabit before marriage (Stanley, Rhoades, & Markman, 2006); however, couples who cohabit before marriage tend to have higher subsequent divorce rates than those who do not cohabit before marriage (Kiernan, 2002). The purpose of the current research is to investigate the factors associated with people's attitudes toward cohabitation. Interestingly, we found that the marital status of one's parents is predictive of one's attitudes toward cohabitation, with students from divorced families indicating a greater willingness to cohabit.

22 Poster Session 1

Cohesion as a Motivator: A Self-Determination Theory Analysis

Ryan Sharbaugh (Mandy Medvin) Westminster College

This study investigated the influence of team cohesion on motivation in a sample of 107 collegiate team athletes. Self report questionnaires assessing team cohesion, need satisfaction, and motivation were administered in a team setting to five teams of various sports. Baron and Kenny's mediation model was used to test the hypothesis that cohesion influences motivation through the satisfaction of needs. A series of regression analyses showed that cohesion mediated between needs and motivation.

23 Poster Session 1

The Effect Therapy Dogs have on Memory

Stephanie Magliocco and Kate Ward (Nancy Gee) SUNY Fredonia

Previous research has shown that the presence of a therapy dog has a beneficial impact on the execution of motor skills in typical and developmentally delayed preschool children (Gee, Harris, & Johnson, 2007). The current study examines the effect the presence of a therapy dog has on the execution a cognitive skill in the same population of preschool children. The children were asked to recognize and recall three dimensional objects while in the presence of a real therapy dog, a stuffed dog, and a human. The results of the recognition and recall tasks will be presented, and conclusions will be drawn regarding the impact of therapy dogs in this cognitive domain.

24 Poster Session 1

The Effect of Animal Assisted Therapy on Color Matching

Emily A. Bennett and Shelly L. Harris (Nancy Gee) SUNY Fredonia

Previous research has indicated that Animal Assisted Therapy positively impacts the speed of gross motor skills in preschool children, without a corresponding drop-off in accuracy (Gee, Harris, & Johnson, 2007). The current study investigates whether Animal Assisted Therapy can also be beneficial in cognitive tasks. Preschool children complete color matching with and without a delay; with similar and dissimilar target colors; and in the presence of a certified therapy dog, a human, or a stuffed dog. The accuracy results from the color matching tasks will be presented and the implications of these results will be discussed as pertains to Animal Assisted Therapy and cognitive tasks.

25 Poster Session 1

The Effect of Animal Assisted Therapy on Object Categorization in Preschool Children

Meredith T. Church and Christie L. Altobelli (Nancy Gee) SUNY Fredonia

Previous research has shown that Animal Assisted Therapy (AAT) can be particularly beneficial to preschool children. AAT has also been shown to have a beneficial effect on gross motor skills of developmentally delayed children (Gee, Harris, Johnson, 2007). The current study focuses on the execution of cognitive tasks by typical and developmentally delayed preschool children in the presence of a therapy dog, a stuffed dog, or a human. Two categorization experiments were conducted. In

experiment I, children were asked to choose a picture of an object that "goes with" another. In Experiment II, they were asked to place pictures of objects in their corresponding environments. The accuracy in which children categorize objects together based on similarities as well as with their corresponding environments will be presented. The impact of AAT on the performance of object categorization and classification of typical and developmentally delayed preschool children will be discussed.

26 Poster Session 1

Detection of Deception in Instant Messaging

Zackary Tushak, Liinda Lack, and Danielle Gaudio (Ron Craig) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
Due to the computerization of many aspects of everyday life, Instant Messaging (IM) is being used for business and social interactions. Often these conversations take place between people who've never met. There is in IM, as in face to face interactions, the potential for deception. While generally poor at it, people in traditional conversations use a variety of cues to detect deception that may not be present in the IM environment. This research looks at people's ability to detect deception in an IM conversation. Two IM conversations were created; one where individuals were truthful and another where one of the individuals was deceptive. Participants read one of the conversations and indicate if they thought there was deception.

27 Poster Session 1

Psychics versus UFOs: The New Gender War?

Rachel Hauser (Stephen T. Paul) Robert Morris University

Nine out of ten American adults admit to having at least some belief in paranormal phenomena. While there is no significant sex difference in amount of belief, females tend to believe in phenomena such as psychic ability, more than males. Males are more willing to believe in UFOs than are females. One explanation for this sex difference is that men are agentic-instrumental; taking an active approach to thinking and learning, while women are communal-expressive, putting emphasis on emotions. Phase I of this study assessed undergraduates to determine whether the population of students exhibited the sex difference in belief. The goal of Phase II was to attempt to increase belief in psychics among males by providing concrete anchors for them to associate with a ("pseudo") psychic reading.

28 Poster Session 1

Head vs. heart: Dissection of Paranormal Beliefs

Todd Hart (Stephen T. Paul) Robert Morris University

Research suggests that paranormal belief may be greater in the United States than other countries. Attitudes, or beliefs, are said to be made up of affect, behavior, and cognition. Of these, affect has been strongly linked to paranormal belief. People believe because such beliefs can provide comfort and consolation. The present study examines whether typical surveys of paranormal belief may be particularly sensitive to the affect component of attitudes. Four surveys were created. One was a standard belief survey, a second asked participants to respond two times: once focusing on affect, and again on cognition. The third focused on affect, while the fourth focused on cognition. Findings across surveys were compared to determine the extent to which affect and cognition can be separated.

29 Poster Session 1

Parenting Styles Determine Leadership Styles

Candida Rosa Bolanos G. (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College

This study looks at the connection between parenting styles and how they determine leadership. Participants were given a questionnaire on parenting styles and leadership. The parenting questionnaire measured authoritative, authoritarian, neglecting, and permissive styles. The leadership questionnaire measured preferences for authoritarian, participative, and delegative styles. Anticipated results are that participants will show a preference for the style of leadership that they received during their childhood. The importance of this study is to analyze how parents can define one's leadership skills.

30 Poster Session 1

Primed Palindromes and Eye Movement in a Stroop Task

Trey Zeluff (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College

In this experiment a Stroop task was performed with palindromes in random placement on a screen to minimize the behavioral cues for a reading response. This was done by having college students first complete a basic Stroop task with color meaning primed palindromes and then a second task with the words appearing in random placement on a computer monitor. It is anticipated that the final results will show a Stroop effect in the second task dissimilar to the first. The degree of occurrence of the Stroop effect in the second trial will provide insight in to what role behavioral cues may play.

31 Poster Session 1

Predictors of Sexual Promiscuity

Megan Yanacek, Noelle Bruno, and Christina Casey (William Pithers) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
Our research examines the individual, additive, and interactive effects of several predictors of frequency of genital intercourse among college students. The five predictors of sexual frequency are: past-relationship experiences, self esteem, substance abuse, friends' behaviors and attitudes towards sex, and distance from hometown and family. The sample includes 50 male and female college participants from Edinboro University general education classes. A multiple regression is currently being conducted to determine the individual, additive and interactive effects of the five predictor variables.

32 Poster Session 1

Effects Onset of Sexual Intercourse has on Number of Sexual Partners

Lisa Sayers (William Pithers) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

This study tests the effects of gender and age at the time of first sexual intercourse on the number of sexual partners and knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in undergraduates. Walcott, Meyers, and Landau (2008) showed that younger age of first sexual intercourse and number of partners increased the risk of contracting STDs. The current research investigates whether people who start sex at younger ages will not only have more sexual partners but also possess less knowledge of STDs which, in turn, may make these youth a greater risk for STDs. The data are being analyzed.

33 Poster Session 1

The Use of a Brief Positive and Negative Imagery Intervention

Benjamin Torsney () Allegheny College

The purpose of the present study was to examine the effects of a brief, positive, or negative imagery intervention on basketball team members from the Allegheny College Men's team and non-basketball team members from introductory psychology classes. The participants were asked to shoot a pretest of ten foul shots, followed by a positive or negative imagery video. After watching the video, the participants were asked to shoot a posttest of ten more foul shots and finally fill out a questionnaire given by the experimenter. The experimenter then totalled the foul shooting percentages to see if there was any change from pretest to posttest.

