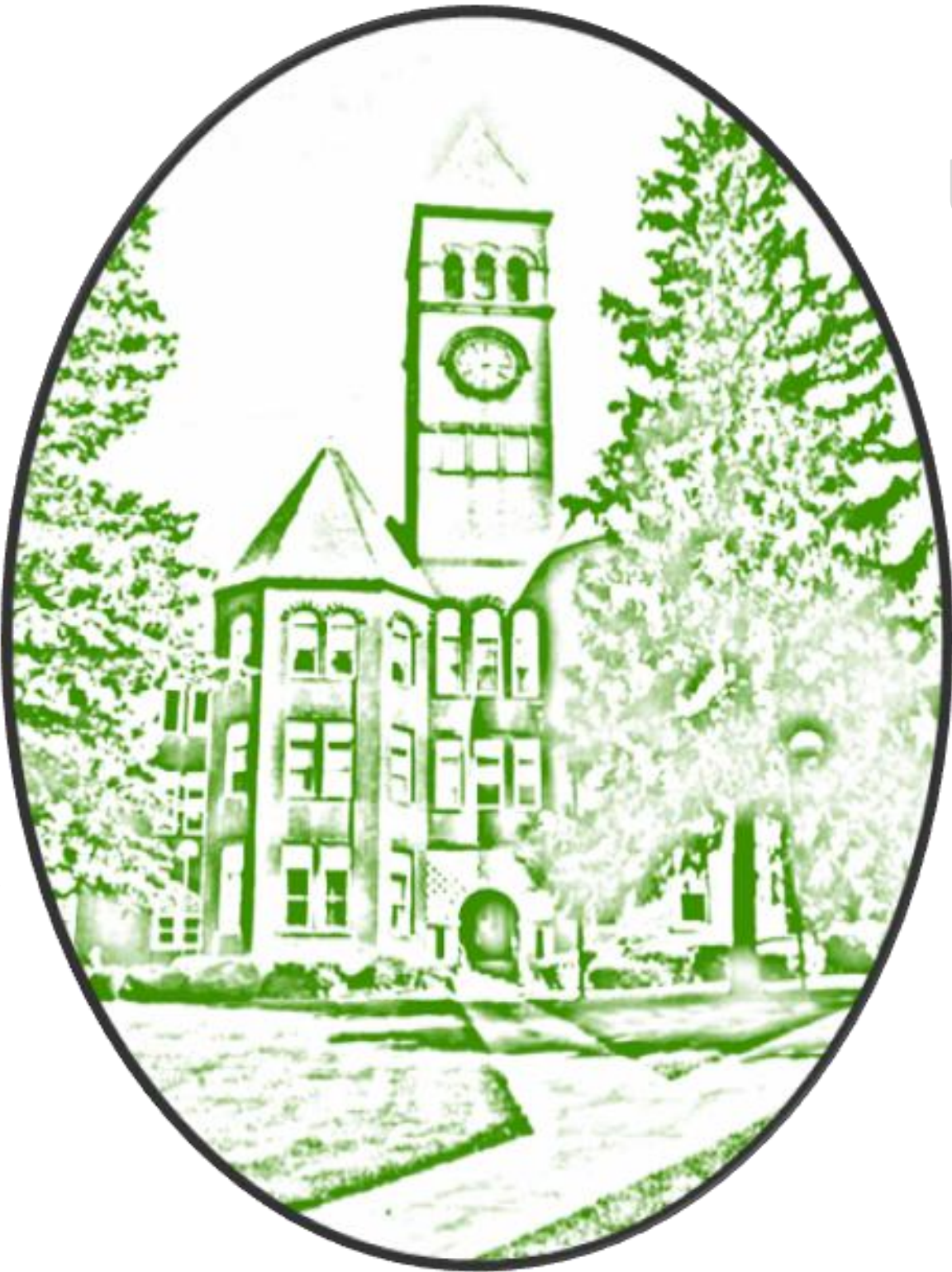


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**38th Annual
Western Pennsylvania
Undergraduate Psychology Conference
April 17, 2010**

Welcome to the 38th Annual Western Pennsylvania Undergraduate Psychology Conference

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SRU Planning Committee: Linda Veronie, Chris Niebauer, David Fruehstorfer and Rick Port

38th Annual Western Pennsylvania Undergraduate Psychology Conference

Schedule

Saturday, April 17, 2010

Start	End	Event	Location
7:30		Registration	Union MPR
		Light Breakfast	Union MPR
8:30	9:30	Poster Session 1	Union MPR
9:30	10:30	Poster Session 2	Union MPR
10:30	10:45	Break	
10:45	11:45	Paper Sessions	Union/ATS
10:45	11:45	Session 1: Cognition/Perception	Union 205
10:45	11:45	Session 2: Gender/Culture	Union 206
10:45	11:45	Session 3: Personality/Health	Union 207
10:45	11:45	Session 4: Physiological/Emotion/Learning	ATS 103
10:45	11:45	Session 5: Social	ATS132
10:45	11:45	Session 6: Developmental	ATS 133
10:45	11:45	Session 7: Clinical/Applied	ATS 152
10:45	11:45	Session 8: General	ATS 153
12:00	12:30	Lunch	Union MPR
12:00	12:30	Steering Committee Meeting	Union Conference Room
12:30		Keynote Speaker	Union MPR

Keynote Speaker



David B. Baker is the Margaret Clark Morgan Director of the Archives of the History of American Psychology and professor of psychology. He received his Ph.D. in 1988 from Texas A & M University. He is a fellow of the American Psychological Association and the Association for Psychological Science. As a historian of psychology, he teaches the history of psychology at the undergraduate and graduate level, and does research and writing on the rise of professional psychology in America during the 20th century.

The Archives of the History of American Psychology (AHAP) was established in 1965 at The University of Akron to promote research in the history of psychology by collecting, cataloguing, and preserving the historical record of psychology. The central feature of the AHAP is the manuscript collection, which includes the papers of over 740 psychologists. The growth of the repository exceeded projections, both in the rate at which materials were donated and in their diversity. This expansion led in 1976 to the establishment of the Child Development Film Archives, a unit that cares for both research footage and instructional films. This expansion was followed, in 1980, by a decision to supplement the numerous unsolicited gifts of books by devoting space to the published literature dealing with the substantive content of psychology as well as with its history and philosophy. Since its inception the archives has continuously acquired apparatus, equipment, testing materials, and all forms of media.

Poster Session 1 (8:30-9:30)
Union MPR

1. Relative importance of body appearance and function in older adults and college students

Todd R. Abraham, Laura B. Hall, & Chrystal L. Kuchcinski (Kristin J. Homan), Grove City College

The purpose of this study was to explore the differences in body appearance satisfaction and body function satisfaction between older adults and college age adults, and between men and women. Our hypothesis was that older adults would be more concerned with body function than body appearance, college age adults would be more concerned with body appearance than body function, and that college age adults and females would be more affected by thin-ideal internalization than older adults and males. Participants' levels of satisfaction were measured using surveys with various previously established scales that looked at body satisfaction, function satisfaction, thin-ideal internalization, and life satisfaction. We anticipate that the results will support the hypothesis.

2. Untitled

Angela Barney (Guy Boysen), SUNY at Fredonia

Incidents of bias still occur within a college classroom, but there is little research which explores this topic. To learn more about how students perceive interactions that occur in college classrooms, undergraduates completed a survey which they were asked to describe how the professor should respond to bias in the classroom, and rate the effectiveness of the teachers' responses. We experimentally manipulated the different bias expressed, and students evaluated teacher responses effectiveness in accomplishing specific goals.

3. The Role of Red in the Interpretation of Ambiguous Words

Taylor Blaetz & Amy Schwartz (Luke Rosielle), Gannon University

Previous research has demonstrated that the color red is associated with the concept of failure (Maier, Moller, & Eliot, 2009). However, the extent to which the color red is associated with negativity, in general, still remains unclear. The purpose of our study is to investigate whether the color red elicits a negative association on the lexical interpretation of ambiguous words (e.g. punch, bat, cell). Participants were given a list of thirteen ambiguous words that were written in either red or black ink and instructed to write the first definition of each word that came to mind. If the color red does encourage negative associations, then each ambiguous word written in red ink should elicit a greater proportion of negative definitions than words written in black ink.

4. **Faux Orgasms: Reaching the Feminine Ideal**

Claire Boyles & Lesley Shephard (Ingrid Johnston-Robledo), SUNY at Fredonia

Women's experiences with orgasm have been neglected in the psychological literature. Much of the extant research that does examine orgasm is part of a larger study of women's sexual satisfaction and/or dysfunction. It is possible that women may fake orgasm, not because they are unable to achieve orgasm, but because they are concerned about maintaining their sexual self-image as competent and responsive to their partners. We conducted an exploratory study to obtain detailed information about women who fake orgasm. In particular, we were interested in the number of young women who fake orgasm, the frequency with which they fake, and their reasons for this behavior. We examined psychosocial correlates of frequent orgasm faking, such as sexual assertiveness, constructs related to objectification theory (e.g., self-objectification, body shame, self-surveillance, body image self-consciousness, shame about sexual anatomy), the importance of orgasm to sexual relationships, and conformity to feminine norms.

Results from this exploratory work suggest that young women are capable of achieving orgasm through masturbation and sexual activity. However, it is clear from the high percentage of young women who have faked an orgasm and the reasons they provided for having done so that they may focus less on their own sexual pleasure and needs and more on those of their partners. Many of the women in our study reported that they would fake an orgasm to please their partners, avoid upsetting their partners, and out of concern for their partners' sexual adequacy. These reasons reflect traditional sexual scripts and yet we also found that women who fake orgasm frequently may be less likely to conform to feminine norms (less modest and more open to casual sex). This suggests that pretending orgasm may assist women in their attempts to meet contradictory demands for contemporary femininity, concerns about partners' satisfaction and adequacy as well as the need to perform and self present as a sexually desirable and responsive partner.

5. **Physiological and Psychological Consequences of Passive Heating in Female College Students**

Chana Aedel Brodie (Thomas Hershberger), Chatham University

The purpose of this study was to observe the physiological and psychological consequences after exposure to passive heat. Physiological responses measured were resting heart rate and body temperature. Psychological responses were measured using two different subjective scales that were completed on different occasions. The hypothesis of this study was that the heart rate and body temperature of the subjects would increase, yet the psychological perception of stress would indicate that the subjects feel relaxed. Procedures: 5 measurements were recorded; 2 baseline measurements and 3 measurements in a sauna. Results: There was no significant difference in relaxation of the subjects based on the inventory that was used for this study.

