PROGRAM
Seventy-Eighth Annual Meeting

MIDWESTERN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

Palmer House Hilton
Chicago, Illinois

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday
May 4 - 6, 2006

Sessions begin
9:00 a.m.
Thursday, May 4
LOCATIONS OF MEETING ROOMS

All scheduled activities are in the Palmer House. Meeting rooms are located as follows:

Lobby: Empire Room

Third Floor: Private Dining Rooms 4-9; Salons 1-8, Crystal Room and Wabash Room

Fourth Floor: Upper Exhibit Hall

Fifth Floor: Private Dining Rooms 16, 17, & 18 (accessible by going up a half flight of stairs on the fourth floor near the stairs going down to the Upper Exhibit Hall.)

Sixth Floor: Monroe Room and Adams Room

Maps of Floors 3, 4, 5, and 6, showing the locations of the meeting rooms can be found on pages 8 and 9 of the program.
PROGRAM
SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING
2006
MIDWESTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Table of Contents

List of meeting rooms ........................................ Inside front cover
General Information ............................................. 2
Maps of meeting rooms ........................................ 8-9
MPA Program
    Thursday .................................................. 10
    Friday .................................................... 68
    Saturday ................................................ 153
CTUP Program ................................................... 198
APA Division 27 Program ....................................... 206
Psi Chi Program ................................................ 215
Exhibitors ....................................................... 257
MPA Local Representatives ................................... 260
Condensed Program .............................................. 267
Advertising Section ............................................. 282
Index of Participants .......................................... 286
Map of downtown Chicago ..................................... Inside back cover

FUTURE MEETINGS
May 3 - 5, 2007
May 1 - 3, 2008
April 30 - May 2, 2009
April 29 - May 1, 2010
GENERAL INFORMATION

PURPOSE

The primary function of the Midwestern Psychological Association is to conduct an annual meeting at which scientific papers and symposia may be presented. A declaration adopted by the Council in 1952 states:

“The professional problems of psychology are best handled at the national level by the national organization and at the local level by the state organization. The Midwestern Psychological Association will therefore retain its traditional function of encouraging psychology as a science rather than as a profession. This principle will continue to be reflected in the programming procedures and membership standards.”

MEMBERSHIP

Persons with a doctorate in psychology may join MPA by completing a membership application at the meeting, or by completing the membership application form found on the membership page at MPA’s web site at www.midwesternpsych.org. Dues are $30 for one year, with a special rate of $85 for three years in advance. Graduate students may join with an endorsement from a faculty member. Graduate student dues are $15 a year. MPA’s fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30. There is no geographic restriction on membership.

LOCATION AND PARKING

The Palmer House is located in downtown Chicago (“the Loop”) at 17 East Monroe, between State and Wabash (see map on the inside of the back cover of the program). The phone number is (312) 726-7500. One adjacent parking garage has a special rate for self-parking when the ticket is stamped by the Palmer House desk. At the Mid-Continental Plaza (55 E. Monroe, across Wabash from the Palmer House), the rate is $25.00 for 24 hours. Two-way valet parking also available there at a rate of $35.00 for 24 hours. Vans can be parked here if their height is 6’7” or less. Bigger vans can be parked in a surface lot at Van Buren & Wabash. None of these garages allows in/out privileges with the 24-hour rate. Rates are subject to change.
AIRPORT CONNECTIONS

Continental Airport Express offers daily shuttle service from O'Hare International Airport to downtown Chicago every 15 minutes from 6 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Fares:
1p - $25 (one way); $46 (round trip)
2pp - $18 each (one way); $34 each (round trip)
3pp or more - $14 each (one way); $27 each (round trip)

From Midway Airport departures are every 30 minutes beginning at 6:05 a.m. to 10:05 p.m. (6:05, 6:35, 7:05, 7:35, etc)

Fares:
1p - $20 (one way); $36 (round trip)
2pp - $14 each (one way); $26 each (round trip)
3pp or more - $12 each (one way); $22 each (round trip)

The CTA subway/EL trains and busses are also available and cost $2 per trip.
Taxi fare from O'Hare is about $40-$45.
Taxi fare from Midway is about $30-$35.
Other forms of transportation are also available.

ACCESS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The Palmer House is conveniently accessible for wheelchairs, and all floors can be reached by elevator. However, the main elevators do not stop at the Exhibit Halls or the Club Floor. Persons needing assistance can contact the Convention Manager, Steven A. Nida, who will attempt to arrange a volunteer to assist the member during the hours he or she will be attending. If the request comes early, there is every likelihood that such an arrangement will be possible.

INFORMATION & MESSAGES

The Palmer House phone number is: 312-726-7500. An information table near the registration area in the exhibit hall will provide information about restaurants, events, and places of interest in Chicago. Also near the registration area will be a message board to help registrants contact one another. We suggest that you check the board regularly.
REGISTRATION

There is no registration fee for MPA members whose dues are current. Badges will be available in the registration area for all members with current dues. Members whose dues are not up-to-date may pay dues at the meeting, but they should be aware that those dues will expire on June 30 of the current year.

Persons with doctorates in Psychology and graduate students may join MPA at the meeting. Graduate students will need their application endorsed by a faculty member. Undergraduates may not join MPA, but are very welcome to register and attend the meeting. For nonmembers, there is a registration fee of $40.00 ($15.00 for students, including undergraduates) at the meeting.

REGISTRATION:

Place: Upper Exhibition Hall-4th floor
Times: Thursday-8:00 am to 4:00 pm
       Friday-8:00 am to 3:00 pm
       Saturday-8:30 am to 11:30 am

EXHIBITS:

Place: Upper Exhibition Hall-4th floor
Times: Thursday-8:00 am to 5:00 pm
       Friday-8:00 am to 3:00 pm
       Saturday-8:30 am to 11:30 am

PLACEMENT

Location: Upper Exhibit Hall - 4th floor

The function of MPA’s Placement Service is to arrange for interviews at the site of the annual meeting between prospective employers and applicants for positions. Further details about advance placement can be found on MPA’s web page at www.midwesternpsych.org/placement.html. At the meeting, both applicants and employers may register for Placement during the hours listed below.

       Thursday-10:00 am to 4:00 pm
       Friday-9:00 am to 3:00 pm

Interviews between applicants and employers can be held in the above time periods and on Saturday morning from 9:00 am to 11:30 am.
Each applicant listing and each position listing is given a number, duplicated in quantity, and distributed in booklets according to the categories of academic, industrial, and clinical/counseling. (There is an extra charge for an applicant to be listed under more than one category.) Applicants can look through the position listings, and employers through the applicant listings, to identify likely prospects. They can then use the number system to contact each other and arrange for interviews, for which tables are provided. A single copy of an applicant’s vita may also be placed on file.