34 Poster Session 1

Expressions of Deception Under Cognitive Load

Jenn Warren and Todd Derby (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College

The current study investigated the use of language changes over different contexts. Most specifically, this project examines how deceptive cues change over different contexts. Lying is believed to be a cognitively demanding task. Hence, by increasing the cognitive load on a participant via working memory measures, the cues to deception may be impacted. Participants in our study were asked to watch a video clip and then present it in one of three ways: truthfully, deceptively, and then in front of a multiple audience predicament. In the deceptive task, we asked the participant to change either 1, 3, or 5 details. Many variables were then measured and scored to find significant results.

35 Poster Session 1

Implications of Body Modifications

Johanna Keiper, Farren Schmitt, and Mark Theurkauff () Gannon University

The purpose of the present study was to examine the role of gender, birth-order, and risk-taking behaviors in people with and without tattoos. Sixty first-year college students were surveyed. The survey included questions regarding the participant's involvement in high risk behaviors as well as birth-order, family size, and gender. The findings demonstrate that individuals with tattoos engage in more high risk behaviors, however there were no significant results linking tattooed individuals with birth order.

36 Session 1

Implicit Activation of Associates Influences Confidence Ratings and Solvability in Problem Solving

Caitlin Borchert, Amber Bartow, and Elise Luber (Dani McKinney) SUNY Fredonia

This experiment examined the role of implicitly activated associates on ability to solve word problems. Participants' task was to choose a highly coherent triad over a triad made of loosely related words or a triad made of random words. In another phase, participants tried to solve word problems by finding a word that three clues had in common. Results indicated that highly coherent triads were correctly selected initially, but were less likely to actually be solved. Also, confidence ratings do not accurately reflect actual ability to solve the problem.

37 Session 1

The Effects of Coding on Schema Interference

Sara Dainty (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

A schema is an integrated mental network of knowledge, beliefs, and expectations about a certain thing or situation. Schemas can interfere with information we receive and alter what we recall. The purpose of this study is to ascertain if the mode in which information is presented will prevent schema interference on recall. A brief story was presented to participants either auditorily, visually, or in a combined format. It was anticipated that those who receive the information in a combined format would exhibit less schema-based interference than those who received it in one mode only.

38 Session 1

Relatable vs. Strong Presidential Candidates

Chantal Hagen-Fuhrman (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

There is a trend for candidates to appeal to young voters by appearances on MTV, YouTube, and in cartoons like South Park. This investigation looked at what type of presidential candidate college-aged adults prefer. Utilizing a 2 x 3 factorial design, participants were exposed to a candidate with a face style of either "baby", "mature", or "mixed" features paired with a formal or informal political issue style. It was anticipated that participants would rate the mature style candidate paired with the formal issue the highest and the baby style candidate paired with the informal issue the lowest. The results will shed light on a subject not studied often and on potential campaign strategies to raise the voting turnout of college aged voters.

39 Session 1

Computer Note Taking in the Classroom: If You Type it Will You Remember?

Amber Bartow, Caitlin Borchert, Elise Luber, and Danielle Smith (Jennifer Dyck) SUNY Fredonia

We investigated whether hand written or computer typed lecture notes produce better scores on exams. Participants viewed a 20 minute lecture on nutrition while taking notes using paper and pencil or on the computer. Students were then given multiple choice, short answer, and essay exams. One week later, participants returned and studied their notes for five minutes and then took a second set of exams. Results indicated that type of note taking did not affect exam performance. However, performance on the exams was predicted by standardized test scores. Results are discussed in terms of future pedagogical recommendations for using technology in the classroom.

40 Session 2

The Effects of Different Shiftwork on Sleep, Family and Social Conflicts, and Alcohol Use

Maranda Huff (Jamie McMinn) Westminster College

The purpose of this study is to look at shiftwork and how it affects an employee's work-family conflict, social-conflict, sleep, and alcohol consumption. The 60 men who participated in the study all worked for the same company, only on different shifts. The shifts included were the standard shift, the 21-turn, and the 2on-2off. Overall it was found that workers on the 21-turn and 2on-2off shifts had more work-family conflict and sleeping problems than those working the standard shift. Only the workers on the 21-turn had greater alcohol consumption than both 2on-2off and the standard shifts. For companies this could mean moving all employees to a standard shift because of the effects turns have on an individual.

41 Session 2

The Role of Shirt Color and Temporal Delay in Change Detection Performance

Angela Morrone, Jaclyn Goodman, Michelle Kinnear, and Miriah Millis, (Luke Rosielle) Gannon University

Change blindness is a phenomenon in which people fail to recognize large changes to their environment. Several studies have demonstrated that a majority of people will fail to notice when one person changes into a different person during a brief moment of occlusion (Simons & Levin, 1998). We were interested in investigating two factors in a similar person-switch experiment: a visual cue (i.e., the same shirt) and occlusion time (immediate switch, 15 or 30 second occlusion). Eighty percent of participants did not notice the change. We found stronger change-blindness effects when the experimenters were wearing the same shirt. Although there was a trend in the data for longer delays to produce more accuracy this failed to reach significance.

42 Session 2

The Effects of Rejection Sensitivity and Coping on Aggression

Beth Porter and Mandy Medvin (Mandy Medvin) Westminster College

This study examined the effects of rejection sensitivity and coping on individual's use of aggression and gender differences in their use of overt and relational aggression. A sample of 152 college students were given three questionnaires, one on rejection sensitivity, one on the various coping methods they use, and one on aggression. Findings indicated that rejection sensitivity and disengagement coping had a positive effect on aggression. Rejection sensitivity was also found to have a negative effect on pro-social behaviors, while engagement coping had a positive effect on these behaviors. Finally, men were higher in their use of overt aggression than women and women were higher in their use of relational aggression than men.

43 Session 2

Antecedents and Learning Consequences of Psychological Safety in Organizational Teams

Laura Pienkowski (Jamie McMinn) Westminster College

This study examined psychological safety in organizations by elaborating on the antecedent conditions (e.g., trust, commitment, managerial behaviors, and innovation) that influence team safety and their association with team learning. Nurses (N=139) across 20 hospital nursing teams provided data for this study. The prediction that psychological safety would mediate between the antecedent conditions and team learning was partially supported by a series of regression analyses. Thus, psychological safety within teams can influence effective team and organizational performance.

44 Session 3

The Effect of Context on First Impressions

Daniel Goldstein (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College

The current study investigated the effect that context has on first impressions. It was hypothesized that the context of a first meeting would affect personality assessment. Participants were asked to view a 1-minute video clip featuring the same target person participating in one of 3 activities and afterwards complete a personality analysis of the target. These 3 activities were then compared to one another to determine if context had affected first impressions. It was found that, of the Big Five (extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, openness to experiences), agreeableness differed significantly in first impressions as a result of a change in context.

45 Session 3

The Interview Experience: Effects of Small Talk and Note Taking

Rachel Learned (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College

The present study examined interview techniques of small talk and note-taking, and their impact on the experience of the interviewee. The interviewer conducted 62 one-on-one interviews with first-year students. It was found that small talk increases comfort and enjoyment of the interview, and creates a positive perception of the interviewer with longer responses. The study confirmed the hypothesis that small talk would have a stronger positive impact than the note-taking variable leading to a more positive perception of the interviewer and interview experience. Also, there was a surprising (close but not significant) interaction in which using small talk while taking notes was the best combination, while not using small talk while taking notes was the worst combination.

46 Session 3

The Relationship between Depression, Anxiety, and Cognitive Performance in Older Adults

Rachel Atchley (Amy Wiseman) Allegheny College

Various subtests from the WAIS III and WMS III were administered to 48 participants aged 60-80 years and consequently compared to their BDI II and BAI scores. Poor performance on working memory tasks predicted higher depression scores, a preference for later hours as measured by the MEQ predicted higher anxiety scores, and poor performance on semantic memory tasks predicted higher anxiety and depression scores. On average, women had higher anxiety and depression scores than men. Interestingly, age did not significantly correlate with cognitive performance, nor did it predict anxiety or depression scores. This research offers evidence that poor performance on specific types of memory tasks can predict anxiety and depression scores in older adults.