6. **The Effectiveness of Fetal Cell Grafts in Repairing Ibotenic Acid Lesions of the Dorsal Hippocampus**

Casey M. Brown (Jeff Hollerman & Jeffrey Cross), Allegheny College

Hippocampal deficits are problems in many diseases and disorders such as Alzheimer's Disease and temporal lobe epilepsy. Specifically, the dorsal hippocampus (dHPC) is important for spatial navigation. This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of E15 fetal hippocampal cells in repairing ibotenic acid lesions to the dHPC and to see if these fetal cells would improve the spatial learning impaired by the lesions. Spatial memory was assessed using the Morris Water Maze (MWM). Animals that received both lesions and grafts performed more poorly on the MWM compared to other groups. Lesion only animals did not perform significantly worse than controls, indicating that partial lesioning of the dHPC does not completely destroy spatial navigation skills.

7. **Teen Internet and cell phone use may influence accountability in a sexual relationship with an adult: Experiment 3 (17 year-old female).**

Jess Burchill, Emily Kusek, & Peter E. Ostrander (Grant McLaren), Edinboro University

The present study was designed to examine how these technologies might influence social perceptions of a hypothetical sexual relationship between an adult male and a female juvenile using various modes of communication, such as the Internet and a cell phone. The experiment was conducted as a between-subjects design in which college students were randomly assigned to one of four possible groups and assigned to read a fictional 130-word scenario that described a non-graphic sexual relationship between a 25 year-old male and a 17 year-old female. The four scenarios presented in this experiment were identical with the exception of the mode of communication, or context, in which the sexual relationship was initiated and maintained between the adult and the juvenile.

8. **Relationship between depression and knowledge of campus assistance**

Nicole Ciesielski (Stephen Paul), Robert Morris University

Depression affects about 10% of the population and often correlates with anxiety and substance abuse. Dealing with these issues is an important goal on college campuses. A problem is that students may not know about campus assistance. A correlational analysis compared college students' knowledge of depression symptoms and services offered on campus. In addition, the prevalence of depression was examined with respect to these variables. Data were gathered using a 15 Likert-item questionnaire. Findings showed depressive symptoms were prevalent and students indicated willingness to approach university representatives for help. However, some had no idea help was available and their responses were symptomatic of depression. More aggressive tactics to advertise campus services was recommended.

9. Lesbian Caregiving at the End of Life

Christina Ciotola (Margaret Stubbs), Chatham University

Caring for a loved one at the end of life is challenging. Current research on caregiving focuses on heterosexual partners and their experiences during the process. This study focused on the experiences of lesbians who were the primary caregivers for their partners at the end of their lives. Interviews were conducted with four lesbian caregivers who each experienced the loss of a long-time partner. Standard content analysis revealed several common concerns among these women, including, legal struggles, superfluous financial burden as a result of not being legally married, and stigma associated with being openly gay. Discussion of these added burdens in comparison to those cited in the literature as experienced by heterosexuals who care for their dying partners is also included.

10. Perception versus performance: The effects of computer-mediated communication on student memory.

Ashley R. Crosby & Aimee C. Knupsky (Aimee C. Knupsky), Allegheny College

Although previous CMC research has examined student perceptions of its use in the classroom, few studies have examined the effect on student performance. The present study examined the effect of type of CMC (blog, podcast) on memory. The results indicated that the blog was significantly more interesting, easier to follow, more comfortable to use than the podcast and finally students perceived they would learn more from the blog than the podcast. While students preferred blogging, recognition scores were equivalent across conditions. Overall, the results suggest the importance of considering factors other than students' perceptions when exploring the effects that teaching methods, specifically those including CMC, have on the recall of information.

11. Slow and Steady Wins the Race: Time Pressure and Comprehension in Elementary Reading

Meaghan Farrell (Gerard Baron), Mercyhurst College

With the amount of curriculum content growing steadily, elementary schools around the country are placing an increased emphasis on getting things done quickly without paying much attention to the effect it could be having on students' learning. This study investigates the differences in comprehension that arise when two groups of early elementary students are given the same reading test with one group being placed under a time pressure and the other being told to read for accuracy. It is hypothesized that the group under the time pressure will receive lower scores than their untimed counterparts on the Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS) test. Findings are anticipated to implicate that early readers struggle to comprehend while under time pressure.

12. Effects of Academic Achievement Awareness on Optimism

Michael Frank (Gary Levine), Edinboro University

Students participated in an optimism study with two conditions. In the first condition, students filled out a survey asking academic achievement questions followed by an optimism scale. In the second condition, the order was reversed and students completed the optimism scale before the academic questions. It was expected that students who were doing well and who were first asked about their grades would have higher optimism scores than students who were doing well but took the optimism test before discussing their grades. However, this only appeared to occur for female students who were doing well. Reasons for this finding this are discussed.

13. The Mediating Role of Disinhibition Expectancies in the Association Between Campus Group Affiliation and Heavy-Episodic Drinking

Patrick Furey (Patricia Rutledge), Allegheny College

Heavy-episodic drinking (HED) is positively correlated with positively-valenced expectancies of alcohol's effects. Specifically, euphoric/social (E/S) and sexual disinhibition expectancies may be indirectly associated with more frequent HED. Alcohol disinhibition expectancies (ADE) may relate to the high risk for HED of undergraduate Greek and/or intercollegiate athletic students. Archival data was obtained from a sample of N = 1,737 college students on: (1) student affiliation with campus organizations, (2) ADE, and (3) HED. Regression analyses indicated a positive correlation of E/S and sexual disinhibition with HED. Student group affiliation only predicted ADE when social norms were considered in the model. The relationship between group affiliation and HED may not be direct.

14. Using Response Time to Detect Intent to Commit a Mock Crime

Brett Gatesman, Bethenie McCommons, & Ann Odom (Ronald Craig), Edinboro University

Research proposes differential delays in question response time could indicate deception serving as an alternative to the polygraph. While this has focused on deception regarding a committed crime, there is a need to screen for intent to commit a crime. Participants were instructed to either commit or not commit a crime and then deny any involvement. They were then thwarted in their theft/assignment and given a response time test regarding their intentions. A computer presented auditory questions, similar to the relevant/irrelevant polygraph test. Following the presentation of each question participants pressed a button to reply either yes or no. Response time was not a reliable indicator of intent to commit a crime. Future directions and methodological limitations are discussed.

15. Testing the Emotion Contagion in Positive Emotions Compared to Negative Emotions

Megan Glaser (Sandra K. Webster), Westminster College

When using images of positive and negative emotions to invoke emotion contagion, emotion contagion will happen more frequently with positive emotions than with negative ones. I used twenty participants, ten female and ten male, all students from Westminster College between the ages of 18-22. Group Positive viewed a series of images depicting positive emotions and group Negative viewed a series of images depicting negative emotions. Once each group had viewed their photos, I rated their emotions on a bipolar scale, as well as with the Multiple Affect Adjective Check List standardized emotion-ranking form. I found that both experiments left the majority of my participants feeling happy. Therefore, emotion contagion had taken place with Group Positive, but only for one from Group Negative.

16. Object Categorization with Preschool Children in the Presence of a Therapy Dog

Jared Gould, Ashley Wagner, & Chad Swanson (Nancy Gee), SUNY at Fredonia

Participants in the current study included seventeen preschool children, both typical and identified. The children were asked to categorize animate and inanimate pictures into three environments (Farm, Ocean, and Circus) (Circus was used as a distracter task) in each of three conditions (Real Dog, Stuffed Dog, and Human). The results revealed a main effect of animation in which the children categorized animate exemplars significantly more accurately than inanimate exemplars. The animation variable interacted with condition, in which animate exemplars were significantly more accurate than inanimate exemplars while in the presence of a dog.

17. The Relationship Between Sleep and Life Satisfaction

Wei Juan Guo & Cody Holt (Gary Levine), Edinboro University

The relationship between sleep and life satisfaction was examined in college students. Students were asked about the typical average hours of sleep they get, both overall and on each particular night during the week. In addition, the students were asked to complete a life satisfaction scale. As expected, there was a positive correlation between the amount of sleep students reported and their life satisfaction ratings. Interestingly, the typical average amount of overall sleep reported was significantly less than the actual average amount of sleep reported across each individual night during the week. This and other issues with measuring length of sleep are discussed.

18. Interest In and Use Of Podcasts in Classes of Various Disciplines

Nicholas Hellmer (Dani McKinney), SUNY at Fredonia

Increasingly college campuses are incorporating iTunes U into their media presence on the web. Many college professors are exploring using this new medium to get repeats of lectures out to students, or are using it to offer completely new material as a supplement to material presented in class. Some professors are worried this will decrease attendance, and perhaps lessen the impact of the classroom experience. This study examines student perceptions of the usefulness of podcasts in their classes and their own perceptions of how it will impact their classroom attendance.

19. The Ninja Mentality: Black Karate Uniforms and Aggression

Jemma Homer (Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

The color black has been interpreted as aggressive throughout history. Past research has shown that these associations hold in sports, but thus far, the martial arts have not been investigated. Traditionally martial artists wear white uniforms; this study was conducted to see if black uniforms had an effect on the practitioner's level of aggression in sparring matches. Each of the ten participants sparred twice, once wearing each color uniform. Trained observers recorded levels of aggression displayed by the participants. It is anticipated that males ages 19 to 35 who wear the black uniform during their second match will display the most aggression. The results of this study could reveal real science behind ancient traditions in Tang Soo Do.

20. Gender Differences in Handedness and Theory of Mind

Michele Kennedy & Tina M. Yakimicki (Christopher L. Niebauer), Slippery Rock University

Niebauer, Aselage and Schutte (2002) proposed a theory that related hand preference to the likelihood of updating previous beliefs. In a variety of tasks, mixed handers have been found to have a greater tendency to update their beliefs (Niebauer, 2004). Additional work (Niebauer & Garvey, 2003) suggested a connection between handedness; updating beliefs, self reflection and theory of mind. The current study extended this work by investigating a connection between theory of mind, through using the adult eye emotion task, and a measure of self reflection. While there are suggestions this exist, no current work has demonstrated a direct relationship between theory of mind and self reflection. Therefore 150 introductory to psychology students were tested to examine these hypotheses.

21. The effect of images portraying the athletic ideal in the absence of the thin ideal on female body satisfaction.

Carolyn King, Erin McHugh, Corrine Watson, & Daniel Wells (Kristin J. Homan), Grove City College

The thin ideal is an unattainable body image standard that adolescent women often internalize. Recent media images have promoted athleticism as its own ideal, paired with extreme thinness. This study attempts to isolate the effects of this newer athletic ideal. We hypothesize that images of normal weight athletic models will cause less body dissatisfaction than models portraying a thin and athletic ideal. We exposed college undergraduates to models' images displaying the athletic ideal only, the athletic and thin ideals combined, or neutral objects, and compared subsequent body dissatisfaction. We expect that our findings will support our hypothesis, showing that exposure to thin, athletic models produces significantly more body dissatisfaction than exposure to only the athletic ideal.