Applicants must register separately for the MPA meeting before using the Placement service. For nonmembers of MPA, this also requires a separate fee (see Registration). For employers, however, meeting registration is included in the registration for Placement. In addition, a given employer may list additional positions for a smaller fee. Fees for Placement registration are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Applicants</th>
<th>Employers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Preregistration for MPA members</td>
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<td>Preregistration for nonmembers</td>
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<td>On-site registration for all</td>
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<td>Each extra category</td>
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<td>Each extra position</td>
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Place: Upper Exhibition Hall-4th floor  
Times: Thursday-8:00 am to 4:00 pm  
Friday-8:00 am to 3:00 pm  
Saturday-8:30 am to 11:30 am

MPA OFFICERS

Galen Bodenhausen, Northwestern University, Past President  
Ralph Erber, DePaul University, President  
Kipling Williams, Purdue University, President-Elect  
Elaine Blakemore, Indiana University Purdue University Fort Wayne, Secretary-Treasurer (2004-2007)  
Donal Carlston, Purdue University, Council (2003-2006)  
Mary Kite, Ball State University, Council (2004-2007)  
Penny Visser, University of Chicago, Council (2005-2008)

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES COORDINATOR

Ralph Parsons, Carroll College, rparsons@carroll1.cc.edu
PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Program Moderator: David Uttal, Northwestern University

Michael Bardo, University of Kentucky (2004-2006)
Andrew Conway, Princeton University (2004-2006)
Lisa Finkelstein, Northern Illinois University (2005-2007)
Gary Greenberg, Wichita State University (2006-2008)
Catherine Haden, Loyola University, Chicago (2006-2008)
Rebecca Merritt, Purdue University (2003-2006)
Glenn Roisman, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign (2005-2007)
(2003-2005)
Penny Visser, University of Chicago (2004-2006)

CONVENTION MANAGER

The Convention Manager is in charge of general arrangements and policies for the meeting and for exhibits. Other matters are handled by the appropriate Local Arrangements Coordinators.

Steven A. Nida
Department of Psychology
The Citadel
171 Moultrie St.
Charleston, SC 29409
Phone: (843)953-5320
Fax: (843)953-6797
Email: steve.nida@citadel.edu

Following the 2006 meeting, the new convention manager will be

Phillip D. Finney
Department of Psychology
One University Plaza
Southeast Missouri State University
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701
Phone: (573) 651-2452
Fax: (573) 651-2176
Email: pfinney@semo.edu
LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COORDINATORS

Registration
Bernard L. Dugoni
National Opinion Research Center
University of Chicago
1155 E. 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
Phone: (773) 256-6193
Fax: (773) 753-7886
Email: dugoni@uchicago.edu

Placement
Bernard L. Dugoni
University of Chicago

Volunteers and Public Information
Joseph R. Ferrari
DePaul University
Phone: (773) 325-4244
Fax: (773) 325-7888
Email: jferrari@depaul.edu

MPA CONTACT INFORMATION

Judith Elaine Blakemore
MPA Secretary-Treasurer
Department of Psychology
Indiana University - Purdue University Fort Wayne
2101 East Coliseum Blvd.
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
Phone: (260) 481-6400
Fax: (260) 481-6972
Email: mpa@ipfw.edu
Website: www.midwesternpsych.org

The Secretary-Treasurer thanks Jacqueline Petersen and Karen Klinger for their assistance in preparing this program book.
MAPS OF MEETING ROOMS

THE PALMER HOUSE HILTON - THIRD FLOOR

THE PALMER HOUSE HILTON - FOURTH FLOOR

GRAND BALLROOM

STATE BALLROOM

UPPER EXHIBITION HALL
MAPS OF MEETING ROOMS

THE PALMER HOUSE HILTON - FIFTH FLOOR

THE PALMER HOUSE HILTON - SIXTH FLOOR

MONROE BALLROOM

ADAMS BALLROOM

PARLOR C
PARLOR B
PARLOR A
PARLOR D
PARLOR E
PARLOR F
PARLOR G
PARLOR H
PARLOR I
Symposium
Motivation Gains of Inferior Group Members

Thursday, 10:00 -12:00 noon  

NORBERT L. KERR, Michigan State University, and GUIDO HERTEL, 
University of Wuerzburg, Organizers

Social Indispensability or Social Comparison: On the Underlying 
Processes of the Köhler Motivation Gain Effect 
GUIDO HERTEL, University of Wuerzburg, GRIT NIEMEYER and 
ANDREA CLAUSS, University of Kiel

Indispensability Effects in a Sequential Task: Motivation Gains during 
Anonymous Cooperation on the Internet 
MARION WITTCHEN, DANIEL SCHLERETH, and GUIDO HERTEL, 
University of Wuerzburg, Germany

Task Demands and the Köhler Effect 
NORBERT KERR, LAWRENCE A. MESSÉ, ERNEST S. PARK, DONG- 
HEON SEOK, and ERIC SAMBOLEC, Michigan State University

Cross-Cultural Studies of Group Motivation Gains 
DONG-HEON SEOK and LAWRENCE A. MESSÉ, Michigan State 
University, DOUG-WOONG HAHN, Sungkyunkwan University, and 
NORBERT L. KERR, Michigan State University

Effect Sizes and Moderators of the Köhler Motivation Gain Effect: A 
Meta-Analytical Review 
BERNHARD WEBER and GUIDO HERTEL, University of Wuerzburg

Motivation Gains: Gut-Level Reactions 
KIPLING D. WILLIAMS, Purdue University
Stereotypes

Thursday, 10-12 noon  
Salon 1

LISA LOCKHART, University of the Incarnate Word, Moderator

10:00
Social Roles as a Determinate of Stereotype Content
ANNE M. KOENIG, Northwestern University; ALICE H. EAGLY, Northwestern University
a-koenig@northwestern.edu
Experiments manipulated the intergroup relations (status or cooperation) and roles of fictional groups, and participants rated the groups’ traits. When the intergroup information and the role information were inconsistent, the resulting stereotypes were more similar to the predictions based on roles than those based on intergroup relations, especially for status.

10:15
Effects of Dynamic Stereotypes on Present-Day Beliefs
AMANDA M. JOHNSTON, Miami University; AMANDA B. DIEKMAN, Miami University
johnstam@muohio.edu
This study examined the influence of mental images of women of the past or future on implicit and explicit gender stereotypes. Implicit gender stereotypes showed an assimilation effect; past imagery produced more stereotypic associations. Explicit ratings showed a contrast effect; future imagery reduced perceptions of present-day women as agentic.

10:30
Gender, Social Class and Employment Status as Determinants of Stereotype Content
SABIHA G. GUNGOR, University of Kansas; DIANE SUNAR, Istanbul Bilgi University; BILGE ATACA, Bogazici University
sggungor@ku.edu
Stereotypes of different gender subgroups were examined in a test of the Sterotype Content Model in Turkey. Groups differed in competence and warmth in ways that were largely consistent with the suggested four combinations of competence and warmth. Status predicted competence and both competition and status predicted lack of warmth.

10:45
The More You Know?: Information Affects Evaluations of Counterstereotypic Women
JENNIFER R. SPOOR, Purdue University; JENNIFER W. BRUCE, Purdue University; JANICE R. KELLY, Purdue University
spoorj@psych.purdue.edu
We gave participants irrelevant or no information about a masculine or feminine-dressed female target. The masculine-dressed target was rated more negatively when information was provided, especially among female participants. We discuss our results in terms of the double-bind and backlash that competent (but not warm) women face.

11:00
**Stereotypes as Justifications**
RUTH H. WARNER, University of Kansas; CHRIS CRANDALL, University of Kansas
rwarner@ku.edu
The Justification Suppression Model says that stereotypes function as justifications for prejudice. Affect toward two unfamiliar groups was manipulated using evaluative conditioning. Participants endorsed more positive stereotypes for the group paired with the positive prime and more negative stereotypes for the group paired with the negative prime.