47 Session 3

Family Conflict, Grades and Depression in Vietnamese and American Youth

Linh Luu (Joseph Wister) Chatham University

The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that conflicts with parents and poor school performance have more negative impact on depressive symptomatology in Vietnamese youth compared to American youth. Thirty-seven American and 50 Vietnamese college women participated in the study. Results revealed significant positive correlations between family conflict and depressive symptoms in both groups. However, the Vietnamese college women were more likely than their American counterparts to develop depressive symptoms when they had conflicts with parents. Significant negative correlation between school performance and depressive symptoms were found among Vietnamese subjects but not among American subjects.

48 Session 4

Gender-specific Stereotypes and Visuospatial Ability

Rachael Leigh Hofmann (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

This study will explore how exposure to gender - specific stereotypes will affect performance on the Vandenberg and Kuse (1971) Mental Rotation Test. A 2 X 2 between-subject study factorial design was used. Males and females completed either a neutral questionnaire or one designed to elicit gender-specific stereotypes regarding visuospatial tasks. Stereotype threats will disrupt the participants' performance and it was anticipated that females exposed to the stereotypes will score lower on the MRT than participants not exposed.

49 Session 4

Perceptions of Russian Students

Amanda Donlon and Kristina Blakely (Jack Croxton) SUNY Fredonia

There is a considerable body of research on how members of different cultures stereotype one another. This research is a follow up to a previous study which looked at how Americans perceive one another based on gender, physical attractiveness, and vocal cues. Our research project looked at the same variables except that the target person was from Russia. The participants viewed a photograph of a Russian student while listening to an audio recording of the individual describing themselves in Russian. A written English translation was provided. Low voiced males and attractive males were perceived more stereotypically than high voiced males and unattractive males. Low voiced females were perceived more favorably than high voiced females. Further results will be discussed at the meeting.

50 Session 4

The Assessment of "Switching" to a Dominant Religious Identity Status

Scott Wright, Sabrina De Filippis, Kathryn Pasquale, Sushma Shetty, and Laura Walters (Suthakaran Veerasamy) SUNY Fredonia

The purpose of this study was to investigate if anxiety-provoking stimuli pertaining to religion would bring about a switch to one's dominant religious identity status (stage). Religious identity development is described as a fluid process moving along six different identity statuses in the Experiential/Rational Model of Religious Identity Development (V. Suthakaran, 2002). Participants' religious views were qualitatively assessed pre- and post-intervention (religious video). Preliminary results indicated that participants who felt unsure (Confusion) about their religion were more likely to have their religious identities switched compared to those with a more certain, experiential-based (Concrete) or rational-based (Cognitive-Rationalization) , religious identity.

51 Session 4

Fashion, Classism, and Racism: An Investigation of College Student Attributions

Lauren McDermott (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College

Stereotypes and prejudice are still prevalent in today's society and fashion saturates the media. This study attempts to use fashion to study participants' views on classism and racism. One White female and one Black female each wore three different hooded-sweatshirts: plain, Abercrombie and Fitch, and Kmart. Participants took surveys measuring attraction, socio-economic status predictions, racism, and classism. The hypothesis is that participants will rate the model lower if she is in their out-group. White, upper-class participants will rate the Black model in the Kmart hooded-sweatshirt significantly lower than the White model in the Abercrombie and Fitch hooded-sweatshirt, especially if the participants scored high in racism and classism. Results may increase prejudice awareness.

52 Session 5

Language in Email

Natalie Nagy (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College

The main goal of this research was to examine the language used in emails composed by female college students. The study explored whether or not the sex and the status of the recipient changed the amount of personal language used in email. Participant composed an email based on a hypothetical scenario they were given. They composed these emails to a friend or professor, with the sex of the recipient being either male or female. While the results of the current study supported the hypothesis that status affects the personal language use in email, there was little support of the hypothesis that sex affects personal language use.

53 Session 5

False Beliefs/Memories: A Study on Source-monitoring

Maria Kennihan (Amy Wiseman) Allegheny College

The current study asked whether how recently participants imagined an event affected whether they would make source-monitoring errors. This study hypothesized that memories/beliefs from the past would be similar to past imagined events. Participants (N=43) rated their confidence that events in their life had occurred on a Life Inventory Events (LEI) questionnaire (Session 1). All participants returned two weeks later to take the LEI a second time (Session 2). Participants imagined life events immediately after completing the LEI in Session 1, just prior to completing the LEI in Session 2, or not at all. It was found that the imagery in Session 1 group made the most source-monitoring errors. These results imply that time has a significant effect on the creation of false memories.

54 Session 5

Attention-shifting Factors in Spatial Route Learning

Julie Mach (Amy Wiseman) Allegheny College

The role of attention in memory formation involves both covert and overt orientation mechanisms towards select features in a given environment and influences how memories for objects and events are encoded and stored in the brain. This study investigated the influence of an eyewitness event on endogenous attention and memory for a spatial navigation task and additionally manipulated retention period to assess the role of sleep versus wake periods on memory consolidation. Participants (N = 58) watched a 6.5 minute video that traveled through a suburban neighborhood and then completed scene sequencing and aerial map-drawing tasks either immediately (short delay), after 12 hours of diurnal wakefulness (long day), or after 12 hours overnight with a period of sleep (long night).

55 Session 5

iTunes University in the Classroom: Can Podcasts Replace Professors?

Elise Luber, Caitlin Borchert, Amber Bartow (Dani McKinney) SUNY Fredonia

iTunes University can provide students the opportunity to obtain professors' lectures when students are unable to attend class. Undergraduate general psychology students participated in one of two conditions: a live lecture condition or a podcast condition. Both groups also received copies of the PowerPoint slides used in the original lecture. Both groups were instructed to keep a running log of study time and activities used in preparing for an upcoming exam. One week from the initial session students returned to take an exam on lecture content. Results indicated that students in the podcast condition who took notes while listening to the podcast scored significantly higher than the lecture condition. Impact of mobile learning on classroom performance is discussed.

56 Session 6

The Effects of Supervisor Presence and Justice on OCB and Impression Management

Jack A. Marti (Jamie McMinn) Westminster College

In an experimental study of 44 employees, the researcher hypothesized high organizational justice would lead to more organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) with the intent to benefit the organization and that when a supervisor was present, more OCB would occur with the intent to benefit the employee. Through vignettes and questionnaires, results indicated OCB was more likely to occur to benefit the organization in ambiguous justice conditions as well as being performed to benefit the organization when a supervisor was present. This suggests employees perform OCB altruistically, especially when a supervisor is present and justice conditions are unknown.

57 Session 6

Communal Strength and Relationship Longevity

Julie Kepins (Sherri Pataki) Westminster College

This study examined the relationship among communal strength (CS), willingness to sacrifice (WS), willingness to express emotion (WEE), and romantic relationship longevity over six months. The participants were 74 college undergraduate students between the ages of 17-22, who were involved in romantic relationships for at least 6 weeks. A longitudinal method was used with 2 testing periods, T1 (Spring 2007) and T2 (Fall 2007). Participants reported their CS, WS, and WEE for their partners by completing surveys. Overall, CS and WEE were significantly correlated with each other. In addition to the participants own perceived likelihood of break-up, reported CS at T1 was a significant predictor of the likelihood to break-up and relationship commitment at T2.

58 Session 6

Climbing Walls and Romantic Attraction: The Effect of Exciting Experiences on Passionate Love

Amanda Lambert and Sherri Pataki (Sherri Pataki) Westminster College

This study examined whether exciting experiences and relationship length are related to perceptions of passionate love in romantic relationships. Participants engaging in exciting activities were predicted to experience heightened passionate love feelings compared to participants engaging in neutral activities. A negative correlation between relationship length and passionate love was also predicted. One partner from 29 relationships participated in an exciting activity by climbing a rock wall, or in a neutral activity by learning how to put on a safety harness. Neither relationship length nor activity type predicted perceptions of passionate love for the partner.