22. Internet and cell phone use may influence perceived accountability of predators and juveniles involved in a sexual relationship: Experiment 1 (9 year-old female).

Emily Kusek, Jess Burchill, & Peter E. Ostrander (Grant McLaren), Edinboro University

The present experiment was one of three studies designed to investigate how the context of communication would influence college students' perception of a hypothetical sexual relationship between a 25 year-old adult male and a nine year-old female. This experiment was conducted as a single-factor between-subjects design. Respondents accessed and completed this experiment online. The respondents were randomly assigned to read one of four possible 130-word scenarios describing a fictional sexual relationship between an adult male and a female juvenile who maintained their relationship in an ambiguous (control), real-time (face-to-face), Internet (online), or cell phone-based context.

23. Automatic Eating Behaviors: Real World Cues

Richard Langdon (Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

Automatic eating behaviors occur outside of attention and awareness. This study involved four groups of predominantly female college students. Groups were provided snack crackers during a short film presentation. Two of the groups had a snacking confederate, and the other two had a nonsnacking confederate in plain view. The difference between the similar confederate groups is whether they viewed a film with negative or positive emotional content. Snack bowls were weighed before and after the films, and a questionnaire measured the individual emotional reactions participants had to the films. It is expected that participants in the snacking and those in the negative film groups would consume the most available food. This study illustrates the powerful role environment plays in automaticity.

24. Innuendo Effect on Implicit Attitude

Kathleen Larkin (Guy Boysen), SUNY at Fredonia

People are often forced to make denials that include saying they do "not" possess negative characteristics. Denials have an innuendo effect and can lead to negative explicit attitudes about a person. We sought to demonstrate if innuendo and denials have a significant effect on implicit attitudes as well. Subjects learned about a fictional character through a conditioning procedure using positive, negative facts, or denials of negative facts. Other subjects read a short paragraph with a denial of negative behavior made by a person who knows the fictional character. Participants then self-reported their impression of the character and completed the IAT. Results suggested that denials coming from an individual who knew the character can negatively affect both explicit and implicit attitudes.

25. Analyzing The Relationship Between Religious Identity Development and Attitudes Toward Homosexuality

Melissa Marra & Devin Sonner (Suthakaran Veerasamy), SUNY at Fredonia

Research has indicated that religious individuals, especially those in fundamentalist or conservative groups, hold antigay attitudes (Veenvliet, 2008). Traditionally, this relationship has been assessed by using a scale measuring intrinsic and extrinsic religious orientation (Allport & Ross, 1967). The effectiveness of this scale has been widely disputed upon and thus, this study chose to use the Religious Identity Development Scale (Suthakaran, 2002). It was hypothesized that of the six statuses that those in the Concrete status, whose views in regard to religion are restricted and egocentric would have negative attitudes toward homosexuality. Through analysis significant results were found implicating support for our hypothesis.

26. Facebook Use and Friending Decisions Among College Students

Kristine M. Massey, Michael A. Kubiak, & Krista M. Brannon (Gary Levine), Edinboro University

The current study examined Facebook use among college students and how one's profile picture may influence someone's willingness to add them as a Facebook friend. After answering general questions about their own Facebook use, students were shown one of two simulated friend request profiles that were identical except for the profile photograph. One profile had a farther away photo of the entire person and the other was a close-up of the face from the same photograph. Students were asked to rate how likely they would accept the person as a potential Facebook friend. The type of photograph did not have an impact on friend acceptance with a majority of students reporting that they would not friend the person because they did not know them.

27. Does secure parental attachment protect against eating disorder risk factors?

Jessica McCall, Mara Ivey, Carol Tidd, & Alyssa Raymond (Kristin J. Homan), Grove City College

Research has indicated that secure parental attachment is linked to better psychological well-being for young people. There is evidence that women with eating disorders have disrupted attachment relationships. The purpose of this study is to test whether women with a secure parental attachment are protected from sociocultural risk factors for eating disorders. We propose that thin ideal internalization, dieting, body dissatisfaction, and pressure to be thin will be weaker for girls who have a strong attachment to parents. 80 college women between the ages of 18 to 22 completed measures of pressure to be thin, internalization, body dissatisfaction, dieting, and parental attachment. We predict that there will be a negative correlation between these risk factors and parental attachment.

28. Visual Processing in OCD-symptomatic and Non-symptomatic Undergraduates in Response to Disgusting Stimuli

Jessica Miklosovic (Kirk M. Lunnen), Westminster College

Differences in visual processing (oculomotor and neurological) among individuals possessing characteristics of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and non-symptomatic controls in response to disgust were assessed using electrooculography and ERP analysis. OCD-symptomatic individuals were predicted to display differences in vertical and horizontal eye movements and ERP responses compared non-symptomatic individuals. The results found OCD-symptomatic individuals displayed more vertical eye movements than non-symptomatic individuals for both neutral and disgusting pictures and displayed significant differences in ERP responses at P100, N300, P500, N600, and P800.

29. Public perceptions of Internet and cell phone use by a female juvenile in a sexual relationship with an adult male: Experiment 2 (12 year-old female).

Peter E. Ostrander, Emily Kusek, & Jess Burchill (Grant McLaren), Edinboro University

The present online study was conducted as a between-subjects experiment. Specifically, college students served as participants and were randomly assigned to one of four potential groups in this study. Each participant was assigned to read a 130-word scenario that described a hypothetical sexual relationship between a 25 year-old adult male and a 12 year-old female. Each of the four scenarios described a case in which the sexual relationship between the adult and a juvenile was maintained in an ambiguous (control), real-time (face-to-face), Internet, or cell phone context. Next, after reading the scenario, participants responded to survey questions that assessed various perceptions of the adult, the juvenile, and other parties associated with the relationship.

30. A Further Assessment of Actual versus Self-Assessment of Knowledge in Chatham University Occupational Therapy Students

Lindsay Reinhard (Thomas Hershberger), Chatham University

Compared to more competent people, incompetent people hold inaccurate self-assessments. (Kruger & Dunning, 1999). This study replicates Maraka's (2001) research on perceived competence related to the skill profession, Occupational Therapy (OT). The hypothesis was that OT students with a below-average actual knowledge level of facts, skill/techniques and concepts will hold higher favorable views of themselves compared to others. Further, when given the opportunity to reevaluate their comparisons to others, self-perceptions will not fluctuate for less competent student while those of more knowledgeable students will change. Results indicated that the less knowledgeable OT students overestimated their ability relative to their peers, national OT students, and entry-level OT practitioners.

31. Effect of Social Stereotyping on Physiological Measures

Ashley Russell (Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

Past studies have shown that if a person receives a stereotype threat, either ethnic or gender based, they will perform to the expectation of that specific group. Students who strongly self identified as either a “jock,” a “brain,” or a “nerd” were used. Heart rate, blood pressure and beta brain waves were measured while completing a challenging math test. It is expected that under conditions of stereotype threat no significant difference will be seen between the “nerd” group versus control, and both “jocks” and “brains” will become more anxious. Overall it is expected that under stereotype threat “jocks” will score lower on the math test. These findings would support the utility of the concept of stereotype threat when extended to self-identified social groups.

32. The Intrinsic Attitudes Towards Race

Anthony Santarelli (Sandra Webster), Westminster College

Racism has been predominantly studied through explicit attitudes tests. This study used an implicit attitudes test to measure the reaction time association African Americans and European Americans to good and bad words. With a sample of 21 Caucasian undergraduate students it was found that a lower reaction time was recorded when pairing European Americans with good and African Americans with bad, than pairing European Americans with bad, and African Americans with good. Possible explanations for the data can be due to mere exposure effect, schema triggered effect, ethnocentrism, and self-esteem.

33. Difference Between Music Tempos on Accuracy in Task Completion

Ashley Stevens, Kyle Dorton, & Debra Workman (Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Previous research has looked at whether the decibel level of music served as a distraction, but failed to provide a link between music tempo and one’s ability to complete a task. The purpose of the present research was to examine whether a difference existed between the accuracy of task completion while listening to either no music, slow, or fast tempo music. This study was interested in identifying whether music served as a distraction to participants. It was hypothesized that the control group, those who did not listen to music, would have better accuracy in completing tasks in both the slow and fast tempo groups. The second hypothesis was that the slow tempo group would have better accuracy than the fast tempo group in completing the tasks. The results were not significant.

34. Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in Homosexual and Heterosexual College Women's Relationships

Rachel Tripp (Sheila Seelau), Chatham University

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of intimate partner violence experienced and perpetrated by heterosexual, bisexual, and lesbian women (N = 166) in romantic relationships. Equal between-group prevalence was predicted as measured by the Revised Conflict Tactics scale. Reported prevalence of injury, psychological aggression, and assault were significantly higher in lesbian than other relationships. Male partners were expected to use more coercive and aggressive tactics, but women with female partners reported a higher prevalence of partner-perpetrated aggression, injury and assault. These women also self-reported significantly higher perpetration of assault and injury, and greater use of negotiation tactics.

35. The Effects That both Happy and Sad Word Pairs Have on Memory and Recall

Aaron Walters (Sandra Webster), Westminster College

The topic of this research is to show that memory recall is affected by specific emotional words when they are displayed. In order to further past research conducted on this topic, I will pair a list of happy words with a list of non-emotional words, and then pair a list of sad words with a list of non-emotional words and compare the recall percentage of the two lists. The participants in this study will be fellow Westminster College students in order to maintain a similar memory maturity state. After analyzing my research and past research, my conclusion is that my hypothesis, happiness in association with non-emotional words will trigger more efficient memory and recall when compared to sadness in association with non-emotional words, is proven and therefore my research successful.

36. Heterosexual Perspectives on Gay and Lesbian Rights

Matthew C. Wozniak, Dawn Bartha, & Catherine J. Massey (Catherine J. Massey), Slippery Rock University

In this study, 295 undergraduate students completed five questionnaires that included questions examining background information, religious fundamentalism, extrinsic and intrinsic religious beliefs, homophobia and beliefs of gay rights. Significant differences were found regarding heterosexual beliefs of gay rights and levels of homophobia, religious fundamentalism, intrinsic and extrinsic religion, and perceived causes of homosexuality. Implications of the study and suggestions for educational programs related to gay and lesbian issues are discussed.

37. Parents Involved in Their Child's Life? I'll Drink to That!

Julie Yoest (Stephen Paul), Robert Morris University

The purpose of this study was to discover whether alcohol consumption among college students is related to parent-student relationships. Data were collected through a survey administered to 33 college students. Variables included amount of alcohol consumed, parent-contact minutes per week, self-reported openness with parents, and academic year. The findings support the need for college campuses to be more involved in the drinking habits of resident students. In addition, the relationship between students who are emotionally closer to their parents and alcohol consumption was assessed. This study provides insight into the association between alcohol consumption patterns among college students and the parent-student relationships they enjoy in college.