11:15
**How Ambivalent is Ambivalent Sexism?**
JENNIFER ZIMMERMAN, DePaul University; P.J. HENRY, DePaul University
jzimmer3@depaul.edu
The present study suggests that while people can hold either hostile or benevolent sexist ideas about women, these two constructs may be more independent than previously thought based on “ambivalent sexism” research. Additionally, opposition to policies benefiting women may be driven predominately by hostile, rather than benevolent, versions of sexism.

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**Immunity and Health**

*Thursday, 10-12 noon*  
Salon 4  
JEFFREY RATLIFE-CRAIN, University of Minnesota, Morris, Moderator

10:00 Invited Talk  
**Neural-Immune Interactions: A Seasonal Perspective**  
BRIAN PRENDERGAST, University of Chicago  
Prendergast@uchicago.edu
Orientation of physiology and behavior in time is a major adaptation common to many organisms (including humans). Seasonal changes in the environment have guided the evolution of timekeeping mechanisms which regulate physiological and behavioral systems that are tightly linked to fitness, namely, reproduction and immune function. Understanding how organisms measure seasonal time and accomplish seasonal changes in the reproductive and immune systems represents a significant challenge to integrative biological psychology.
10:30  
**Psychological Factors in Parasympathetic Arousal among Smokers: Nesbitt’s Paradox Revisited**  
SEBASTION LONIGRO, Westminster College; KIRK M. LUNNEN, Westminster College  
lonigrst@westminster.edu  
Nesbitt (1973) first described the curious fact that smokers almost uniformly report feeling “relaxed” while smoking even though simultaneous physiological measurement reveals significant sympathetic activation. The present study revealed that access to smoking materials (in the form of sham smoking) enhances a parasympathetic response in smokers following a stressor task.

10:45  
**EOG and EEG Measures in OCD Following Disgusting Visual Stimuli**  
APRIL SOBIERALSKI, Westminster College; KIRK M. LUNNEN, Westminster College; DAVID EBERLE, Xavier University  
sobieram@westminster.edu  
The present investigation used electrooculography (EOG) and electroencephalography (EEG) to examine differences in ocular and frontotemporal activity in response to disgusting visual stimuli between OCD symptomatic and non-symptomatic individuals. The researchers found that OCD symptomatic and non-symptomatic participants had significantly different horizontal and vertical ocular and frontotemporal responses to the disgusting visual stimuli.

11:00  
**Hypertension and Oral Contraceptive Use as Moderators of Cortisol Concentrations**  
ANNELIESE SCHWARTZMILLER, Westminster College; KIRK M. LUNNEN, Westminster College  
schwara@westminster.edu  
Cortisol concentrations following a stressor task were collected for 40 females (1) with or without a familial history of HTN and (2) who use or don’t use oral contraceptives. Results suggest that oral contraceptive use may decrease the risk of HTN as a result of excessive cortisol concentrations.

11:15  
**Social Stress Exacerbates the Age-Dependent Loss of Immune Regulation in Mice**  
STEVEN G. KINSEY, Ohio State University; MICHAEL T. BAILEY, Ohio State University; JOHN F. SHERIDAN, Ohio State University; DAVID A. PADGETT, Ohio State University  
kinsey.39@osu.edu  
Both aging and psychological stress are associated with decreased effectiveness of immune responses. This study was designed to delineate whether there are
interactions between aging and social stress that exacerbate immune changes. The data revealed a significant interaction that resulted in elevated inflammatory cytokine expression and insensitivity to hormonal feedback.

Individual Differences

_Thursday, 10-12 noon_  
_Salon 5_

VERONICA DARK, Iowa State University, Moderator

**10:00 Invited Talk**

Age-Related Changes in Inhibitory Control of Eye Movements  
LAWRENCE GOTTLOB, University of Kentucky  
gottlob@uky.edu

Deficits in inhibition have been used to explain age-related changes in many cognitive tasks. Results from two experiments indicated that older adults were relatively impaired in inhibitory control of eye movements, but that many other functions were comparable across age groups.

**10:30**  
Fluid Intelligence and Pitch Discrimination  
TABITHA W. PAYNE, Kenyon College; LAUREN KELLY, Kenyon College  
paynet@kenyon.edu

This study examined the relationship between fluid intelligence (gF) and sensory processing. Individuals with high gF may be able to encode sensory information more quickly than lows. Participants were administered two difference threshold tasks, (250 ms vs. 1000 ms duration tones). Results indicated a significant negative correlation between gF and difference threshold with a 250 ms duration, but not the 1000 ms task. Findings are consistent with encoding speed hypothesis.

**10:45**  
Influence of Depression on the Inhibition of Irrelevant Information  
TUAN Q. TRAN, Kansas State University  
tuantq@ksu.edu

Past research suggests that deficient cognitive performance by depressed individuals is due to their inability to inhibit irrelevant information, leaving them susceptible to interference. This study found that depressed individuals with negative emotional state had difficulty inhibiting irrelevant information but were still able to maintain focus on relevant information.
11:00
The Role of Working-Memory Capacity in Object-Based Visual Search
BRADLEY J. POOLE, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; MICHAEL J. KANE, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
bjpoole@uncg.edu
In contrast to previous findings that working-memory capacity (WMC) is unrelated to traditionally measured visual search, here we report three experiments demonstrating WMC’s importance in object-based visual search. WMC predicts performance when the search task requires participants to repeatedly reconfigure and constrain the extent of visual attention amidst distractors.

11:15
Working Memory, Processing Speed, and Intelligence: An Eye Movement Analysis
THOMAS S. REDICK, Georgia Institute of Technology; RICHARD P. HEITZ, Georgia Institute of Technology; AIDA AGUILERA MARTINEZ, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid; RANDALL W. ENGLE, Georgia Institute of Technology
gtg458n@mail.gatech.edu
The current study examined the relationship between working memory capacity (WMC), processing speed (PS), and fluid intelligence (Gf) via computerized and paper-and-pencil tasks. Eyetracking data obtained during the computerized PS tasks provided unique insight regarding the relationship among these three constructs.

11:30
Metacognition and Memory Interference at Encoding
TINA M. MIYAKE, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; MICHAEL J. KANE, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
tmmiyake@uncc.edu
Maki (1999) suggested that people are conscious of memory interference, as reflected in metacognitive judgments. However, Maki’s participants made judgments of learning after recalling the material, leaving open the question of whether people sense interference at encoding. Here we show that participants detect interference at encoding, before any explicit retrieval.

11:45
The Influence of Working Memory Capacity on the Fan Effect
GABRIEL RADVANSKY, University of Notre Dame; DAVID E. COPELAND, University of Southern Mississippi
radvansky.1@nd.edu
Working memory capacity is theoretically related to long-term memory retrieval through the integration of information during learning, and the management of interference and inhibition during retrieval. Our results showed that working
memory capacity is related to information integration, and the management of interference, but not to inhibition.

**Political and Health Psychology**

*Thursday, 10-12 noon*  
Salon 8

VICTOR OTTATI, Loyola University Chicago, Moderator

**10:00**

**Understanding Political Tolerance After September 11: The Role of Fear, Anger, and Threat on Authoritarianism**

NICHOLAS P. ARAMOVICH, University of Illinois at Chicago; LINDA SKITKA, University of Illinois at Chicago  
naramo2@uic.edu

Two surveys administered immediately after and 4 months after September 11 measured anger, fear, authoritarianism, threat, and political tolerance. Results of mediational analyses question whether authoritarianism should be conceived as strictly a personality variable. Additionally, perceptions of personal threat, but not social threat, were related to authoritarianism and political tolerance.