59 Session 6

Athletes' Reactions to Sports-Related Injuries

Daniel LoVerde (Alan Gittis) Westminster College

This study investigated the relationship between leadership attributes, as assessed by the Zhang scale, to the manner in which participants responded to injury scenarios. A total of 50 participants were used in this study. All of the participants, male and female, were undergraduates of Westminster College and their ages ranged from 18 – 22 years old. The materials used to collect data were selected from the Zhang's Revised Leadership Sports Scale. A 20 item sports injury scenario scale, created by experimenter, was used as well. The results showed a relationship between leadership and willing to participate in important competitions and a relationship between leadership and sensitivity to injuries in others.

60 Session 7

Marital Conflict and Sibling Relationships and their Connection to Relational Aggression in Peer Relationships in College Students

Caitlin Gildea, Cara Jones, and Colin Sears (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

In the past few years there have been studies that focused on relational aggression (RA) and its effects on children and young adults. Marital conflict and sibling relationships are important factors in studying RA, due to their influence on children's social behaviors. This study examined the relationship between marital conflict, sibling relationships, and RA in a peer context. We hypothesized that students who had parents that used negative marital conflict styles and negative sibling relationships, there would be more RA used in peer relationships. Results revealed that males were more likely to be involved in marital conflict triangulation and were more likely to use RA with peers; there was no relationship for females. Implications will be discussed using the social learning theory.

61 Session 7

Identifying Emotions in Others and Empathy as Predictors of Pro-Social Behavior in Children

Nancy Hammond (Mandy Medvin) Westminster College

This study examined the relationship between identifying emotions, empathy, and pro-social behaviors in 37 children ages 3 to 5. Children were interviewed to establish their level of identification of emotion in others and empathy. Teachers completed questionnaires regarding each child's empathy and behavior. This correlational design used multiple regression analysis to examine the relationship between variables. Confirming expectations, preschoolers who received high scores of emotional identification and high scores of empathy showed the highest correlation with pro-social behavior. No significant gender differences were found; however 4 and 5 year olds scored significantly higher on emotional identification and empathy than 3 year olds. Implications for future research are discussed.

62 Session 7

Idiosyncratic Working Relationships and their Relationship to Organizational Attitudes and Behaviors

Brett M. Turk, and Dr. Jamie McMinn (Jamie McMinn) Westminster College

Two studies examined idiosyncratic working arrangements (i-deals) and their relationship to other organizational constructs. Seven categories of i-deals were posited. Forty undergraduates rated how closely 28 behaviors matched a definition for each of the types of i-deals. A two cluster model for i-deal type was supported: flexibility and resource availability. Another sample of 107 employees from six organizations completed surveys, including an i-deal measure. Receiving i-deals had positive relationships with psychological contract fulfillment, organizational justice, job satisfaction, and organizational citizenship behavior. These relationships indicate that i-deals may have a profound positive effect on both individual and organizational performance.

63 Session 7

Age-Related Differences in Moral Reasoning for Conflicts between Friends and Non-Friends

Rebecca Rihs (Mandy Medvin) Westminster College

Little research has been conducted on age-related differences in moral reasoning. The present study examined moral reasoning in disagreements between friends and non-friends. Participants included 176 5th (age 10-11) and 9th (age 14-15) grade students who responded to hypothetical disagreements involving friends and non-friends. Within the scenarios, participants rated the severity of the disagreement and justified their rating through open-ended questions about the conflict. The results indicated that adolescents rated disagreements with non-friends as more severe than with friends, whereas children rated disagreements similarly for friends and non-friends. Moreover, 9th grade students used more personal and moral reasons in justifying situations with friends than with non-friends.

64 Session 8

Gender Role Violation, Male Social Support, and Emotional Contagion: How Stress Affects Couples in Intimate Relationships

Kathryn Baranovich and Sherri Pataki (Sherri Pataki) Westminster College

Research on couples has found that male-provided social support increases physiological distress in female partners, whereas the opposite is true for women (Kirschbaum et al., 1995). Questionnaires and heart rate were used to examine stress, social support, and gender roles in 17 undergraduate heterosexual couples. Females gave a speech while males provided social support. Masculine men were predicted to experience greater anxiety than androgynous men due to gender role violation. This anxiety may be transmitted to female partners. Findings related to masculine gender roles were not significant; however male participants' heart rates increased when providing social support to partners.

65 Session 8

Cyberostracism: The Immediate Psychological Effects of Ostracism and Rejection

Ashley Albeck, Chelsea Ehret, and Lauren Humes (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Ostracism and rejection have played important roles in issues such as prosocial and antisocial behaviors, self-esteem, and belongingness (Williams, 2007). In the current study the effects of ostracism and rejection were manipulated using Cyberball, an online ball-tossing game. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups (control, inclusion, and exclusion). After playing Cyberball, participants completed the Cyberball survey which focused on their self-report of immediate psychological effects of ostracism and rejection. Our results were statistically significant indicating that participants in the exclusion group reported lower levels of self-esteem, belongingness, control, and meaningful existence.

66 Session 8

The Relationship between Marital Conflict and Coping

Andrea Rupert and Nicole Unrue (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

The current study examined the relationship between college students' exposure to marital conflict, connectedness, and coping efficacy. College students reported on subscales of marital conflict, coping, and connectedness. Based on the emotional security theory (Cummings & Davies, 1994), we predicted that students' who were exposed to higher levels of marital conflict would not cope as effectively as students' from homes with lower levels of marital conflict. Further, based on past work, it was expected that students' connectedness would also relate to coping efficacy. Results indicated that while marital conflict does not significantly affect coping efficacy; both social and campus connectedness were found to be significant predictors.

67 Session 8

Empathy for Agressors in Middle School Students

Jessica Granahan (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College

Aggression is a problem that many children encounter during middle school. The purpose was to determine the relationship of victim/aggressor status and empathy for an aggressor. Middle school students completed the Aggression Questionnaire and rated the level of empathy for an aggressor in a scenario and identified the frequency of bully victimization. It was anticipated that victims will be more empathetic towards an aggressor. By determining how relational aggression remains a normal part of children's socialization better interventions may be developed to create positive relationships.

68 Session 9

Personality Chararacteristics of Research Participants

Allison Borland and Leslie Guthrie (Luke Rosielle) Gannon University

Conventional wisdom holds that subject-pool participants who volunteer for experiments early in the term are more attentive and follow directions more closely than participants who volunteer late in the term. However, there has been little empirical research on this issue and what research there has been has tended to find small or null results (e.g. Langston et al., 1994). In the current research we used a measure of personality, The Adjective Checklist (ACL), Gough & Heilbrun, 2007 and, unlike previous work, we tracked the date of first participation in any research as opposed to just participation in the current project. We evaluated whether eight subscales of the ACL, in addition to no-show rate and direction following, changed over the course of the semester.

69 Session 9

Role of Emoticons and Text-lingo in Determining Instant Message Deception

Jordan Heynoski (Ron Craig) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

Over the past two decades communicating online via Instant Messaging (IM) has skyrocketed. Given its use as a form of communication, there is very little research on detection of IM deception. This study examines components of the IM message which might be used to detect IM deception, specifically emoticons and text-lingo (i.e. LOL). Participants were asked to rate the veracity of two IM conversations, where one person could be deceiving the other. The presence of emoticons and text-lingo was varied to see if there were effects on the perception of deception in the IM conversations.

70 Session 9

Testing the Interrelationships of Seven Positive Psychology Traits

Molly Mitchell (Margaret Stubbs) Chatham University

Numerous traits have been studied as pertinent to positive psychology. This study examined the relationships between eight traits including Happiness, Hope, Gratitude, Optimism, Humor, Self-Efficacy, Forgiveness and Mercy. One hundred and nine undergraduate students at a community college in southwest, California completed a questionnaire including measures of the eight traits. A factor analysis tested the hypothesis that there is a unitary trait 'P' among these traits representing global characteristics of Positive Psychology, analogous to the 'g' trait identified with intelligence. The results indicated two distinct factors; (1) a future orientation; and (2) living in the moment.