Poster Session 2 (9:30-10:30)
Union MPR

38. The role of oxytocin in facilitating social behavior in rats with amygdala lesions

Alexandra M. Alfieri (Alan Gittis), Westminster College

This study uses a rat model to examine whether oxytocin could help rats with amygdala lesions recover from a social deficit. Rats received amygdala or sham lesions on postnatal day seven, and their social contact was assessed from post natal day 25 to 29. Using an ABAB design, pairs of rats with amygdala lesions and normal littermates received either a vehicle or oxytocin injection on alternating days. The study determined that social contact time was significantly reduced in the amygdala lesion group compared to control subjects. Furthermore, oxytocin significantly increased the amount of social contact time compared to trials without oxytocin administration in all subjects. This study determined that the social deficit induced by amygdala lesions can be countered with oxytocin.

39. Who Gets The Unreality Check? A Preliminary Investigation

Amanda Allen (Stephen Paul), Robert Morris University

The current study examined possible effects of romantically-themed television on self-reported relationship satisfaction among students. Four television pilot scripts were created: Two depicted romantically themed series, and two depicted dramatically themed series. Within each theme, one series was intended to represent an unrealistic or unlikely plot, while the other was intended to reflect a realistic plot. Each participant read a pilot and completed a survey measuring relationship satisfaction and their opinions about the series. Results showed that the reality manipulation was effective. However, despite this, effects on relationship satisfaction were minimal. These results were interpreted in terms of the possible influence of unrealistic depictions of romantic relationships on TV.

40. Examining the Relationships Between Prejudice, Personality, Religion, and Political Ideology

Brandon Balotti & Catherine J. Massey (Catherine J. Massey), Slippery Rock University

In this study, 100 participants completed questionnaires on personality, religious beliefs, political ideology and prejudicial attitudes. Researchers hypothesize that religious fundamentalism, self-righteousness, and conservative political ideology will be positively correlated with prejudicial attitudes. Also personality factors of agreeableness, openness to experience, and extraversion will be negatively correlated with prejudicial attitudes but neuroticism will be positively associated with prejudicial attitudes. The implications for pro-diversity educational programs will be discussed.

41. The Effects of the Use of Figurative Language in Advertisements on Purchase Intent

Brittany Bell (Aimee Knupsky), Allegheny College

Investigated whether use of simple and complex tropes in ads affects purchase intent. Fifty-two participants watched a video ad for a high involvement product (laptop) and a low involvement product (external hard drive). Ads contained either metaphors, hyperboles or no figurative language. It was hypothesized that consumer looking for high involvement product will be more positively influenced by figurative language than consumer looking for low involvement product. It was predicted that use of figurative language would have more positive influence on consumer than not having figurative language. It was proposed that the use of complex trope will affect those examining high involvement product; the use of simple trope will affect those examining the low involvement product.

42. Media Violence and its Effects on Aggression and Empathy

Chuck Breter, Natalie Avery, Ashton Barnes, & Lindsey Gregg (Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

In this study we investigated how media violence influences individuals' aggressive behavior and empathetic responses. Past research suggests that various media outlets such as music, television, and video games elicit aggression and can decrease empathy. Other studies showed that people can have an innate ability to mimic what they see and that media violence elicits aggression in the short and long term. Little research has been done on media violence and empathy. Our results showed that those who watched the empathy videos rated higher on the basic empathy scale. There was also a significant interaction for empathy between scripted and non-scripted videos. Therefore, one is more likely to be empathetic while being exposed to a non-scripted emotional video.

43. A combined rat model of Autism and Epilepsy: exploration of seizure vulnerability, astrocyte reactivity, and cerebrovascular changes

Melissa Bromley, Jessica DiPietro, Laura Bromley, & Molly Carter (Jeffrey Cross), Allegheny College

Autism, a developmental disorder characterized by deficits in social interactions, communication, and behavioral patterns, shows a 5-38% comorbidity with epilepsy, which is defined by two unprovoked seizures. Prenatal Valproic Acid exposure created an animal model of autism. Pilocarpine (160mg/kg) was used to induce temporal lobe epilepsy. The acute effects of status epilepticus on astrocytes, cerebral vasculature, and blood brain barrier permeability in control and VPA Sprague-Dawley rats were examined. Males showed increased vulnerability to pilocarpine, compared to females. Cerebral vasculature varied as a function of fluorescent label. More activated astrocytes were found in the amygdala than in the hippocampus. Distinct trends were observed as a function of pilocarpine exposure.

44. Forgiveness, Life Satisfaction, and Spirituality

Susannah S. Chapman (William Kelly), Robert Morris University

Forgiveness and spirituality have been previously correlated. Also, it has been theorized that forgiveness may relate to life satisfaction. It was predicted that if forgiveness and life satisfaction are related, the relationship exists largely through spirituality. Church members (N = 115) completed a forgiveness scale and measures of life satisfaction and religious commitment. A relationship was found between forgiveness and only religious commitment, not with life satisfaction. Religious commitment was significantly related to higher forgiveness and life satisfaction. It was concluded that church members with stronger spirituality have a higher capacity for forgiveness and life satisfaction. However, their forgiveness and life satisfaction do not appear to be dependent upon one another.

45. Ageism in Children's Books: Post-Millennium Analysis

Andrew Crawford, Nancy Gladfelter, Rebecca Hoyle, & Rebecca Jones (Diana R. Rice), Geneva College

This study is a replication of a 2001 analysis of early children's literature. 57 picture books were reviewed for commonalities in roles and depictions of grandparents. The research question addressed whether or not children's storybooks encourage ageist attitudes among children. Results indicate that grandparents are represented as a diverse group, as there are no overwhelming consistencies in their portrayal.

46. Exposure to Sexualized Media and Perceptions of Sexual Behavior*Rebecca Deist (Peggy Stubbs), Chatham University*

Children spend 6 hours and 32 minutes a day using different media (APA Task Force, 2007). Media images have become increasingly sexualized, which influence females' view of sexuality. This study examined the relationship between media exposure and women's perceptions of sexual behavior. Participants were given a self-constructed survey containing open-ended questions about images of the ideal girl, as well as the Brief Sexual Attitudes Scale. Results indicated frequent media consumption in middle school and high school and rated the media viewed as sexual. Descriptions of the ideal girl contained predominantly narrow views of beauty represented in the media. Finally, exposure to certain media venues was positively correlated with various subscales of the Brief Sexual Attitudes Scale.

47. Is there a relationship between being ill with the flu or knowing someone with H1N1 and coping with illness or preventative behaviors.*Linda Ellenbogen (Stephanie Valutis), Chatham University*

This study explores the relationship between how one copes with acute illness and illness preventative behaviors, and differences between those who have and have not recently had the flu, and those who do and do not know someone who has contracted H1N1. Measures include CHIP Scale (Endler, Parker, Summerfeldt, 1998), a self constructed Preventative Behaviors from Illness Scale and asking whether one has recently had the flu or known someone who has recently contracted H1N1. Results indicate significantly higher scores for instrumental coping in those who have recently had the flu. Results also indicate greater agreement to wearing a preventative mask in those who know someone who have recently contracted H1N1. Implications for the influence of illness on preventative behaviors is discussed.

48. Untitled*Brian Filler (Patricia Rutledge), Allegheny College*

The current study investigated goal contents and the motives behind those goals for career choice and how they correlated with overall happiness. The study was designed as a replication of a 2004 study, and analyzed a group of college alumni. Intrinsic (e.g., community outreach, personal fulfillment) and extrinsic (e.g., pay, prestige, and power) were measured for goal contents and autonomous versus controlled feelings were measured for motives. Data was obtained from alumni who attended a small, selective liberal arts college (N=79). Participants completed the Positive Affect Negative Affect Schedule, and the Satisfaction With Life Scale, which were combined to evaluate overall happiness; as well as 16 questions regarding personal career goals. Bivariate correlations w

49. Sex Differences in the Perception of Infidelity

Cortney Gallagher (Stephen Paul), Robert Morris University

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between gender and perceptions of infidelity among 77 college students. This study focused on two aspects of infidelity (physical versus emotional) and whether males and females defined unfaithful acts similarly. Additional issues explored included possible reasons why infidelity occurs in relationships and what to do when infidelity does occur. Previous research suggests that males and females have different views of infidelity. However, those findings were not supported in the present study. Possible reasons for this inconsistency were discussed.

50. Factors Predicting Second Grade Children's Decoding Skills

Kong Gao (Andrea Zevenbergen), SUNY at Fredonia

This study examined the relationships between second grade children's decoding skill and child temperament and elements of parent-child shared book reading. We predict a positive correlation between the proportion of expository text that the parent and the child have read together and the child's decoding skill. We also predict that child decoding skill will be positively correlated with parents' overall level of satisfaction in reading with the child and how often they read together. We also predict a positive correlation between the level of child persistence and decoding skill. Measures were given to assess child decoding, child temperament and typical elements of parent-child shared book reading. The results will be discussed.

51. Effect of Study Guides on Learning Pseudoword-word Associations

Brett Gatesman, Virrencia Kearse, Tiffany Randall, Eric Richardson, & Shelby Wride (Michael Skelly), Edinboro University

The effect of study guide type (word, image, word-image) on the ability to learn an item-pseudoword association was examined using a between groups design. Participants viewed 15 slides, where depending on the study condition participants were randomly assigned to, each slide contained either the word, image, or both the word and image of an item in tandem with the pseudoword pairing. After viewing the slides, participants completed a brief distracter task before recalling the item-pseudoword associations. Preliminary findings support the hypothesis in that participants in the word-image condition have better recall of the item-pseudoword associations than the word or image conditions.

52. Attitudes of Undergraduate Students toward People with Disabilities: Rational and Experiential Processing Styles

Jessica Goodell & Ashlee Feldman (Suthakaran Veerasamy), SUNY at Fredonia

Using Form O of the Attitudes toward Persons with Disabilities (Yuker & Block, 1986) and the Rational & Experiential Inventory (Pacini & Epstein, 1999), 163 participants were surveyed online. We hypothesized that students with a preference for an experiential processing style will have a more positive attitude towards people with disabilities because the experiential system is responsible for empathy and the ability to form relationships, with one system usually dominating. A significant correlation was found between a preference for an experiential processing style and a positive attitude towards people with disabilities, suggesting that students may need to be engaged experientially when educated about people with disabilities in order to empathize with them.

53. NFL Fan Attribution Patterns

Jared Gould, Daniel Schantz, & Nicole Tate (Bruce Klonsky), SUNY at Fredonia

The current research evaluates identification and attribution patterns of fans following their teams wins and losses. The researcher's recorded post game radio broadcasts that allow fans to speak about the game. With these recordings, we evaluate the reason(s) the caller gives for the win or loss of that team. We hypothesize that NFL fans will attribute wins to internal factors, and attribute losses to external factors.