**10:15**

**The Effect of Issue Involvement on Biased Attributions**

JAMIE S. HUGHES, Illinois State University; GLENN D. REEDER, Illinois State University; JOHN B. PRYOR, Illinois State University; JENNY L. JONES, Illinois State University  
jshughe@ilstu.edu

The effect of issue involvement on biased attributions of people with similar and dissimilar opinions was investigated by varying participants' level of issue involvement. Results indicated that participants in the high involvement condition were more likely to exhibit biased attributions of those with similar and dissimilar opinions.

**10:30**

**Value Relevance and Religiosity as Components of Ideologies About Abortion**

JOHN D. EDWARDS, Loyola University Chicago; LUKE FIEDOROWICZ, Loyola University Chicago; HIDEO SUZUKI, Loyola University Chicago  
jedward@luc.edu

The ideologies of people holding pro versus anti abortion attitudes were compared using both traditional linear model statistics and the recently developed non-linear classification tree Optimal Data Analysis. The two methods yielded complementary results specifying which value expectancies and components of religiosity do and do not distinguish opposing abortion ideologies.
10:45
Exclusion from Fairness Concerns in the Wake of Terror
CRAIG A. WENDORF, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point; MICHAEL T. PARKER, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point; JENNIFER L. SEEFEHLT, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point; JOSEPH A. KOSMALSKI, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point; YEE P. TEO, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point
mpark810@uwsp.edu
Participants rated the importance of various fairness issues after reading mock newspaper stories about terrorist acts. Analyses suggested that admission of guilt, loss of life, and foreign-born status of the perpetrator reduced procedural fairness concerns but not distributive fairness concerns. Implications for future studies of moral exclusion are discussed.

11:00
Political Orientation and Need for Closure in Political Perceptions
DANIEL R. STALDER, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
stalderd@uww.edu
I showed that the two subfactors of the need for closure trait differentially related to political variables including adherence to, persuasion to, and desire for consensus on political views, in some cases as a function of political orientation. I also investigated why conservatives may perceive greater media bias than liberals.

11:15
Heterosexual Identity Threat and Support for Same-Sex Civil Unions versus Marriages
JUSTIN J. LEHMILLER, Purdue University; MICHAEL T. SCHMITT, Simon Fraser University; ALLISON L. WALSH, Purdue University
justin@psych.purdue.edu
Participants read one of two laws recognizing same-sex partnerships, differing only in whether they referred to “civil unions” or “marriages.” The marriage law was weakly supported and seen as the most threatening to the rights of heterosexuals. This threat mediated the effect of relationship label on support for the law.

11:30
Selective Exposure in HIV Prevention
ALLISON N. EARL, University of Florida; DOLORES ALBARRACIN, University of Florida; MARTA R. DURANTINI, University of Florida; LAURA R. GLASMAN, Medical College of Wisconsin; JOANN B. GUNNOE, Florida Department of Health
allisone@ufl.edu
A field experiment with 350 clients examined factors that influence participation in HIV-prevention programs by investigating the relation between HIV-relevant
cognitive, motivational, and behavioral factors and selective exposure to HIV prevention materials. Results indicated that cognitive, motivational, and behavioral factors predict exposure to different types of interventions.

11:45
Alcohol Use and Sexual Risk Behavior among College Students
MARY E. RANDOLPH-FRYE, Medical College of Wisconsin; HECTOR TORRES, Medical College of Wisconsin; CHERYL GORE-FELTON, Stanford University School of Medicine; BRONWYN LLOYD, University of Virginia; ELIZABETH L. MCGARVEY, University of Virginia
mrandolp@mcw.edu
In a survey of sexually active college students, African-American women reported less positive expectancies for the effects of drinking alcohol, less use of alcohol, and fewer binging episodes than White female participants. African-American women’s risk for HIV was due to a higher number of sexual partners and STIs.

Learning and Psychopharmacology

Thursday, 10-12 noon PDR 4
RUSSELL MORGAN, Western Illinois University, Macomb, Moderator

10:00 Invited Talk
Transfer of Memory Retrieval Cues in Rats
DAVID C. RICCIO, Kent State University
driccio@kent.edu
Although transfer of control paradigms have a long history in learning, little attention has been given to transfer based on memory representations. Several phenomena (e.g., directed forgetting, retrograde amnesia) suggest that processing persists following learning. Evidence in rats that novel contexts paired with memory representations become retrieval cues is discussed.

10:30
Amnesia for Extinction: Evidence for Extinction as New Learning
JAMES F. BRIGGS, Kent State University; DAVID C. RICCIO, Kent State University
jbriggs@kent.edu
Two experiments with rats investigated amnesia for extinction. When hypothermia was administered immediately following extinction, the original response returned, indicating amnesia for extinction. Amnesia declined with longer extinction-to-hypothermia intervals. Memory for extinction could be recovered by reexposure to hypothermia.

10:45
Dopaminergic Modulation on Effort-Based Decision Making in Rats
This study determined if effort-based decision-making in rats is affected by manipulations at D1, D2, or D3 receptors. Using a T-maze effort-based decision-making paradigm, it was found that the blockade of D1 and D2 receptors reduces the likelihood that rats will work hard for moderately large rewards.

**11:00**

**Characterization of the Nicotine CS as a Function of Salience**

JENNIFER E. MURRAY, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; VERONICA C. BARRA, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; KIMBERLEE D. HORKY, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; RICK A. BEVINS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

jemurray@bigred.unl.edu

In rats, nicotine can serve as a conditional stimulus (CS) for access to sucrose. Manipulation of the dose of nicotine affected the rate of acquisition, magnitude of conditioned responding, and extinction. Nicotine generalization functions and the duration of the nicotine cueing effect also varied with training dose (salience) of nicotine.

**11:15**

**Nicotine Reinstates Methamphetamine-Seeking Behavior in Rats Previously Administered Nicotine.**

NICHOLE NEUGEBAUER, University of Kentucky; MICHAEL T. BARDO, University of Kentucky

nneug2@uky.edu

Previous research indicates a high co-occurrence between nicotine and psychostimulant use. The present study examined the effects of nicotine on methamphetamine self-administration and methamphetamine-seeking behavior in rats. Results indicate that repeated nicotine pretreatment does not alter methamphetamine self-administration. However, nicotine administration reinstates extinguished methamphetamine-seeking behavior in animals previously administered nicotine.

**11:30 Invited Talk**

**Equivalent Eight-Arm Radial Maze Memory in Humans and Rats: Is 7±2 a Natural Constant?**

ROBERT B. GLASSMAN, Lake Forest College

glassman@lakeforest.edu

Humans in radial mazes with 8 or more arms perform only as well as the small-brained lab rat. I’ll describe our methods and results, then briefly offer neural conjectures concerning cortical dynamics, and an idea about
combinatorics of serial-parallel conversions (e.g. STM<-->LTM) suggesting logical necessity for small working memory capacity.

**Assessment and Methodological Issues**

*Thursday, 10-12 noon, PDR 5*

MARTHA ZLOKOVICH, Southeast Missouri State University, Moderator

**10:00**

**A Meta-Analysis of Psychopathy and Antisocial Conduct: Relating the Hare PCL Measures to Recidivism and Institutional Infractions**

ANNE-MARIE LEISTICO, JAMIE DECOSTER, & RANDALL T. SALEKIN, University of Alabama; iseli001@bama.ua.edu

This meta-analysis integrated effect sizes from 100 studies to summarize the relation between Hare Psychopathy Checklists and antisocial conduct. Higher PCL scores were associated with increased antisocial conduct. Effect sizes were moderated by sample characteristics and assessment methods. We discuss a possible theoretical explanation for our findings.