71 Session 9

Service-Learning and Public scholarship: Becoming a Real-World Problem Solver

Danielle Wilson (Dawn Blasko) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Service learning is more than volunteering. It requires that students apply what they learn in the classroom to work on community problems. Conducting public scholarship engages community partners in a reciprocal relationship where theory and research are applied to real world problems, which in turn creates new ideas for research. Penn State's minor in civic and community engagement encourages students to build the skills of civic engagement. Then they work through a series of courses that use these skills to tackle real world problems. In the current project we will discuss several public scholarship projects where students have worked with recent immigrants, focused on sustainability and global climate change, and participated in an alternative spring break trip to Gulfport Mississippi. We will report on the evaluation of these projects and share students reflections of their learning experience.

72 Poster Session 2

The Effects of Motivation and Arousal of Those in a Negative Mood on False Recall and Recognition

Nicole Tindall (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College

The study aimed to determine if motivation and arousal level of those in a negative mood had an effect on false recall and recognition. Motivation was manipulated through recall instructions (low vs. high) and arousal levels utilized music (sad, angry, and neutral). The DRM procedure was used to present words for the recall and recognition aspects of the study. Based on participant reports, no manipulation of arousal level was present and motivational recall instructions had no effect. The results suggest that more accurate mechanisms for measuring arousal are needed to observe this factor.

73 Poster Session 2

An Analysis of Congruency and Movement in Word Recall

Jamie Skender (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College

The present study looked at an analysis between congruency and movement in word recall for children. All the children learned two lists of words, one list paired with congruent movements and the other with incongruent movements. After the completion of each list, the children were asked to recall as many words as possible. For the words forgotten, the associated movement was shown again to see if this aided in the retrieval of the paired word. The prediction was the words paired with congruent movements would be recalled more often than words paired with the incongruent movements. The findings were congruent movements aided in retrieval of significantly more words than the incongruent movements for the words forgotten during the initial recall.

74 Poster Session 2

Story recall as a Function of Listener Attitude and Speaker Self-efficacy

Benjamin Wojtasik (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College

The current study investigated the manipulation of listener attitude and speaker self-efficacy on speaker recall for a short story in a one-on-one conversational setting. One group of participants spoke about a short story to a listener who acted in an attentive manner. The other group spoke to a listener who acted in an inattentive/distracted manner. In addition, half of the participants were asked to recall a positive memory, in an attempt to boost speaking self-efficacy. The other half did not recall a memory. After speaking, participants read another short story and were tested about the initial story read. A significant difference was found in the 'positive recall' condition, but not in the 'listener attitude' condition.

75 Poster Session 2

Computer-Mediated and Face-to-Face Communications: The Medium Effect on Task Performance and Qualitative Measures

Lindsay Egg (Alan Gittis) Westminster College

This study tested two ways of communicating: through verbal discussion and a computer chat room. It was predicted that people would prefer verbal communication when rating group contribution, confidence in answers, and enjoyment completing tasks. It was also predicted that communication modes would not affect the quality of decision making. Sixty-three Westminster College students worked in groups of three to complete two intellectual, idea-generative, and judgment tasks using verbal discussion, the computer, or both. As predicted, verbal discussion was preferred in comparison to computer communication. However, the quality of decision making was affected by communication modes.

76 Poster Session 2

How Different Genres of Music Affect Levels of Aggressive and Prosocial Behavior

Carrie Barr, Amy Burns, Kelly Koziorowski, and Laura Plocido (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

The present research examined how different genres of music affect aggressive and prosocial behavior. The participants included 68 male and female college students. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three music genres: contemporary Christian, classical, or rock music. Subjects listened to 10 minutes of the selected music through personal headphones. Tuckman's (1988) Mood Thermometer was used, while a 20-item survey and a demographic/music preference questionnaire was administered. Results indicated no relationship among gender, genre of music, and behavior. However, a trend emerged for females revealing that when exposed to hard rock, females were more likely to report aggressive behavior. Implications and future directions are discussed.

77 Poster Session 2

Effects of Objects with Known Colors on Illusory Conjunctions

Janel Hodge (Charles A. Edwards) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

Observers saw stimulus displays that contained letter-color combinations (X, Y, W and red, green, blue) or fruit-color combinations (apple, banana, pumpkin and red, yellow, orange). Displays were presented for 40 ms. Observers were asked to identify the letter (or fruit) and color combinations. Preliminary data indicates participants had a higher number of correct responses to the letters. Errors (illusory conjunctions) also occurred for letters. Errors in fruit recognition were generally caused by naming the color typically associated with the fruit instead of what was presented.

78 Poster Session 2

The Progressive Effects of War on the Human Psyche

Luke Stewart, Melissa Mellon, and Colleen Seybert (Eric D. Miller) Kent State University, East Liverpool
This study examines narratives covering the experiences of four veterans during different wars over the last 60 years. Interviews were conducted where these veterans discussed their own war experiences and how it affected their lives as well as their current perceptions on contemporary events such as the Iraq war. While these veterans expressed fairly positive views of the military, they also noted some difficulties with issues of trust, complacency, and parental instincts. This study shows the effects of military life on the individual and how they permeate throughout civilian life.

79 Poster Session 2

Participation in Organizations and Sexual Activity in College Students

Kaitlyn Kline, Ashley Chedrick, and Ashley Haverlack (Gary Levine) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
College students answered a survey that contained questions about their sexual activity, involvement in school organizations (academic, athletic, and Greek) and demographics. Results indicated that men in organizations used condoms more often than men not involved in organizations, while women in organizations used condoms less than women not involved in organizations. Men in organizations also had significantly more sexual partners than men who were not in organizations. Women both involved and not involved in organizations had a relatively similar amount of sexual partners. Overall, there was a relatively low rate of condom use and testing for sexually transmitted diseases in students who were sexually active.

80 Poster Session 2

Examining a Yoga Program for Incarcerated Women

Marissa Mueller (Gary Levine) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
The present experiment examined a yoga program in women incarcerated at the Allegheny County Jail. The women filled out the Profile of Mood States at two different points during the day, once in the morning before a yoga class and once in the afternoon, after the yoga class. There was a relatively low response rate, with only 23 percent of the women responding. Overall, women reported significantly lower anger, depression, and tension in the afternoon regardless of the yoga class. However, those currently participating in the yoga program reported more energy at both testing times than those who were not participating in yoga. Possible reasons for this finding are discussed.

81 Poster Session 2

The Effects of Different Types of Appeals on Individual's Charitable Behavior

Stacey McQueeney (Gerard Barron) Mercyhurst College
The purpose of this study was to explore the effects of different types of appeals on the charitable behavior of both genders. Shoppers at a local retail store were exposed to two types of appeals for donation to an animal shelter. In one condition, donations were solicited through factual information about the shelter. In the second, an emotional appeal was made with potential donors exposed to emotional pictures of animals, and a story about the shelter. It was predicted that individuals would donate more frequently in the emotional condition, and that females would donate more overall.

82 Poster Session 2

Sex Differences in Attitudes about Homosexuality

Allison M. Murray (Guy Boysen) SUNY Fredonia
The purpose of this study is to examine sex differences in attitudes about homosexuality. Seventy-five college students completed measures of self-reported (i.e., explicit) bias, and unintentional (i.e., implicit) bias, and beliefs toward homosexuality. Results suggested that there were no sex differences in implicit attitudes about homosexuality; however, females' explicit attitudes were less prejudicial than males.

Attitudes toward lesbians and attitudes toward gay men were also compared. Results suggested that males and females were more accepting of lesbians than of gay males.

83 Poster Session 2

Measurement of Attitudes Towards Homosexuality Using Obvious and Subtle Methods

Kevin Radigan (Guy Boysen) SUNY Fredonia

In this study, subjects' attitudes towards homosexuality were measured using two methods. The first method was a self-report and the second was a subtle computer categorization task. Attitudes were measured once, and again 48 hours later using both methods. Non-straight subjects had significantly more positive attitudes towards homosexuality compared to straight subjects the first time measured with both the self-report and subtle measures. However, in the second measurement there were no group differences in scores of subtle attitudes towards homosexuality.