54. Memory task performance in the presence of a therapy dog

Jennifer Grabski & Jonell Belcher (Nancy Gee), SUNY at Fredonia

This experiment examines the effect that the presence of a therapy dog has on preschool children's performance of a memory task. The performance data revealed a ceiling effect, indicating that the task was too easy for the children. The current experiment manipulates the number of distracters (1 versus 4) presented to the child at test in order to examine the impact of an increase in task complexity. The independent variable is whether the co-participant is a real dog, a stuffed dog, or a human. The dependent variables are accuracy and number of instructional prompts (task specific and general) given to the child to complete the task. Data collection is currently taking place and results have not yet been obtained.

55. Proximal or Distal Cues in Rats

Amy Hagen (Daniel Hitchcock), Geneva College

This experiment tested the use of proximal and distal cues, which are useful directional tools for everyday life. Proximal refers to closer cues, while distal indicates a marker that is further away. In this experiment, rats were trained to find food in a single quadrant of a dry open maze. After the rats were well-trained the maze was rotated 180° as a test of their spatial learning of where to find the food. If the rats used proximal cues within the maze, they would search in the original quadrant. If they used distal room cues, they would search for the food in the diagonal quadrant. As was hypothesized, based on Morris (1981), the subjects spent significantly more time searching in the diagonal quadrant suggesting that they used distal cues to navigate the maze.

56. Psycholinguistic Markers in Computer Mediated Communication: The Influences of Topic on the Expression of Sarcasm in CMC

Rachel Higgins (Aimee Knupsky), Allegheny College

The goal of this study was to examine the various linguistic markers used to convey sarcasm over Computer Mediated Communication. Thirty participants took part in the study, discussed a sarcasm and a non-sarcasm inducing prompt and either knew or did not know the study was examining sarcasm. Participants conversed with an anonymous partner over Online Instant Messenger and then filled out a post-test questionnaire. It was hypothesized that participants would use linguistic markers such as ellipsis, emoticons, and indicators of laughter to indicate they were being sarcastic. It was found that while there was no significant difference in which linguistic markers participants used more often than others, patterns did exist as to which strategies were employed to indicate sarcasm.

57. An Analysis of Fat Stigmatization in Movies

Kristine Huggins, Amanda Tuttle, Meagan DeVries, Amber Hotchkiss, & Tayler Longo (Diana R. Rice), Geneva College

The main purpose of our study was to find the different ways in which the media portrays men and women in terms of their weight. While our culture places more emphasis on women's weight more so than men, we will focus on both genders. Using a coding system based upon the work of Himes and Thompson (2007), we studied movies for the content in which they portray the "fat stigmatism." We chose 10 movies based upon several compiled lists from common movie websites (Amazon.com, imdb.com, Netflix.com). We looked at whether or not weight is addressed verbally or nonverbally, directly or indirectly, and positively or negatively. We hypothesized that weight is looked more as a negative than a positive response, that women are addressed more than men, it is more apparent directly and verbally.

58. Causes of Stigmatized Behaviors

Julie Knupfer (Guy Boysen), SUNY at Fredonia

Mental illnesses are often stigmatized, especially when they are perceived as controllable. However, research has shown that increasing belief in low-control, biological causes does always reduce stigma. Biological information may reduce blame but not reduce desire for social distance. To examine the effect of biological vs. free choice explanations of behaviors, college students (N= 113) read one of two fabricated news articles depicting either an invasive sexual behavior or an noninvasive eating behavior, as well as an explanation of the behavior as either caused by biological reasons or free choice. Participants rated their blaming and social distancing attitudes about the behavior. The results indicated that both blame and social distancing were significantly higher when participants believed the behaviors were caused by free choice rather than biology, and sexual behaviors led to more stigma than eating behaviors. The results suggest that both the behavior and its cause affect stigma.

59. College Students' Perceptions of Older Adults in Implicit and Explicit Contexts

Janet Kopusko & Carrie Rosengart (Carrie Rosengart), California University of Pennsylvania

People may not always be conscious of beliefs that they hold about others, and some populations are stereotyped more explicitly than others. In the current study, participants completed a questionnaire to assess ageism and an Implicit Association Test measuring preference for stimuli associated with young versus old faces. The results of the two assessments were correlated for each participant. There was no correlation between participants' implicit and explicit preferences, indicating that participants were not consciously aware of their biases. Implicit ageism levels that were moderately or strongly in favor of younger individuals were significantly higher than prior data indicating racism levels, supporting the idea that implicit ageism is relatively more prevalent in young adults.

60. The Effect of Background Color on Memory for Pictures

Alycia Krzykowski, Andrea Kulick, & Jonathan Atkinson (Luke Rosielle), Gannon University

We would like to examine whether participants are more likely to remember a dangerous or non-dangerous picture, and whether the color of the background has an effect on memory (e.g., Moller, Elliot & Maier, 2009). Participants were shown 15 images; 12 non-dangerous (e.g., baby, books) and 3 dangerous (e.g., snake, shark). The images were placed on red, yellow, or white backgrounds. Each image was shown to participants for four seconds each. The participants were then asked to write down as many images as they could. We are interested in whether participants are more likely to remember the images against the red background than those against the yellow or white backgrounds. We are also interested in whether the content of the image (dangerous versus not) has any effect on memory.

61. The Role of Environment Type on Memory

Stephanie Lohr, Emily Lyons, & Erica Wilwohl (Luke Rosielle), Gannon University

There is evidence that nature images (e.g., landscapes) have a positive impact on long term memory (Berto, 2005) but thus far the impact on working memory has not been examined. In the current research we were interested in whether nature or urban images (e.g., cityscapes) affect working memory recall. Likewise, we were also interested in whether sounds (natural vs. urban) affect working memory recall. We used a 3x3 design to determine if the combination of images (nature, urban, none) and sounds (natural, urban, none) effect the participants' memory. We presented 20 words for four seconds each from a list of abstract and concrete words and later tested participants' memory. We are interested in whether the type of sound and image has an impact on participants' memory of the words.

62. Factors that May Affect Visual Attention

Amanda McCracken, Melana Johnson, Jeff Sines, & Jamie Cacchione (Michael Skelly), Edinboro University

The present study investigated the effect of conversation (silent, in person, and cell phone) on the number of seconds needed to correctly detect a change in the flicker paradigm. Each participant viewed twenty 60 s movie clips in which an object or part of the scenery changed, and was measured on how fast they were able to detect the change. Depending on the condition, participants conversed with an experimenter over the phone, in person, or not at all while viewing the movies. All conversation was controlled, with a scripted statement/question read to each participant. Preliminary data shows that in person and cell phone conversation conditions take longer to detect changes than silent condition, and that cell phone condition takes longer than in person condition to detect changes.

63. The Protective Role of Attachment to God on Body Dissatisfaction

Nate Mizelle, Ashley Nolte, Darrius Pugh, & Sam Lyon (Kristin J. Homan), Grove City College

Many studies have shown that religion can be a protective factor for many harmful influences, including substance abuse, eating disorders, and body dissatisfaction. Correlational studies have shown that thin-ideal internalization predicts body dissatisfaction only in women with an insecure attachment to God. The purpose of this study was to experimentally test the relationship between attachment to God and body dissatisfaction after viewing thin-media images. College-aged women completed an attachment to God scale, and were then shown either plus-sized or thin models. Following the images, they were asked to evaluate their current body satisfaction. We expect the data to show that the women with a more secure attachment to God were not as affected by the thin-media images.

64. Belief in an afterlife: Who does and who doesn't?

Amber Niskach (Peggy Stubbs), Chatham University

The purpose of this research was first, to, explore beliefs about the afterlife; second, to explore the differences in death anxiety and religious influence, involvement and hope between people who believe compared to people who don't. Results suggested that people who believed in the afterlife were more involved, influenced and hopeful than those who did not. There were no differences between the groups in life satisfaction, either in the present or future or in death anxiety. Finally, participants expressed a range of opinions about their beliefs, or non beliefs in an afterlife. As found in previous research, belief was related to religious training; non-belief to lack of scientific proof.

65. The Effects of an Acting Intervention on Self-Confidence of College Students

Rebecca Payne (Patricia Rutledge), Allegheny College

This study examined the possibility of a correlation between acting intervention and self-confidence in college students, specifically between interactive and individual acting groups, as well as a control group. Past research found a link between self-confidence and acting. In 2010, 30 participants engaged in one of these treatments and then completed the Personal Evaluation Inventory, which measures self-confidence. Findings showed some marginal significance of the difference between experimental and control conditions. Limitations and recommendations for further research are also discussed.

66. Effects of Innuendo on Attitude Formation

Theresa Richir (Guy Boysen), SUNY at Fredonia

Previous research has established that people's self-reported attitudes about others can be affected by innuendo. Participants' task was to form an impression of a fictional character, Bob, by watching a videotaped description of him. Participants were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 conditions. In the negative condition participants heard that Bob had committed sexual assault. In the innuendo condition participants heard that Bob had not committed sexual assault. The neutral condition contained no information on sexual assault. Implicit attitudes were gathered using an Implicit Association Test. We hypothesized that subjects who participated in the innuendo condition would have a stronger negative implicit attitude than subjects who participated in the neutral condition.

67. How the Gender of a Child effects the Paternal Child Rearing Methods and Strictness

Andrea Santarelli (Sandra Webster, Westminster College)

The current research focused on the direct effects that child gender has on the types and amount of involvement a father displays. Prior research shows that fathers exhibit more instrumental roles with male children, and more emotional roles and protectiveness with female children. Participants were 20 male undergrads at Westminster College. Participants were assigned to one of two treatment groups, receiving either a hypothetical male or female child. They then completed a questionnaire which examined types and amounts of involvement the father would exhibit in the child's life. Results show that child gender plays the biggest role on a father's strictness, willingness to complete care giving tasks, and emotional involvement. Results give insight into gender biases present in parents.

68. A Forgetting Curve of Modern Nonsense Syllables

Elizabeth D. Smolka (Linda Veronie), Slippery Rock University

This study is a partial replication of Ebbinghaus' research on human memory using nonsense syllables demonstrating how much information people generally retain over time. This study modernized the original syllable list, omitting slang and abbreviations not present in Ebbinghaus' time. Of 1284 CVC syllables, 210 were chosen at random and placed into 20 syllable lists, the first list with one syllable, the second with two, and so on. Each list was memorized and the number of trials needed to memorize each was recorded. This process was repeated for time lengths of one hour, one day, and one week, creating data for a new forgetting curve. The results reflected Ebbinghaus' closely. Higher retention was found with shorter syllable lists than was found with longer syllable lists.