**10:15**

**Simulations Showing That Continuous Measures of Psychopathy Outperform Dichotomized Measures**

JAMIE DECOSTER, University of Alabama; ANNE-MARIE LEISTICO, University of Alabama; MARCELLO GALLUCCI, University of Milano-Bicocca; RANDALL SALEKIN, University of Alabama; jamie@ua.edu

Continuous measures of psychopathy such as the Hare PCL are commonly used to create “psychopathic” and “not psychopathic” groups both in research and clinical practice. We present theoretical arguments and Monte Carlo simulations demonstrating that more valid results are obtained if these scales are used in their continuous form.

**10:30**

**Predicting Inpatient Violence: A Multi-Trait Assessment**

MICHAEL VITACCO, Mendota Mental Health Institute; JILL ROGSTAD, University of Wisconsin Madison; EMILY SAWERT, Mendota Mental Health Institute; vitacmj@dhfs.state.wi.us

Assessing for risk of inpatient violence is critical within forensic hospitals. The current study employed a multi-trait assessment with 100 patients found not guilty by reason of insanity. Results indicated that both psychopathy and active symptoms of psychosis were predictors of inpatient violence, while anger and impulsivity were not significant predictors.
10:45
Assessing Malingering in Pretrial Evaluations: A Comparison of Measures
MICHAEL VITACCO, Mendota Mental Health Institute; JASON E. GABEL, Federal Medical Center-Springfield Missouri; JANICE MUNIZZA, Mendota Mental Health Institute
vitacmj@dhfs.state.wi.us
Evaluating malingering is a key component of pretrial forensic evaluations. To improve the effectiveness of malingering evaluations, screens have been developed to improve clinician efficiency. The current study employs a known groups design to assess the efficacy of three screens in 86 consecutive pretrial evaluations. Recommendations for improving the screening of malingering will be discussed.

11:00
Revalidation of the Inventory of the Dimensions of Emerging Adulthood
MANFRED VAN DULMEN & ELIZABETH GONCY, Kent State University
mvandul@kent.edu
The purpose of the current study was to replicate the factor structure of the Inventory of the Dimensions of Emerging Adulthood (IDEA) in a sample of 545 college students, test factorial invariance by gender, and investigate the predictive validity of the IDEA as related to current and past antisocial behavior.

11:15
Causal Inference and Mediation: Cross-Sectional Biases of Longitudinal Processes
JONATHAN N. FRECCERI, & SCOTT E. MAXWELL, University of Notre Dame
jfreccer@nd.edu
Baron and Kenny (1986) provided methodological guidelines to researchers interested in testing mediational processes with cross-sectional data, but failed to address extensions to longitudinal designs. We show that even under ideal conditions, a cross-sectional analysis is insufficient to provide accurate estimates of partial mediational processes that are ultimately longitudinal.

Spatial Perception and Cognition
Thursday, 10-12 noon

10:00
Scale Errors Occur Outside of the Lab: Real-World Examples from Parents
ELIZABETH A. WARE, Northwestern University; JUDY DELOACHE, University of Virginia; DAVID UTTAL, Northwestern University
e-ware@northwestern.edu
Children occasionally make scale errors: they attempt to fit their bodies into miniature objects. We designed a web-based survey that asked parents if they had ever seen a scale error. Parents reported many examples of scale errors, demonstrating that these behaviors occur in the absence of any experimental manipulation.

10:15  
**Gesture’s Influence on the Integration of Spatial Information: Evidence from Children and Adults**  
AMANDA G. SCHAAL, Northwestern University; DAVID H. UTTAL, Northwestern University; SUSAN LEVINE, University of Chicago; SUSAN GOLDIN-MEADOW, University of Chicago  
a-schaal@northwestern.edu  
We manipulated gesture production in order to assess its influence on spatial integration. Encouraging 8-year-old children to move their hands during the description of a novel space improved their performance on a subsequent model construction task. Adults who were prevented from producing gestures showed impaired performance on the same model construction task.

10:30  
**“Look at Me!” Children’s Gesture in Forensic Interviews**  
SARA BROADERS, Northwestern University; KRISTIN MAY, Northwestern University; CARA SETTIPANI, Northwestern University  
s-broaders@northwestern.edu  
The study examines children’s gestures in mock forensic interviews about a musician’s classroom visit. We found that children ages 3-8 produce iconic gestures that convey information and details not found in speech, or that are gestured about before they are mentioned in speech. Clear implications exist for conducting and recording interviews.

10:45  
**Effects of Training or Experience on Spatial Ability: A Meta-Analysis**  
LOREN M. MARULIS, Northwestern University; CHRISTOPHER WARREN, Northwestern University; ALISON LEWIS, Northwestern University; NORA NEWCOMBE, Temple University; DAVID UTTAL, Northwestern University  
lmarulis@northwestern.edu  
Traditionally, spatial ability has been conceived as being fixed. More recently, researchers have demonstrated that it may be malleable. This meta-analysis examines whether spatial ability can be enhanced through training. We analyzed over 350 manipulations studying a variety of techniques, all producing approximately equal improvement (2/3 of a standard deviation).

11:00  
**Conceptual Effects on Spatial Referencing**
In spatial descriptions, speakers select salient reference objects from which to describe locations of targets, with salience typically defined by perceptual features. We show that the conceptual salience of an object influences its selection as a reference object, but such influence may be overridden by spatial term preferences.

11:15
Understanding Motion Verbs Involves Spatial Reference Frames
AARON ASHLEY, University of Notre Dame; LAURA A. CARLSON, University of Notre Dame
AAshley1@nd.edu
Research in spatial language has focused almost exclusively on the interpretation of spatial prepositions. However, verbs such as ascend and advance also convey spatial information. The current experiments demonstrate that reference frames (a representation used in processing projective spatial prepositions) are also used during the processing of motion verbs.

11:30
Human Activity Sequences Guide Perception
KHENA M. SWALLOW, Washington University, St. Louis; JEFFREY M. ZACKS, Washington University, St. Louis
kmswallo@artsci.wustl.edu
Two experiments examined the role of action sequences in the perception of human activity and their effect on the temporal allocation of attention. The data suggest that observers were able to learn sequences of human activity without awareness and that the effect of sequences on attention depended upon learning context.