84 Poster Session 2

Effectiveness of the Biological Approach to Stigma

D. Schantz (Guy Boysen) SUNY Fredonia

Participants were randomly assigned to learn biological causes about mental disorder or homosexuality. Their attitudes were measured before the intervention, and perceived attitude change was measured after the intervention. The amount of contact participants had with stigmatized groups predicted initial attitudes, which were initially more positive toward homosexuality than mental disorder. Also, participants perceived the biological approach as creating more positive attitudes about homosexuality than schizophrenia. This suggests that contact predicts positive attitudes toward stigmatized groups and that the effectiveness of a biological explanation varies by group.

85 Poster Session 2

Disability Stigma in a College Setting

Amy Dine and Jennifer Penfield (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Allport's contact hypothesis (1979) was used to examine whether evidence of stigma demonstrated towards individuals with disabilities exists on a college campus. Allport states individuals with a higher level of interpersonal contact with a stigmatized group of individuals would demonstrate less negative attitudes towards the stigmatized group. In the current study, we investigated whether individuals reporting a lower level of contact with disabled individuals would demonstrate higher stigma towards the disabled on a college campus. Four vignettes depicting cognitive (ADHD), physical (wheelchair), and emotional (anorexia nervosa) disabilities and a control were used. A main effect for type of disability was found along with participants scoring high on level of contact ($M=8.11$ out of 12).

86 Poster Session 2

Perceptions of Individuals with Tattoos

Kasey DeDad, Stephanie Moryc, and Kristin McQueeney (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Little research has applied Attribution Theory and Social Learning Theory to explain how tattooed individuals are perceived by others. The current study evaluated how others perceived people with tattoos within the theoretical contexts. Participants completed a demographic, socioeconomic status, and self-esteem scales. Then they viewed tattoo images with four levels of explanation: no explanation, a short explanation, a short meaningful explanation, a long meaningful explanation. Researchers expected the more meaningful the explanation the more likely the participant ranked the tattoo more positively. They also expected higher levels of self-esteem to correlate with a more positive perception of the tattooed individual. Relationships of SES to the tattoo ratings were also explored.

87 Poster Session 2

An Analysis of Eyewitness Lineup Type, Personality, and the New Jersey Method

Derek McKay and Jillian Mrozowski (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
In this study, the researchers used the software program, PC_Eyewitness to investigate the accuracy of eyewitness identification in simultaneous (all at once) versus sequential lineups (one at a time) with target-present and target-absent conditions. The program allows participants to view a simulated crime video and make a decision about the culprit using either lineup. We also investigated the relationship between these accuracy rates and personality factors including extraversion, conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness, and agreeableness. Results indicate no difference between any conditions, even when a second pass was given. Results also indicated that there is no relationship between accuracy and personality.

88 Poster Session 2

Democratic Engagement: The Influence of College Students' Relationships on Participation

Julie Elkins and Amanda Tyler (Jennifer Trich Kremer, Melissa Surawski) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

The researchers evaluated factors that affect democratic engagement of college students. They developed a framework of predicting factors focusing on students' relationships with others, their community, and the government. They hypothesized that perceived social support, neighborhood belonging, civic duty, and political knowledge and efficacy would all predict engagement behavior; they measured these variables using surveys. They used a series of regression analyses to examine how much of the variance in democratic engagement was due to the predicting factors. The relationships were significant predictors of civic actions, a part of democratic engagement. This study is a step towards developing more effective programs to enhance engagement, a key duty of land grant institutions.

89 Poster Session 2

Correlations Between Existential Meaning and Depressive Symptoms

Stephanie Waggel (Joe Wister) Chatham University

Discovering meaning in life includes making sense of and finding significance in facing the nature of one's being and existence. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between an individual's sense of meaning in life and the prevalence of depressive symptoms. Fifty female college students were given measures to determine their thoughts of existential meaning and measures to find the occurrence of depressive symptoms in their lives. It was shown that people who demonstrated less meaning in their lives displayed a greater number of depressive characteristics than those who demonstrated more meaning.

90 Poster Session 2

Perfectionism in College Students

Jessica Humphrey (JW Heuchert) Allegheny College

The purpose of the study is to explore the relationship between parental expectations on perfectionism, fear of failure, and achievement motivation in college students. Questionnaires used to assess a person's parental expectations, fear of failure, achievement motivation, and perfectionism were administered to 70 undergraduate college students. Several hypotheses predicted the relationships between each variable. The findings of this study have important implications as they provide further support for the notion that parental expectations affect students' perfectionism. Future research needs to be conducted due to the mixed results of this study.

91 Poster Session 2

Perceptions of Atheists

Levi Warvel and David Spence (Luke Rosielle) Gannon University

While atheists represent a sizeable minority in the United States (Hunsberger & Altemeyer, 2006), very little is known about how they are perceived by others, as very few studies have examined atheists directly. The purpose of the current research is to investigate the stereotyped beliefs people hold toward atheists. We administered the Adjective Checklist (ACL) to both atheist and non-atheist participants, and asked them to check all of the adjectives (out of a possible 300) that they thought were descriptive of someone who is an atheist. We are interested in whether differences emerge on various subscales of the ACL (e.g., number of favorable and unfavorable adjectives checked) between non-atheists describing atheists and atheists describing themselves.

92 Poster Session 2

Sniffing Out Attractiveness

Ashley Gleason, Russell Sivetz, and Nicole Hoffa (Luke Rosielle) Gannon University

The ability to detect attractiveness through smell was tested using photographic images and a demographic questionnaire. Each participant was shown four images of the opposite sex. The participants then made attractiveness ratings for the opposite sex using a Likert scale. Next, the participants were asked to smell t-shirts worn by the volunteers in the photographs for a period of 24 hours. The participants also rated the attractiveness of the t-shirt's odor. Females were asked one additional question regarding whether or not they were currently ovulating. The results demonstrated that men were significantly more attracted to the smell of females that were currently ovulating, $p=.0001$. These findings suggest that there may be a benefit in detecting ovulation through smell.

93 Poster Session 2

Educating Children about Anger Management and Bullying

Melissa K. Marini and Jaclyn D. Joseph (Michael Crabtree) Washington and Jefferson College

Research has indicated problems among school-aged children and teens in the areas of anger management, bullying, and dating violence. The purpose of our program was to assess the problems within these areas and educate students on the relevant information pertaining to these problems. We designed three age-specific programs to address these problems. The programs consist of a "Hands are Not for Hitting" program for pre-school through third grade, a "Bullying is Bad" program for fourth grade through seventh grade, and a "Dating Violence" program for eighth grade to college. The programs have been implemented and presented to 249 children and students. It is the intent of the organization to extend the program into as many schools and organizations as possible. Future plans include extending the program into more schools, as well as assessing the effectiveness of the program.

94 Poster Session 2

Drinking Behavior of Allegheny Athletes

Jeffrey M. Day (Patrcia C. Rutledge) Allegheny College

This study examined alcohol use among college students, specifically the differences in heavy episodic drinking (binge drinking) between student-athletes and non-athletes. Prior research indicated that student-athletes consume more alcohol, binge drink more often, and experience more negative consequences related to alcohol use than non-athletes. Undergraduate students (N=298) completed a questionnaire that inquired about their drinking behaviors. Findings indicated that varsity status, sex and residence-type have significant effects on reports of binge drinking. Athletes also reported experiencing a higher number of selected negative consequences. The limitations of the study are noted and prevention interventions are discussed.

95 Poster Session 2

Religion, Prayer, and Stress

Jessica Skiles (Peggy Stubbs) Chatham University

Stress plays a major role in a person's health. College is a particular time when people experience specific stressors. Religion and prayer may be factors that determine whether a person will cope with or be overcome by stress. The purpose of this study is to examine whether a relationship exists between strength of religious beliefs, and prayer on the level of stress in college age woman. Results indicate that there is no significant correlation between the level of stress of college females and strength of religious beliefs and amount of prayer engagement. The implications of the particular study suggest that religion and prayer are not used as coping mechanisms for stress in the population that was studied.