69. The Effect of Gustatory Cues on Word Recall

Daniel Temple, Michael Stewart, Alicia Carbonelli, & Victoria Weidner (Michael Skelly), Edinboro University

Previous studies report that participants given the same olfactory scent during learning and testing have performed better on simple memory tests. Olfactory scents are similar to gustatory cues in that they are both chemical senses. The present study investigated the effect of gustatory cues during study (mint, sour, control) on the recall scores during a test session. Participants were randomly assigned to one taste condition while studying a 15 item word list. All participants, however, consumed a mint while taking the recall test. Preliminary findings do not support the hypothesis in that there was no significant difference in recall performance across the three taste conditions.

70. The Effects of Prejudice on Split Second Decision Making

Ashley Vag (Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

The purpose of this study was to explore whether violent priming would have an effect on split second decision making. The participants included 60 male and female college students. Participants were randomly assigned to one of four violent priming groups: African American violence, Caucasian violence, natural violence and a neutral primer. Participants watched a priming video for three minutes then took part in a computer exercise where they had to make decisions to shoot or not shoot African American and Caucasian men that were holding weapons or ordinary objects. It is expected that the response time will be faster toward armed and unarmed African Americans compared to the reaction time toward armed and unarmed Caucasian men.

71. Borderline Personality Characteristics and the Five-Factor Model of Personality*Maria Wojtasik (William Kelly), Robert Morris University*

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is a complex and multidimensional disorder. Many of the symptoms of BPD appear to be extreme facets of normal personality. This study investigated BPD characteristics in a non-clinical sample as related to the Five-Factor Model of Personality, which includes the factors openness to experience, extraversion, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and neuroticism. University students completed the Big Five Inventory and the McLean Borderline Personality Disorder Screening Scale. Correlation and regression analyses were used to investigate if BPD is comprised of normal personality features, but at a more extreme level. The implications of the results are discussed.

72. Interhemispheric Processing in Episodic Memory of Lucid Dreams*Tina M. Yakimicki, Peter A. Brosenitsch, & Russell S. Graeff (Christopher L. Niebauer), Slippery Rock University*

Tulving (1994) proposed a neuropsychology model (HERA) of memory such that episodic/ explicit memories require interhemispheric integration, whereas semantic/ implicit memories are more unilaterally localized. Explicit autobiographical memories are associated with reference to time and a place that requires both hemispheres to interact. Christman and Popper (2001) found that ambidextrous individuals (i.e. mixed handers) are assumed to have a greater degree of interhemispheric interaction and are superior at episodic memory. The current work tested the hypothesis that the recall of a dream, in particular, a lucid dream would be a form of episodic memory and the prediction was that mixed handers would be at an advantage in recalling such dreams.

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Paper Sessions (10:45-11:45)

Session Chairs TBA

Session 1: Cognition/Perception

Union 205

73. The Role of Red in Facial Attraction*Amanda Ciurzynski, Monica Miller, Anne Skirtich, & Erin Wahl (Luke Rosielle), Gannon University*

Research has shown that female faces presented on red backgrounds are rated as more attractive than the same faces presented on another color (Elliot & Niesta, 2008). However, it is unclear whether the onset of the red effect is gradual or sudden. Further, it is also unclear whether the red effect applies to males as well. We used photographic images of ten male and ten female faces. These faces were placed on ten different backgrounds each. The background color gradually progressed from red to orange in increments of ten on the RGB scale (adjusting green). Participants rated each face on attractiveness and likeability. We found that men and women were both rated as more attractive on a red background and less attractive on an orange background. This onset was gradual, not categorical.

74. Body Locomotion as Regulatory Process

James Davis (Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

The purpose of this study is to test the role of body locomotion in the recruitment of control processes. Forward versus backward body locomotion constitutes a pure form of approach and avoidance behavior with high ecological validity. There is a link between stepping backward and aversive situations, and therefore it is expected that stepping backward will increase cognitive control relative to stepping forward. Thirty undergraduates were recruited to make a series of steps in each of the four directions. After completion of the steps they were given a cognitive task of the Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test. It is anticipated that students who take steps backwards before completing a difficult task will always do better compared to stepping forward or sideways.

75. Related Auditory Context Generates Faster Object Fixation Times in Free Visual Search

John R. Mahalchak, Julia A. Harris, & Aimee C. Knupsky (Aimee C. Knupsky), Allegheny College

Previous research has shown that visual context facilitates subsequent visual search. The present study proposed that auditory context would also reduce the variability of visual search patterns. On each trial, a related or unrelated sentence was auditorily presented followed by a picture. All pictures had a key object, defined as an object in the related sentence. To measure the variability in visual search patterns, the total time (in seconds) until the participant fixated on the key object was obtained for each trial. In addition, the proportion of fixations until the participant fixated on the key object was calculated. Results indicated that participants fixated faster on a key object following the presentation of a related auditory context compared to an unrelated context.

76. Turning a Blind Eye: The Effect of Object Salience on Change Blindness

Adam Olszewski (Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

Change blindness, the inability to detect changes to one's environment, is a well documented occurrence in both laboratory and real world settings. Even a change in persons has been shown to go undetected by naïve participants. The present study examined the effect of a salient object on the frequency of change blindness in a naturalistic setting. Participants were presented with a scene of a student behind a counter. This student was surreptitiously replaced with a different student who continued the interaction with the participants. In the experimental group, a bright green ribbon was worn by both experimenters as the salient object. It is expected that change blindness will occur for participants in the salient object group more often than in the control group.

77. Judging Cult Leader Status on Thin Slices of Vocal Behavior

Shelby Simmons (Melissa Surawski & Gerard Baron), Mercyhurst College

The study was on the perceived differences in the voices of cult leaders, and non-cult religious leaders. Research previously done proves that one can perceive many different characteristics based on brief observations of behavior. Participants were asked to listen to five seconds of vocal behavior and rate the voice on seven characteristics; each participant listened to all ten voices. It is expected that the cult leaders voices will be rated higher on a Likert-style scale. The implications of the hypothesis if it is supported would be that somehow cult leaders are better at public speaking, extraversion, calmness, dominance and transmitting the feeling of warmth.

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Session 2: Gender/Culture

Union 206

78. Attitudes toward the visually impaired: A pre/post study

Rachelle Born (Stephanie Vautis), Chatham University

A sample of 64 undergraduate students participated in a Pre/Post Test evaluating the effectiveness of a blindness sensitivity training. Participants were divided into two groups. One group (A) was blind-folded and shown different adaptive techniques for daily living skills and the other group (B) viewed educational video clips highlighting blind people with successful careers. The two instruments used to measure change in attitude, the Attitudes Toward Disabled Persons-O (ATDP-O; Yuker, Block, & Campbell, 1960) and a modified version of the Personal Attribute Inventory (PAI; Parish, Bryant, & Shirazi, 1976), were administered one week prior to the trainings and again immediately after the trainings. Results indicated that empathy decreased in Group A and increased in Group B.

79. Stigma Associated with Couples by Racial Composition and Age

Alyssa Cugini (Sherri Pataki), Westminster College

This study examined whether or not the stigma associated with interracial couples is influenced by their age. I hypothesized that undergraduate participants would evaluate interracial couples more negatively when they were in an older generation than when they were young. Participants were randomly assigned to a generation (same vs older) and race (same vs biracial) condition. Participants read the same transcript of a couple's discussion and evaluated each partner on a list of attributes. Consistent with predictions, the socioeconomic status of older women was perceived to be lower when they were in a biracial relationship in comparison to a same race relationship. Surprisingly, results also indicated that couples in an older generation were perceived more negatively regardless of race.

80. Use of Scripts in Lesbian Dating Relationships

Rachel R. Foltz (Jennifer L. Dyck), SUNY at Fredonia

Current script theories in lesbian dating are the friendship, romantic, and sexually explicit scripts. In the friendship script, two women begin a relationship as friends, in the romantic script a dating relationship quickly escalates to romantic involvement, and in the sexually explicit script the focus is on sexual activity rather than a relationship. Demographics and dating expectations were collected via on-line and paper surveys. Results supported the friendship and romantic scripts; however, little support was found for the sexually explicit script. Answers may indicate that lesbians prefer a longer courtship. This contradicts stereotypes of a rapid progression from friendship to dating to couple status, and may help redefine societal perceptions of lesbian relationships.

81. Perceptions of Unsolicited Contact via Text Messaging of Men and Women

Cassie Gennuso (Gerard Barron & Melissa Surawski), Mercyhurst College

Text messaging is a new, very popular means of contact. Cell phones have advanced significantly in recent years, and little research has been conducted on their use, and what constitutes stalking behavior. Forty- eight participants read five vignettes consisting of romantic partners breaking up, including content of text messaging after the break up. They then rated each vignette using a Likert-type scale on 8 adjectives. Based on the needy stereotype of women, and violent stereotype of men, it is expected that men who send larger numbers of text messages to women after a break up will be perceived as threatening, and women who send larger numbers of text messages to men will be perceived as needy.

82. Gender and Spatial Performance

Tiffany Mitchell & Luis Fernandez (Dawn Blasko), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

The effects of gender stereotyping have been well studied (Wraga et. al., 2006) and clearly demonstrated. However, what is less well known is why gender stereotyping affects some individuals more strongly than others and what factors or variables provide a measure of protection to those less strongly affected. We hypothesize that gamers, and especially female gamers, are less strongly affected by gender stereotyping of spatial abilities than individuals that do not game. We further hypothesize that this protection comes from the gamer's view that these are tasks similar to video games and thus that they have plenty of previous experience and practice. Previous research has already shown that gamers perform more accurately at spatial tasks than non-gamers (Fernandez, 2009).



Session 3: Personality/Health

Union 207

83. The Effect of Mood and Type of Transgression on Forgiveness*Leanna Greenberg & Rachel McMahon (Jack Croxton), SUNY at Fredonia*

Research has been done indicating that there is an effect of mood on altruism. Forgiveness has been described as an altruistic gift. Based on these facts the current research sought to demonstrate the effect of mood on forgiveness of two types of transgressions. Mood was manipulated first through a video presentation in experiment 1(happy/sad/no video) and through a role-playing exercise in experiment 2(happy/sad/angry). Level of transgression was either a minor or a serious offense. Forgiveness was measured with a 21-item questionnaire. The transgression manipulation had an unintended effect creating interesting results. Females, highly religious, and very non-religious Ss were the most forgiving. Exp1 was also conducted at St. Petersburg State University in Russia (data is forthcoming).

84. An Investigation of Masturbation and Coping Style*Ashley Leonard (William Kelly), Robert Morris University*

Previous research suggests that masturbation serves to reduce stress and has physiological benefits such as reducing blood pressure and inhibiting stress-related hormones. Given this, it seems reasonable that masturbation may also serve as a viable coping mechanism. To investigate masturbation as a possible coping strategy, university students completed a survey assessing their frequency of masturbation, coping style (cognitive, suppressive, and emotion-focused), stress level, and perceptions that masturbation was successful in reducing stress. Correlation and regression results and implications for the findings are discussed.