Invited Address
General Action and Inaction Goals for Individuals and Communities: Social and Health Effects
DOLORES ALBARRACÍN, University of Florida
Thursday, 10:30 -12:00 noon
Invited Symposium
Developmental Psychopathology of Internalizing Disorders
Thursday, 12:30-2:30 Crystal Room

EMILY DURBIN, Northwestern University, Organizer and Moderator

Temperamental Origins of Cognitive Vulnerability to Depression
ELIZABETH HAYDEN, University of Western Ontario

Temperamental Risk for Depression: Associations with Family Relationship Factors and Parental Depression
EMILY DURBIN, Northwestern University

The NUCLA Youth Emotion Project: Associations among Personality, Chronic Life Stress and Lifetime Diagnoses at Initial Assessment
RICHARD ZINBARG, MICHELLE CRASKE, SUSAN MINEKE, JAMIE GRIFFITH, RAPHAEL ROSE, & AMANDA ULIASZEK, Northwestern University

Common and Specific Risk Factors for Emotional Disorders in Adolescents: Study Design and Time 1 Results on Neuroticism, Cognitive Styles, and Life Stress from the NUCLA Youth Emotion Project
SUSAN MINEKE, MICHELLE CRASKE, RICHARD ZINBARG, JAMIE GRIFFITH, RAPHAEL ROSE, & JON SUTTON, Northwestern University

Invited Address cosponsored by the American Psychological Association Science Directorate
On Parametric Continuities in the World of Binary Either Ors
ARIE W. KRUGLANSKI, University of Maryland
Thursday, 12:30-2:00 Wabash Parlor
RICHARD PETTY, Ohio State University, Moderator
Symposium
Perceiving Discrimination: Antecedents, Moderators, and Changing Perceptions of Discrimination
Thursday, 12:30-2:30  
Salon 8

MARY INMAN, Hope College, Organizer
TOM FORD, Western Michigan University, Moderator

Enlarging Caucasians’ Definitions of Racism: The Role of Explaining Racism, White Privilege, and Emotions
MARY INMAN, Hope College

The Effect of Self-Affirmation on Perceptions of Racism
TECETA THOMAS TORMALA, Indiana University

African Americans’ Lay Theories about the Detection of Prejudice and Non-Prejudice
MATTHEW WINSLOW, Eastern Kentucky University

Social Identity Consequences of Encountering Discrimination
MICHAEL SCHMITT, Simon Fraser University, JOLANDA JETTEN, University of Exeter, NYLA BRANSCOMBE, University of Kansas, & AVRIL MEWSE, University of Exeter

Emotional Consequences of Witnessing Ingroup Members Publicly Acknowledge and Minimize Discrimination: The Moderating Role of Ethnic Identification
NAO HAGIWARA & CHERYL KAISER, Michigan State University

It’s Only a Joke, Right? The Effect of Sexist Jokes on Perceived Normative Tolerance of Sexism, Personal Tolerance of Sexism and Willingness to Discriminate against Women
THOMAS FORD & CHRISTIE FITZGERALD, Western Michigan University

The Self
Thursday, 12:30-2:30  
Salon 1
PAUL ROSE, Southern Illinois University, Moderator

12:30
Lower Self-Complexity and Better Well-Being: The Moderating Role of Negative Life Occurrences
ALLEN R. MCCONNELL, Miami University; LAURA M. STRAIN, Miami University; CHRISTINA M. BROWN, Miami University
mcconnar@muohio.edu
Several studies find those lower in self-complexity report greater well-being. We propose that affective spillover among lower self-complex individuals coupled with experiencing mostly positive lives underlies this outcome. Indeed, we found that the relation between lower self-complexity and better well-being was especially strong among those reporting fewer negative life occurrences.

12:45
Effect of Self-Awareness among Insecure Self-Esteem Individuals
CLARA MICHELLE CHENG, Ohio State University; OLESYA GOVORUN, Ohio State University; TANYA L. CHARTRAND, Duke University
cheng.216@osu.edu
This research tested and found support for the notion that subtle self-awareness can serve as a threat to individuals with insecure self-esteem (defined as individuals who score high on explicit but low on implicit self-esteem measures), leading to negative affect.

1:00
Biased Information-Processing and Self-Esteem Accessibility
KENNETH G. DEMARREE, Ohio State University; RICHARD E. PETTY, Ohio State University
shoots-reinhard.1@osu.edu
The present research examines the accessibility of self-esteem as a predictor of information-processing biases. Undergraduates were more likely to interpret ambiguous information about themselves in a self-evaluation congruent manner to the extent that their self-views were highly accessible (as measured by RTs to the Rosenberg self-esteem scale).

1:15
Greater Self-Complexity and Poorer Well-Being: Relations Between Self-Concept Representation and Negative Personality Characteristics
LAURA M. STRAIN, Miami University; ALLEN R. MCCONNELL, Miami University; ROBERT J. RYDELL, University of California, Santa Barbara
strainlm@muohio.edu
Recent findings suggest that greater self-complexity, overall, may be detrimental. We examined the relations between self-complexity and the prevalence of personality characteristics with respect to predicting well-being (e.g., depression, illnesses, self-esteem). Individuals greater in self-complexity had poorer well-being and revealed less-favorable personality characteristics (i.e., low openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness).
1:30
How Does It Affect Me?: Valence-Dependent Self-Scrutiny Contributes to Self-Serving Judgments of Event Impact
RACHEL E. SMALLMAN, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; NEAL ROESE, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
rsmallm2@uiuc.edu
As an explanation of the self-serving nature of impact judgments, we hypothesized a pattern of valence-dependent self-scrutiny, in which positive event evaluations use both the event and personal attributes, whereas negative events use a heuristic. Using a task-facilitation paradigm, trait ascription response times were facilitated only by prior positive events.

1:45
Best Performances as Representative Performances for the Self
ELANOR F. WILLIAMS, Cornell University; THOMAS GILOVICH, Cornell University
efw7@cornell.edu
Research in our lab suggests that people self-enhance relative to their own self-professed “average” performance. We believe that not only do participants overweight their best performances when making self-assessments, but they view their best as representing or even defining who they are on certain traits, skills, and abilities.

2:00
The Influence of Social versus Temporal Comparison on Self-Evaluation
ETHAN ZELL, Ohio University; MARK ALICKE, Ohio University; MAGGIE REITZ, Ohio University; VANESSA SHRONTZ, Ohio University; ALISHA BYUS, Ohio University
ez654504@ohio.edu
People often utilize social (Festinger, 1954) and temporal (Albert, 1977) comparison standards to evaluate themselves. The current research explored the simultaneous impact of both types of information on self-evaluation. Overall, social comparison was more influential. The effect of temporal comparison on self-evaluation was greater for students with high relative standing.

2:15
Social Category Priming as Moderated by Temporal Self-Appraisal
JOSEPH F. CHANDLER, The University of Alabama; JAMIE DECOSTER, The University of Alabama
joseph.f.chandler@gmail.com
Two experiments were conducted to observe the interaction between Social Category Priming (SCP) and Temporal Self Appraisal (TSA). Participants expressed typical SCP effects except when primed with a positive category and then asked to evaluate category relevant positive statements. TSA moderates the effects of SCP.
Language

Thursday, 12:30-2:30  Salon 5
CYNDI MCDANIEL, Northern Kentucky University, Moderator

12:30  
The Role of Phonetic Features in Visual Word Recognition  
JENNIFER H. COANE, Washington University in Saint Louis; DAVID A. BALOTA, Washington University in Saint Louis  
jhcoane@artscl.wustl.edu  
Primes and targets that overlapped in different phonetic features (e.g., pad-bad vs gad-bad) were presented in a speeded naming task. Featural overlap produced a reliable effects, when assembly of the phonological code occurs online (as in non-words), supporting a sub-phonemic influence level of analysis.

12:45  
Visual and Auditory Priming in Children with Reading Disability  
REBECCA S. BETJEMANN, University of Colorado; JANICE M. KEENAN, University of Denver  
betjeman@colorado.edu  
Priming is an important component of reading that can affect ease of decoding and comprehension. We examined semantic, phonological/graphemic, and combined priming in children with reading disability (RD) in both visual and auditory lexical decision tasks. Children with RD appear to show a deficit in semantic priming in both modalities.