96 Poster Session 2

Parental Involvement and Relational Aggression in College Students

Jason Crants and Lavon Thomas (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

This study examined the relationship between parental factors, rejection sensitivity, and college students' involvement with relational aggression (RA). Measures included parental monitoring, parental trust, and emotional availability. College students also reported on involvement with relational aggression and their own rejection sensitivity (RS). Based on past work we predicted significant relationships between parental factors, RS, and RA. Both high and low levels of parental involvement were expected to yield higher levels of RA. Based on the attachment theory, we expected that rejection sensitivity would be positively associated with relationally aggressive behavior. . Results will be discussed in terms of the importance of parental factors and individual differences in student RA.

97 Poster Session 2

Effects of a Breathing Exercise on Test Anxiety and Performance

Melissa Gnech (Sandra Webster) Westminster College

This study tested the hypothesis that a breathing exercise would reduce test anxiety and thus improve academic performance. Sixteen participants completed an anxiety checklist prior to taking a practice GRE exam; participants in the experimental group, however, spent two minutes blowing bubbles prior to these evaluations. Results indicated that the treatment significantly improved test scores but had no effect on anxiety. These results suggest a possible floor effect on anxiety and the presence of other factors that may have been affected by the breathing exercise to improve performance.

98 Poster Session 2

The Effect of College Education on the Stigma of Mental Illness

Jessica Schipani (Sheila Seelau) Chatham University

In order to see if education affected stigma of Former Offenders and Mental Illness a sample of convenience consisting of 68 Chatham University undergraduate students was recruited. Anti-stigma educational programs about mental illness have resulted in more knowledge and less social distancing (Stuart, 2006). I predicted that education about mental illness and/or offenders would be associated with lower stigma. A Mental Illness and Former Offender Stigma Survey was given to psychology and/or forensic majors as well as first-year core class students. The hypothesis that Psychology and Forensic majors would score lower on the Stigma Scale than other majors was not supported. However, this study found a positive correlation between Mental Illness Stigma scores and Former Offender Stigma scores. Experience with a former offender resulted in less offender stigma. The closer one was to a former offender or someone with mental illness, the more effect it had on the participant.

99 Poster Session 2

Eyewitness Confidence Related to Feedback

Samantha Gelormini (Sheila Seelau) Chatham University

The purpose of this study is to determine how reliable eyewitness identification is. Through confirming and disconfirming feedback inaccuracy and false confidence will try to be replicated. There were 39 participants gathered from Chatham University consisting of all women enrolled in undergraduate studies. Confidence and accuracy were measured by self reporting questionnaires as well as confirming or disconfirming feedback. The data was compared through SPSS using MANOVA, ANOVA, and Pearson correlation. A major finding showed that participants who were told their identification was correct were more willing to testify when compared to those told they were incorrect. The study has shown that several areas can be affected by the feedback given after eyewitness identification is made.

100 Poster Session 2

Super Bowl Sampler and the Other-Race Effect

Kellie Radovich (Stephen T. Paul) Robert Morris University

Our capability to distinguish among faces is superior when the race of the stimulus face matches our own. However, the more a person is exposed to a racial group the better they will be able to distinguish among faces of that group. Television has the potential to provide a wide exposure to all racial groups equally. To the extent that television represents races unequally, it seems reasonable that the other race effect might be affected. The present study analyzed commercials presented during the Super Bowl to determine the relative representation of race and gender. In addition, college students were asked to generate as many names of famous people (differing in gender and race) as possible within two minutes for each race-gender combination. The results of these analyses were compared.

101 Poster Session 2

Possible Factors Influencing Hiring Decisions for Disabled Applicants

Ashlea Wiegand (Stephen T. Paul) Robert Morris University

The present study examined whether awareness of an individual's disability would influence respondents' ratings of job applicants with disabilities (compared with equally qualified applicants without disabilities). It was predicted that respondents would rate individuals with a disability higher when specific information is provided regarding the individual's disability than when little or no additional information is provided. Participants were instructed to read the job applications provided and then rank order them according to their perceived fit for the job description. Implications for real world hiring decisions are discussed along with recommendations that may reduce the potential for prejudice in hiring.

102 Poster Session 2

Oral Hygiene Study

Kevin Burns (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College

This study uses the effective instruments of stages of change and an instrument for decisional balance measure in dental hygiene. To study the Transtheoretical model the study breaks down its most vital components: the stages of change and decisional balance theories. Both instruments use a marker behavior to perform the 'stages of change' instrument which assigns participants into one of the five stages of change using a simple four question questionnaire and the decisional balance instruments refers to the behavior of brushing between the teeth as well as determine the balance of gains or pros and losses or cons basis for the participants decision of their current behavior status. The study tests the Transtheoretical theory and model to determine its effectiveness.

103 Poster Session 2

Personality and Attitudes toward Human Interaction

GINNY NAPLES (TERRY F. PETTIJOHN II) MERCYHURST COLLEGE

The researcher conducted a survey in the United States and in Spain to investigate differences in attitudes toward homosexuality and traditionalistic views of society. Students from the United States (N=75) and from Spain (N=30) completed a series of scales. The researcher predicted that the surveys would support the hypothesis that the Spanish students are more accepting of homosexuality than the American students based on the legalization of homosexual marriages in Spain. The researcher also believed that this acceptance would be apparent in the open individuals who were less traditional.

104 Poster Session 2

Linguistics: Prior Experience & Musical Preferences

BETH T. BOYD (TERRY F. PETTIJOHN II) MERCYHURST COLLEGE

The relationship between linguistics, music preference, and prior experience was investigated. It was hypothesized that the original language of a musical recording increases overall preference ratings as a function of its original compositional elements. Prior experience with musical training and foreign languages were recorded due to its influence on overall musical attitudes. Undergraduate students were placed in counterbalanced conditions and exposed to both original and translated versions of two bilingually-available Spanish/English recordings. Musical preference is predicted to be greater for the original language compositions, with previous foreign language knowledge increasing foreign recording preference and musical training increasing overall preference. The importance of the connection between music and linguistics in an increasingly bilingual American population, as well as the global implications of music education as a method of multicultural exposure is discussed.

105 Poster Session 2

The Influence of Facial Features on our Willingness to Forgive

AMBER RISTAU (TERRY F. PETTIJOHN II) MERCYHURST COLLEGE

This study addresses the topic of infidelity and the effect of facial features on the rate of forgiveness. Participants have been predicted to forgive those with babyfaces more than those with mature facial features. Photos representing both mature facial features and babyfaces were presented to four groups of college students. Participants were asked to rate photos on a variety of attributes before being presented with a number of scenarios in which they were asked to rate their willingness to forgive.

106 Poster Session 2

The Effects of Sex on Advertising and Product Selection

RAINEY MURDOCK (TERRY F. PETTIJOHN II) MERCYHURST COLLEGE

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between gender, sex, and advertising. College students (equals 60) between the ages of 18-25 were shown advertisements that included sex appeal, and those that did not. After they saw the images, they rated (on a Likert Scale) whether or not they liked the ad. Advertisements based on personal hygiene, soap, and hair products from popular magazines were used as stimuli. Participants are predicted to prefer the advertisements that have sexual-content over the advertisements with no sexual-content. Advertisements often manipulate the target audience to buy their products by using images of sex and this research will increase the understanding of how this happens.

107 Poster Session 2

The Effect of Priming on Love Attitudes

Katie Wootton (Terry F. Pettijohn II) Mercyhurst College

Future outlooks and attitudes towards love of college students were assessed by investigating the effects of priming on concepts of love. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups to complete a priming activity in which they were either asked to describe their future wedding, future career, or future dining plans. Participants who were primed with the wedding question are predicted to score higher on Eros and lower on Pragma. Participants primed with the career question are predicted to score higher on Pragma and lower on Eros.

108 Poster Session 2

Perceptions of Gender Differences

Katherine Hodder (Thomas Hershberger) Chatham University

Hyde (2005) reports, in a meta-analysis, that there are few differences between males and females and puts forth the gender similarities hypothesis. This study investigates perceptions of gender differences in 50 women. The participants were provided with a list of 60 characteristics and asked to indicate gender superiority. Results show that traits that are traditionally feminine were rated as more feminine, such as trust and tender mindedness, while traditionally masculine traits, such as computer and math ability, were rated more masculine.