85. Factors Contributing to Flow as it Relates to Runner's Performance*Leanna Lubinski (Deanna Hamilton), Chatham University*

Flow is a concept that refers to total absorption in a task at hand; a state of mind where optimal experience is capable of occurring (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990). The purpose of this study was to investigate factors thought to contribute to the onset of flow in runners. Forty-seven female runners from a small liberal arts college were asked to complete a short packet of questionnaires. Initial analyses revealed significant correlations between experience of flow and several runner characteristics. The correlation between flow and physical self-efficacy was not significant. Greater understanding of athletes' experience of flow can provide assistance for coaches, counselors, and sport psychologists who help athletes improve their performance and enjoyment of sport.

86. Video Clips and Attitudes

Samuel Planck (Guy Boysen), SUNY at Fredonia

According to injunctification theory, terror management theory, the psychoanalytic concept of defense mechanisms, and Cognitive-Experiential Self Theory, messages which assert that a person lives in an inequitable society and/or contributes to this inequity elicits anger, anxiety, and fear. These negative emotions lead to the dismissal of the message and derogation of the messenger. These dynamics help perpetuate social inequity because it is necessary to recognize a problem before it can be addressed.

According to B. Fredrickson, positive emotions undo negative emotions and broaden thought-action repertoires. This study will use positive emotion inductions to determine if positive emotion can mitigate the anxiety and anger caused by learning

87. The Pleasure of Taking Risks: The Role of Sensation Seeking on Risky Behaviors and Risky Decisions

Amylyn G. Verrone (Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

Previous research has shown decision making is the ability to balance between reward and risk. This study investigates the role of sensation-seeking on risky behaviors and decisions made under risk. The 60 undergraduate participants completed Zuckerman’s Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS-V), a Personal Experience Questionnaire measuring risky behavior, and the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) which experimentally measures decisions made involving risk. Participants completed 100 trials, but only the last 50 trials were used. It is expected that participants with high sensation seeking scores will score higher on the Personal Experience Questionnaire, thus engaging in more risky behavior, and make more decisions based on risk during the Iowa Gambling Task.

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Session 4: Physiological/Emotion/Learning

ATS 103

88. The Effect of Relaxation and Motivational Speaking on Test Anxiety

Jessica Ashbaugh (Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

With the demanding world of today, anxiety is prevalent across many groups. One group that has a high rate of anxiety is college students, specifically in the area of testing. This has been referred to as test anxiety. Considering this, it was of interest to see if different interventions would be helpful in reducing test anxiety. Thirty undergraduate college students experienced one of three interventions; relaxation, motivational speaking and a combination of the prior two, to see if any could be correlated with the reduction of test anxiety. They also took the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-State version and a practice GRE Exam. It is hypothesized that a combination of relaxation and motivational speaking will have lower anxiety scores and higher GRE practice scores.

89. Pain Sensitivity and Injury Anxiety as Predictors of Athletic Ability/Performance

Hilary Newman, Karina-Mikalya Barcus, & Jack Taylor (Kirk M. Lunnen), Westminster College

This study examined how pain sensitivity and injury anxiety predicts athletic performance based on coaches' and players' perspectives along with statistical measures of athletic success. A cold pressor task was used to examine pain sensitivity and the Sports Injury Appraisal Scale (SIAS; Cassidy, 2006) was used to assess injury anxiety. Fifty-five division three collegiate athletes and eleven coaches participated in the study. It was predicted that athletes with higher pain sensitivity and injury anxiety would be rated as having lower athletic ability/performance. The present results supported these hypotheses. Athletes with higher pain sensitivity and injury anxiety had lower athletic ability/performance based on subjective and objective measures.

90. Lost in Translation in the Age of Communication

Allyson Roudybush (Gerard Barron), Mercyhurst College

The growth of communication via e-mail raises the issue of the relationship that exists between the intended emotion of the sender of an e-mail and the emotion perceived by the receiver of the sent e-mail. Participants were split into two groups and were asked to respond to four specific scenarios via e-mail and then choose the emotion that was conveyed, as well as to rate the strength of that emotion. It is anticipated that this research will show a low rate of agreement on which emotion was conveyed and an even lower rate of agreement pertaining to the strength of the emotion. If these hypotheses are supported, then it would lend further evidence to e-mail being an ineffective communication style.

91. The Effects of Viewing Sexual Images on Rape Myth Acceptance and the Role of Physiological Arousal

Nicole Vaisey (Gerard Barron & Melissa Surawski), Mercyhurst College

A number of studies have examined factors affecting rape myth acceptance (RMA). Many of these studies look at internal traits that affect RMA but, there have also been studies looking at external factors. This study examines the hypothesis that looking at sexually suggestive images will affect RMA. One group of participants viewed a slideshow containing sexually suggestive images. The other viewed images of everyday objects like animals and houses. Participants were then asked to read stories and answer questions that were used to indicate level of RMA. Physiological measures were used as a variable to see if participants with high levels of arousal also had high levels of RMA. It is expected that participants viewing sexually suggestive images will exhibit higher levels of RMA.

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Session 5: Social

ATS 132

92. Stereotyping in Vocal and Electronic Communication

Justin Donofrio, Ashley Nocera, & Stacy Gorney (Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Stereotypes are becoming an increasing part of social interaction throughout everyday forms of communication. Electronic communication, a form of socialization, is growing rapidly throughout the world and little research has been conducted on its overall effects. Thus, we investigated stereotypes using electronic communication and vocal communication to see if there was any significant difference. We used a computer-based survey and a verbal survey along with picture identification methods to elicit stereotypes in order to see where they are more prevalent in one condition or the other. We found that there is no significant difference between the two conditions, but female stereotypes were rated higher in strength than male stereotypes.

93. Parental Presence on Woman's Attitudes of Intimate Partner Violence

Tiemey Geraci & Thomas Hershberger (Thomas Hershberger), Chatham University

This study looked at both the father and mother's role in a child's life and the attitudes the child, as an adult, held about intimate partner violence. The purpose of this study was to examine how parental presence relates to women's attitudes of intimate partner violence. The participants in this study were asked to fill out a questionnaire that used demographic questions, the Parental Presence Questionnaire, and the Intimate Partner Violence Attribution Scale (IPVAS). This study found women's feelings about parents, parental involvement, and parental influence related both positively and negatively to the factors abuse, control, and violence of the IPVAS.

94. Forms of Social Exclusion and their Relationship to Empathy

Courtney Kelso (Mandy B. Medvin), Westminster College

Regulatory Focus Theory (Higgins, 1997) states that individuals who are ignored will feel dejected and motivated to change their social status, while individuals who are rejected will feel agitated and avoid social interaction. The present study examined the effect of being rejected versus being ignored on empathy and pro-social behavior in 45 college students using an on-line computer chat session. Participants were placed into one of three groups, rejected, ignored, or accepted, and pre and post agitation and dejection were measured. Afterwards participants read a scenario about a failed relationship. Following the scenario measures of empathy and pro-social behavior were evaluated. Findings suggest that females exhibited more pro-social behaviors than Males.

95. Attractiveness and Physical Markers of Disability

Nathalie Ocampo (Melissa Surawski & Gerard Baron), Mercyhurst College

Previous research has shown that a person's level of attractiveness influences how other's view him or her, that is, to say, the more attractive a person is, the better and more fulfilling life people assume they will have. In this study, participants served as raters and viewed 15 pictures of people with Down's syndrome, only 10 of which were used for the analysis. The pictures were divided in two groups attractive and unattractive. The participants rated the photographs on several qualities such as attractiveness, ability to make friends, get a job, having an intimate relationship, and several personality qualities. It is expected that the pictures in the more attractive group will have higher ratings than the pictures in the unattractive group.

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Session 6: Developmental**ATS 133****96. Second-Order Theory of Mind and its Influence on Child Lie Understanding**

Adam J. Baker (Mandy B. Medvin), Westminster College

The purpose of this study was to examine the role of second-order theory of mind reasoning in children's abilities to identify lies. Preschool, first grade, and third grade ages were asked to complete a false belief task assessing second-order theory of mind and a series of tasks evaluating identification, appropriateness, and internal evaluative judgments of lies among several distinct categories. Potential interactions between second-order theory of mind attainment, grade, lie identification, and participant judgments of the feelings of a story character were analyzed. Results indicated that age serves as a predictor for several lie-related behaviors, and that second-order theory of mind skills may be required before children express more complex emotions such as guilt.

97. Age-related Changes in Attitudes toward Children with Orthopedic Disabilities

Arienne L. Cauchie (Mandy B. Medvin), Westminster College

The Social-Cognitive Developmental Theory (Aboud, 1988) states that children's racial attitudes become more positive with age. The current study uses this theory to assess student's attitudes toward orthopedic disabilities. Thirty-six boys and girls participated in the study. They were administered an adjective assignment task in which positive and negative adjectives were assigned to three target groups (typical, wheelchair-bound, cast-bound), and a test of perceived similarity within and between target groups. No interaction was found between grade-level and attitude scores, or grade-level and perceived similarity scores. Across all grade-levels the wheelchair-bound children were perceived most positively, and as more dissimilar than the other two groups.

98. Dialogic Reading Intervention For Children With ADHD

Alesia Harris (Andrea Zevenbergen), SUNY at Fredonia

Studies reveal preschoolers’ gain in language and literacy from shared reading with caregivers. This project’s intent was to gauge the success of a reading program in facilitating early literacy skills in preschoolers with symptoms of ADHD. Participants were recruited through community agencies. Child behavior and language assessments were conducted. Training in shared reading was provided to parents. Child acquisition of specific vocabulary words was assessed after six weeks. The intervention model was evaluated in terms of implementation and feasibility of tasks for families to complete. Results indicated successful program characteristics and provided suggestions to increase longevity of outcomes if the program was continued on a larger scale within the community.

99. Developmental Differences in Mathematical Learning Aided by Embodiment through Gesture

Danielle J. Wilson, Janice E. Jerome, & Leyna Grove (Victoria Kazmerski), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

Math education is an important part of American education; however, American children seem to be falling short of their foreign peers. This study will investigate how gesture affects math performance. Participants will be exposed to pre- and post-testing with a math lesson in between containing one of three conditions: gesturing, no gesture, and partial gesture. It is anticipated that students in the gesturing condition will show the greatest improvement on performance.

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Session 7: Clinical/Applied

ATS 152

100. Destigmatizing Mental Health in Middle Schools

LaSheena Barnes (Dawn Blasko), Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

It is estimated that 1 out of every 5 children and adolescents in the United States suffers from mental health problems at any given time. Only about a third of those are receiving any help. There are many programs in place for the betterment of students in areas academic and otherwise, but not many focused on mental health. This served as inspiration to create a mental health program to promote awareness of mental health issues, teach students how to recognize signs and symptoms, teach them effective ways of reducing stress and give them information about who can provide help. This is a melding of psychology and civic engagement. The goals of this project were to assess the needs of the students (through research and evaluation), while promoting awareness and destigmatization.