1:00  
What Do Eye-Movements Reveal about Struggling, Average, and Good Readers?  
CATHERINE BOHN, University of Minnesota; PANAYIOTA KENDEOU, University of Minnesota; PAUL VAN DEN BROEK, University of Minnesota; KRISTEN MCMASTER, University of Minnesota; DAVID RAPP, University of Minnesota  
kend0040@umn.edu  
This study focuses on investigating the comprehension processes of struggling, average, and good readers as they proceed through narrative and expository texts using eye-tracking. The findings showed that struggling readers’ difficulties are reflected primarily by their attempts to reprocess information by making more and longer look-backs in the texts.

1:15  
Nonword Priming in Spelling: Effects of Phonological Neighbors  
TAMI PATTERSON, Kent State University; JOCELYN R. FOLK, Kent State University  
tpatter4@kent.edu
We investigated neighborhood effects in nonword spelling in a lexical priming study. We found more target spellings were produced for nonwords having low summed frequency enemies but only weak effects of friends. Thus, lexical neighbors influence how nonwords are spelled. Implications for models of lexical/sublexical interaction in spelling are discussed.

1:30
**Evidence for a Linguistic Basis of Early Vocabulary Noun Predominance**
THOMAS B. PICCIN, Northwestern University
t-piccin@northwestern.edu
In the absence of linguistic information, adults and 7-year-olds identified more nouns than verbs when viewing Sesame Street video in which target words were replaced by beeps. When linguistic information was added, this noun-verb difference disappeared. This is the first developmental evidence of a linguistic basis for early vocabulary noun predominance.

1:45
**Position of Colored Letter in Single Letter Stroop Effects**
ALLEN H. WOLACH, Illinois Institute of Technology; MAUREEN A. MCHALE, Northwestern State University of Louisiana
wolach@iit.edu
One letter (first, third, fourth, or last) of each color word was printed in a color that did not match the name of the color word. Letters not printed in an inappropriate color were black. Time to identify print color decreased as the colored letter progressed from first to last.

2:00
**The Influence of Verb Usage on Preposition Placement**
APRIL FUGETT, University of Kansas; GREG B. SIMPSON, University of Kansas; MICHAEL J. CORTESE, College of Charleston
ghostbear79@yahoo.com
Three experiments distinguished between stative and eventive verbs in relation to two types of pied-piping (PP) and preposition stranding (PS). Observed differences tend to converge with other language studies. This suggests that the traditional view of PP might need revision and that prepositions and verbs may be interacting.

2:15
**A Parallel Distributed Processing Model of Unconscious Priming**
SCOTT DRURY, Luther College; MARK R. KLINGER, University of Alabama
drursc01@luther.edu
A parallel distributed processing model of unconscious priming simulated the influence of prime-based activation over responses in live reaction-time and response-window experiments. Support was given for the prime holding greater
influence over responses in under the response window and that longer prime durations increase this influence.

**Happiness, Well-Being, and Self-Esteem**

*Thursday, 12:30-2:30*  
MARY VANDENDORPE, Lewis University, Moderator

12:30 Invited Talk  
**The Science of Happiness**  
DON LUCAS, Northwest Vista College  
dlucas@accd.edu

What is happiness? How do humans gain happiness? The advent of the positive psychology movement has allowed scientists to legitimately examine these two questions. The present paper reviews the extant research literature on happiness and proposes a theory of human positive emotion that distinguishes pleasure from happiness from contentment.

1:00  
**The Therapeutic Road to The Good Life: A Qualitative Investigation**  
JONATHAN M. ADLER, Northwestern University; DAN P. MCADAMS, Northwestern University  
jadler@northwestern.edu

Focusing on individuals high in well-being and ego development (“the Good Life”), this study represents a qualitative investigation which provides a client-centered perspective on optimal conceptions of mental illness and healing. As such, it serves as the foundation for a rich, theoretically grounded classification of narrative reconstructions of psychotherapy.

1:15  
**The Generative Lesbian: How Internalized Homonegativity Blocks the Ego**  
ED DE ST. AUBIN, KIM SKERVEN, TIFFANY BRANTLEY, & MICHELLE SCHOENLEBER, Marquette University  
Ed.destaubin@marquette.edu

A sample of 218 lesbians was divided according to levels of internalized homonegativity, into OCCLUDERS (internalizers of heterosexist stereotypes) and TRANSCENDERS (non-internalizers of heterosexist stereotypes). Occluders scored significantly lower on generativity. Further, the lesbians in our sample did not follow the ego development path proposed by Erikson, and supported by empirical investigation of non-lesbian samples.

1:30  
**Forgiveness and Health in Nondrinkers, Problem Drinkers, and Heavy Drinkers**
LOREN TOUSSAINT, Luther College; JON WEBB, East Tennessee State University
touslo01@luther.edu
This study investigates associations between forgiveness and mental and physical health in nondrinkers, problem drinkers, and heavy drinkers. Multiple forms of forgiveness were assessed and show positive associations with health. Associations are most prevalent for nondrinkers, but associations are specific to select types of forgiveness for problem drinkers and heavy drinkers.

1:45
Child Maltreatment and Later Revictimization: The Importance of Core Relational Schemas
MARGARET WRIGHT, Miami University - Oxford; VICTORIA WYSEL, Miami University; EMILY CRAWFORD, Miami University
wrightmo@muohio.edu
This study compared parental and romantic partner interpersonal schemas among participants who had no history of emotional or physical abuse, childhood abuse only, and both childhood and adult abuse. Participants who were revictimized expected more controlling, hostile, distant, and unfriendly responses from parents and generalized these expectations to their romantic partners.

2:00
The Role of Interpersonal Problems in Treatment-Seeking Behaviors
SARA E. LITTLE, & STEPHEN SAUNDERS, Marquette University
sara.little@marquette.edu
This study investigated the role of interpersonal problems in the process of seeking therapy. Two types of interpersonal problems, Detached and Self-Effacing, were generally associated with greater difficulty and time spent in treatment-seeking steps. Also, earlier stages were the most difficult and time-intensive across interpersonal problem categories.

2:15
Self-Esteem In Schizophrenia: A 10-Year Multi-Followup Study
ROBERT B. BEEDLE, Creighton University; MARTIN HARROW, University of Illinois at Chicago; BOB FAULL, University of Illinois at Chicago
robertbeedle@creighton.edu
To study hypotheses about the importance of self-esteem in schizophrenia, 174 patients were followed up 4 times over 10 years, assessing personality variables and major psychopathology. The results did not support theories about the importance of self-esteem in schizophrenia, but indicated a strong relationship between self esteem and overall outcome.
Psychobiology and Psychopharmacology

Thursday, 12:30-2:15
DAREN H. KAISER, Indiana-Purdue University Fort Wayne, Moderator

12:30 Invited Talk
When Motivation Goes Awry: Sugar, Alcohol and Diet
JOSEPHINE F. WILSON, Wittenberg University
jwilson@wittenberg.edu

The role of sugar and alcohol as foods will be discussed. Sugar in the diet produces a breakdown in homeostasis that contributes to anorexia in growing and pregnant rats and to overeating in human children and adults. The intake of alcohol is also affected by the presence of sugar in the diet.

1:00 Nicotinamide Treatment Reduces Behavioral Impairments and Provides Cortical Protection Following Fluid Percussion Injury in the Rat
MICHAEL R. HOANE, Southern Illinois University
mhoane@siu.edu

This study compared the administration of either 500 or 50 mg/kg doses of nicotinamide following fluid percussion injury. The results showed that both doses significantly improved, and on some tests prevented, the injury-induced behavioral deficits and reduced cortical volume loss. Thus nicotinamide has substantial preclinical efficacy for TBI.