109 Poster Session 2

Lexical Training and Music Experience Effects on Foreign Accent Normalization

Chelsea Fenush, Andrew Scheller, Samantha DeDionisio, and Zackary Goncz (Victoria Kazmerski and Dawn Blasko) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Foreign-accented speech can create communication barriers. We created a short-term auditory lexical training module to facilitate the ability to accurately perceive speech accents. Participants with high and low musical experience were exposed to lexical strings and indicated whether the words given were real words. Participants in each group were randomly assigned to a training or no-training condition. Event-related potentials, RT, and accuracy were recorded. Musicians improved more for foreign-word identification after training. Musicians showed an earlier onset of the training effect than non-musicians. These data suggest that musical training develops acoustic processing systems that speed normalization of a foreign accent.

110 Poster Session 2

Infidelity in Committed Relationships

Leila Wilkins and Marisol Borrero-Velez (William Pithers) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

Our research investigates gender differences to emotional or sexual infidelity by a partner in a committed relationship. We also examined the effect of response format (Likert vs. forced-choice). Using a Likert response format, we hypothesized that men and women would report non-significantly different levels of distress to emotional infidelity or sexual infidelity. Using a forced choice response format, requiring respondents to indicate whether they would be more distressed by sexual or emotional infidelity, we hypothesized that males would be overrepresented among those most upset by sexual infidelity and females would be overrepresented among those most upset by emotional infidelity.

111 Poster Session 2

Attribution of Blame in Date Rape Scenarios: The Influence of Alcohol Consumption and Duration of Relationship

Lydia Svetkovich, Zackary Tushak, Kara Bean (William Pithers) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
The perceptions of sexual assault and attribution of responsibility may be related to variables such as the consumption of alcohol and the relationship length of the perpetrator to the victim. The current study sought to assess participants' attributions of responsibility for a sexual assault based on these two variables through the use of several written scenarios. Male and female college students read one of six written scenarios depicting a date rape in which alcohol consumption and duration of prior relationship were varied. Participants then answered a questionnaire, derived from the Rape Responsibility Questionnaire (RRQ; Deitz et al., 1984), which assessed placement of responsibility, severity of harm, and related variables. Data from the study are currently being analyzed.

112 Poster Session 2

Alcohol Consumption Habits of College Freshmen as Compared with Alcohol Restrictiveness of Parent/legal Guardian Home

Martha Kulic, Stasi Renz, Addie Fenell, and Jeremy Mosley (William Pithers) Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

The research we propose to do will consist of male and female first-year students at Edinboro University of Pennsylvania and uses a survey assessing alcohol use prior to college and during the first year of college. The survey also assesses participants' recollections of their parent's / legal guardian's alcohol usage. A questionnaire consisting of fifteen questions and some questions drawn from the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) will be used. Responses will be made on either a Likert response format (1-5) or the typical response format used in the AUDIT. Several statistical techniques will be employed to analyze data including simple correlations and an analysis of variance.

113 Poster Session 2

The Effect of Seasonal Cues on Mood

Angela Ricciardi (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College

The present study utilized positive summer and winter scenes as cues in order to induce mood. The effect of the mood induction was assessed in two ways: self-reported mood ratings and the valence of recalled autobiographical memories. Participants were also assessed for symptoms of Season Affective Disorder (SAD). The hypothesis was that summer images would improve the mood of individuals with SAD. No significant results were found but limitations and future research are discussed.

114 Poster Session 2

Factors Influencing College Student Health

Jessica Adamczak (Patricia Rutledge) Allegheny College

Health practices established in adolescence typically carry into adulthood making it is important to understand these behaviors. Physical activity, nutritional intake, and alcohol consumption were examined in a sample of college students (N=298). Results indicate a positive relationship between fruit and vegetable consumption and total daily exercise. Male participants exhibited a negative relationship between time spent sedentary and heavy drinking frequency; female participants displayed a positive relationship between amount of daily exercise and frequency of alcohol consumption. Findings imply that students who are eating healthy are also practicing higher levels of physical activity, but are consuming more alcohol.

115 Poster Session 2

Virtual Anonymity: Examining Differences in Language and Perception of Others in IM

Sarah M. Winter (Aimee Knupsky) Allegheny College

The current study sought to examine differences in language in a computer-mediated setting to understand the impact of anonymity. Participants completed the study in pairs. Pairs from one group met in a face-to-face setting first before engaging in conversation using an instant-messaging (IM) program. Pairs in the other group conversed exclusively using IM. Participants rated their perspective of their partner and their general feelings about the conversation. An outside rater, blind to the study, read transcripts of the conversation and rated them on the same items. Finally, transcripts were also measured qualitatively to examine topics of conversation. A clear pattern emerged that suggests face-to-face contact results in more openness and comfort in online exchanges.

116 Poster Session 2

The Impact of Mental Labels on Trust: How Public Stigmas Alter Perceptions

James J. Hodge, and Ann. E. Kozel (Charisse Nixon) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

The primary goal of this study was to determine the effect of mental labels on trust. Public stigmas are the views that others have of an individual, which are often internalized as self-stigmas. Trust is the expectancy about an individual or group that the word, promise, or verbal/written statement of that individual or group can be relied upon (Kaplan, 1973). Participants were randomly assigned to one of four conditions (i.e. depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, or no label). Each condition was described in a simple vignette scenario. Results indicated that participants trusted all of the other labels more than schizophrenia, even while controlling for level of understanding and experience with mental illness. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

117 Poster Session 2

Analyzing the Effects of Media on Empathy

Steve Wize and Kristen Cauley (Jennifer Trich Kremer) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

This experiment was designed to analyze the effects of media on empathetic attitudes. The participants consisted of 69 students from Penn State Behrend. A demographic survey was given to all participants. Participants were then exposed to either the 20 minute experimental clip, Extreme Makeover: Home Edition, or the neutral clip, Flip That House. After viewing the clip, the BEES was administered to all participants. Our results were statistically significant. Participants in the experimental condition scored in the 69th percentile compared to the 50th for the neutral condition.

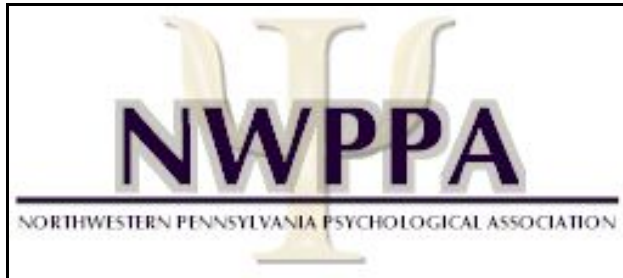
118 Poster Session 2

Attitudes Related to Intra- and Interracial Love Scenes

Kerry A. Lope and Briana J. Grimes (Victoria Kazmerski) Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

This study analyzed attitudes related to same-race, other-race, and interracial love scenes in film. Self-report and physiological responses were measured to determine preference. We discovered that individuals prefer viewing same-race sexual interactions as opposed to interracial. There was no effect or interaction found between movie type on physiological measures. The current research shows that social cognition plays a higher role than biological functioning in determining an individual's racial preference. These findings may be applied to society to diminish prejudices and discrimination.

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This is a recruitment advertisement for Stairways behavioral health. It features a black and white photograph of a smiling man with short hair, wearing a light-colored collared shirt. To the right of the photo, the text reads 'BEST PLACES to work in PA' in a small font, followed by 'Great Opportunities' in a large, bold, sans-serif font. Below this, a dark grey horizontal bar contains the text 'rewarding careers' in white. Underneath the bar, the text 'rewarding lives' is written in a bold, sans-serif font. At the bottom, the Stairways logo (a stylized 'S' with horizontal lines) is followed by the text 'Stairways behavioral health' in a serif font. The phone number '814.453.5806' and the website 'www.stairwaysbh.org' are listed at the very bottom. The entire advertisement is enclosed in a thick black border.

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