101. Using a Book Club to Increase Reading Competencies in a Prison Setting*Joseph M. Fisher (Dani McKinney), SUNY at Fredonia*

Students in a pre-release education program participated in book clubs in order to increase reading and writing competencies. Students were separated into book clubs by reading level determined by standardized measures. Students chose books for discussion from a reading list. Reading and writing was assigned for each weekly session, and students were expected to have written assignments done prior to the weekly discussion meeting. Written assignments were graded and handed back with students being allowed to resubmit work until mastery. Books were discussed over a 1-month period. Students completed course evaluations rating their views of course content, written assignment instruction, and their own enjoyment of the process. Results are discussed in terms of self-determination theory.

102. Obsessive-Compulsive behaviors and Eating Disorder behaviors in men and women in a college population*Amanda R. Karl & Jennifer Sanftner (Jennifer Sanftner), Slippery Rock University*

The study's focus is to examine the relationship between disordered eating behaviors and obsessive-compulsive behaviors, and determine if there are differences among men and women. Materials were the OCIR, Obligatory Exercise Questionnaire, DEBQ, and SIBID-S. T-tests for restraint and body dissatisfaction were higher for women than for men, and for excessive exercise higher for men than for women. A Pearson Coefficient was used to see if stronger correlations existed between OC symptoms, body dissatisfaction and restraint for women, and for OC symptoms and excessive exercise for men. Variables were correlated for both women and men, but had stronger correlations for women on measures of body dissatisfaction and restraint, and stronger correlations for men on measures of excessive exercise.

103. Using Problem Based Learning in a Psych of Incarceration Course*Christopher M. Scott (Dani McKinney), SUNY at Fredonia*

Students in a Psychology of Incarceration course were asked to create a transitional facility in a county of Western New York State where none currently exists. The students used Problem Based Learning (PBL), a method of instruction where students work cooperatively in groups to develop solutions to real world problems, to develop their facility. Five student groups tackled issues relevant to successful reentry. Each group was required to designate potential sources of funding for each program and equipment need. Students presented their final project at a gathering of real community stakeholders in the county the fictional transitional facility would be built. Students completed project evaluations and peer reviews of their PBL experience.

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Session 8: General Topics

ATS 153

104. Lying Eyes: Detection of Deception Through Objective and Subjective Measures of Oculomotor Activity*Elisa Fazzolare (Kirk M. Lunnen), Westminster College*

Measures of lie detection have been shown to be prone to high rates of false positives and are unreliable. This study examined the effects of oculomotor activity as a possible indication of deception. Electrooculography impulses were recorded while participants answered crime relevant or crime neutral questions in a face to face interview. These questions were based off of the Guilty Knowledge Test. This was done to determine if individuals in the guilty condition would exhibit greater horizontal and vertical eye movements in response to crime relevant questions than individuals in the innocent condition. The study was also done to determine if individuals in the guilty condition will exhibit more incidents of gaze aversion as measured by a subjective rating in response to crime relevant questions than neutral questions. Results showed that guilty people were more likely to show increased horizontal eye movements on crime irrelevant questions than on crime relevant questions.

105. Does familiarity affect mutual social buffering in Sprague-Dawley rats under a novel environmental stressor?*Pete Ondish (Rodney Clark), Allegheny College*

Social buffering is a phenomenon through which the presence of a conspecific is able to mitigate stress responses to an aversive stimulus. Since familiarity is one of the most influential factors affecting how humans receive social buffering, it is relevant to study in rodents. On post-natal day (PND) 82, N=24 pair housed rats were subjected to a novel environmental stressor (elevated platform) either alone, mutually with a familiar conspecific, or mutually with an unfamiliar conspecific, then subjected immediately to an open field test. Results show that familiar and unfamiliar conspecifics equally mitigated crosses into the middle of the open field box, suggesting that under mutual environmental stressors, social buffering may not be differentially affected by partner familiarity.

106. Judging Cult Leader Status on Thin Slices of Vocal Behavior*Shelby Simmons (Melissa Surawski & Gerard Baron), Mercyhurst College*

The study was on the perceived differences in the voices of cult leaders, and non-cult religious leaders. Research previously done proves that one can perceive many different characteristics based on brief observations of behavior. Participants were asked to listen to five seconds of vocal behavior and rate the voice on seven characteristics; each participant listened to all ten voices. It is expected that the cult leaders voices will be rated higher on a Likert-style scale. The implications of the hypothesis if it is supported would be that somehow cult leaders are better at public speaking, extraversion, calmness, dominance and transmitting the feeling of warmth.

107. The Effects of Written Grammar on Face-to-face Communication and Impressions*Daniel Winston (Aimee Knupsky), Allegheny College*

Grammar's effects on both ratings of, and eye contact made when meeting, the author were studied. Participants were given writing prepared by the researcher to represent high or low grammar and rated the author. Participants met a confederate posing as the author and had a conversation. It was hypothesized that high grammar would cause higher ratings. This was supported for several traits. It was also hypothesized that high grammar would cause more eye contact in meeting the confederate. This was not supported. It was last hypothesized that ratings and eye contact by those given low grammar would increase after the conversation to match those given high grammar. This was supported for ratings but not for eye contact. Grammar affects impressions, but closer interaction can erase them.

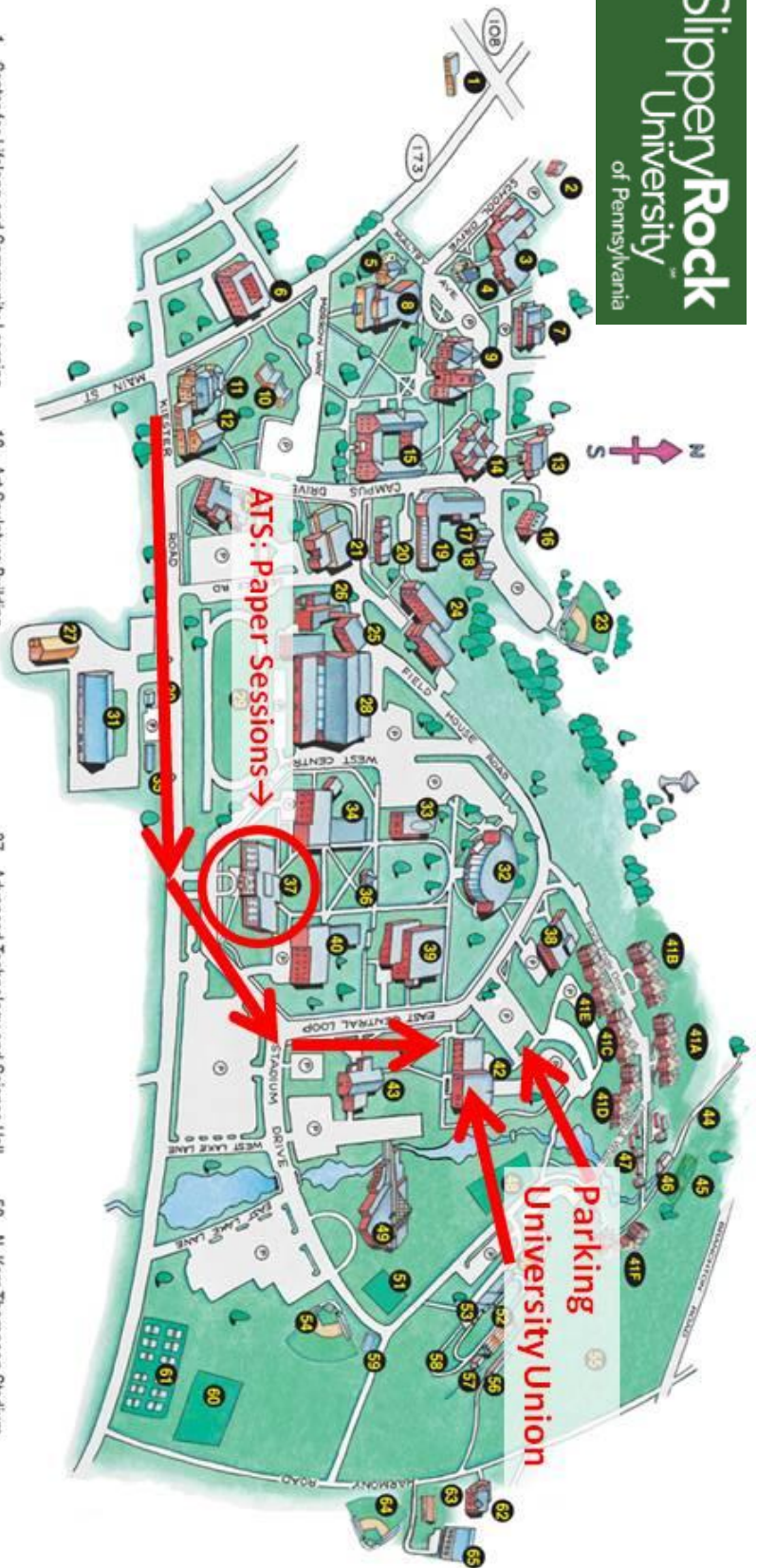
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7. Rock Catholic Center
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11. Pearl K. Stoner Instructional Complex (West Gym)
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28. Morrow Field House
29. Old Thompson Field
30. University Police
31. Stores Building 1
32. Vincent Science Hall
33. School of Physical Therapy Building
34. Spotts World Culture Building
35. Art Fibers Building
36. Gazebo
37. Advanced Technology and Science Hall
38. Boozel Dining Hall
39. Bailey Library
40. Eisenberg Classroom Building
41. Resident Suites*
 - A. Building A*
 - B. Building B*
 - C. Robert J. Watson Hall*
 - D. Building D*
 - E. Building E*
 - F. Building F*
42. University Union
43. Swope Music Hall
44. Kiefern Leadership Institute, Reach Program
45. Executive Leadership Course
46. Ski Lodge
47. ROCK Apartments
48. Jim Egli Soccer Field
49. Robert N. Mebersold Student Rec Center
50. N. Kerr Thompson Stadium
51. Blase Scarnati Band Field
52. Bob DiSpirito Field
53. Jerry Bejot Wright Training Facility
54. Jack Critchfield Park
55. Intramural Fields
56. Gail Rose Lodge
57. Women's Locker Room Facility
58. William Lennox Track
59. SRU Alumni Pavilion
60. Pat Zimmerman Hockey Field
61. Tennis Courts
62. Robert A. Macoskey Center for Sustainable Systems Education and Research
63. Women's Soccer/Softball Facility
64. Softball Field
65. Storm Harbor Equestrian Center

* Residence Hall