1:15 Bupropion Shares Cueing Properties with an Appetitively Trained Nicotine CS
JAMIE L. WILKINSON, & RICK A. BEVINS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
wilkinsonjamie@hotmail.com

The current research explored the ability of bupropion (Zyban) to substitute for an appetitively trained nicotine conditioned stimulus. Bupropion (20 mg/kg) substituted for the nicotine cue. Decreasing the dose of nicotine produced a dose-dependent decrease in conditioned responding that was not affected by pretreatment with non-substituting doses of bupropion.

1:30 Methylphenidate Enhances the Discriminative Stimulus and Reinforcing Effects of Nicotine
THOMAS E. WOOTERS, NICHOLE M. NEUGEBAUER, & MICHAEL T. BARDO, University of Kentucky
tom.wooters@uky.edu

In the present experiments, methylphenidate (1.25-10 mg/kg) increased rates of responding maintained by nicotine (0.03 mg/kg/infusion) and decreased rates of sucrose-maintained responding. Methylphenidate (.63-10 mg/kg) also
substituted for nicotine’s discriminative stimulus effects. Together, these results suggest methylphenidate treatment may exacerbate the risk for nicotine dependence.

1:45 Invited Talk
Differential Effects of Inactivation of the Central Nucleus of the Amygdala in High and Low Responder Rats
MARY E. CAIN, Kansas State University
mecain@ksu.edu
Individual differences in response to novelty predict psychostimulant use. High responder rats self-administer greater amounts of amphetamine at low unit doses and have greater amphetamine-induced locomotor activity than low responder rats. This talk will examine if the central nucleus of the amygdala contributes to this differential response to amphetamine.

Recall and Recognition

Thursday, 12:30-2:30  PDR 6
MATTHEW KELLY, Lake Forest College, Moderator

12:30 Invited Talk
How Complicated Is Retrieval Monitoring?
DAVID A. GALLO, University of Chicago
dgallo@uchicago.edu
I will review data from several experiments using the criterial recollection task, which was designed to investigate why false recognition of novel events is lower when memories are more distinctive. Do we need a metacognitive monitoring process to explain this effect, or is enhanced discrimination at retrieval a sufficient explanation?

1:00
Vocalization and List-Strength Effects in Recognition Memory
ROBERT L. GREENE, Case Western Reserve University
rlg2@po.cwru.edu
A list-strength effect is obtained when the probability of remembering one item is affected by the strength of others. Previous studies (manipulating strength through repetition or duration) found no effect. Experiments are reported manipulating strength by vocalization, with items read aloud or silently. List-strength effects were found.

1:15
Effects of Orthographic Neighborhood Size in Recognition Memory
GINA A. GLANC, & ROBERT L. GREENE, Case Western Reserve University
gag5@cwru.edu
In a standard recognition memory task, low frequency words typically show a higher hit rate and lower false alarm rate than those of higher frequency (a “mirror” effect). Evidence is provided suggesting that this Word Frequency Effect may, in fact, be governed by orthographic neighborhood size.

1:30
On the $\sqrt{2}$ Assumption in Comparing Yes-No and 2AFC d'-values
MOSES M. LANGLEY & ANNE M. CLEARY, Iowa State University
mlangley@iastate.edu
D' was compared between YN and 2AFC tasks in the recognition without identification paradigm. It was observed that the $\sqrt{2}$ assumption of signal detection theory was not necessary for comparisons between tasks for pictures that were identified at encoding or for pictures not identified at encoding.

1:45
The Influence of Semantic Representations on Spoken Word Recognition
JONNA L. ARMBRUSTER, & MICHAEL S. VITEVITCH, University of Kansas
jonnaarmbruster@yahoo.com
The influence of activating multiple semantic representations on general on-line processing and spoken word recognition was examined using a semantic categorization task and a lexical decision task. The results suggest a facilitative effect of semantic neighbors on on-line processing and spoken word recognition.

Psi Chi Distinguished Speaker

A Meta-Cognitive Approach to Implicit and Explicit Attitudes
RICHARD PETTY, Ohio State University

Thursday, 2:45-4:00 Wabash Parlor
SCOTT W. VANDERSTOEP, Hope College, Moderator
APA Academic Career Workshop
Entering the Academic Marketplace:
Advice from Experts

Thursday, 3:00-5:00  Salon 2

Welcome
CLARE PORAC, APA Science Directorate, and Pennsylvania State University, Chair

What is the right academic job, and what does it take to land it? The panelists will discuss their experiences, and answer five “burning questions,” with plenty of time for discussion.

Panelists:
WILLIAM HORTON, Northwestern University
MARY JOHANNESEN-SCHMIDT, Oakton Community College
DANIEL MILLER, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne
GLENN ROISMAN, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign
KIPLING WILLIAMS, Purdue University, West Lafayette

Invited Symposium
Initial Romantic Attraction: Four Novel Perspectives
Thursday, 3:00-5:00  Crystal Room
ELI J. FINKEL, Northwestern University, Organizer and Moderator

Strategic Pluralism and Human Mating: Patterned Changes in Women’s Mate Preferences across the Ovulatory Cycle
JEFFRY A. SIMPSON, University of Minnesota

In the Beginning: Romantic Infatuation, Attachment Anxiety, and Early Relationship Development
ELI J. FINKEL & PAUL W. EASTWICK, Northwestern University

Westermarck, Freud, and the Incest Taboo: Are People Sexually Attracted to, or Repulsed by, Individuals who Resemble Kin?
R. CHRIS FRALEY, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana & MICHAEL J. MARKS, University of Illinois at Chicago

Insecure Attachment and Relationship Formation: Fatal Attractions or Fatal Perceptions?
EVA C. KLOHNEN, University of Iowa

35
Symposium
Comparative Psychology in the Midwest:
Cognition and Beyond
Thursday, 3:00-5:00 Salon 4

GARY GREENBERG, Wichita State University, Moderator

Comparative Psychology in the Post-Genomic, Post-Neuroscience Era
TY PARTRIDGE, Wayne State University

Causation and Association: Parallels Between Human and Animal Cognition
EDWARD A. WASSERMAN & LEYRE CASTRO, University of Iowa

Instructional Ambiguity in Timing by Animals: Artifacts, Categorization, and When Time ‘Flies’
THOMAS R. ZENTALL, University of Kentucky

Directions for an Extreme Makeover of a Chimpanzee: It’s the Enculturation, Stupid.
SARAH T. BOYSEN, Ohio State University

Evolutionary Psychology, Nativism, and Creationism
MARK S. BLUMBERG, University of Iowa

Attitudes
Thursday, 3:00-5:00 Salon 1

ZAKARY TORMALA, Indiana University, Moderator

3:00 Invited Talk
When are Attitudes Held with Certainty? Understanding and Mapping the Antecedents of Attitude Certainty
DEREK D. RUCKER, Northwestern University
d-rucker@kellogg.northwestern.edu

Certainty or its antithesis, uncertainty, is a driving force behind human behavior. Within the domain of persuasion, one aspect of certainty that has become of increasing interest to researchers is attitude certainty. In this talk I highlight consequences and examine antecedents of attitude certainty.

3:30
Theories of Resistance and Attitude Certainty
ROBERT J. RYDELL, University of California, Santa Barbara; KURT HUGENBERG, Miami University; ALLEN R. MCCONNELL, Miami University
rydell@psych.ucsb.edu
This work extends research showing that resisting persuasion has hidden effects on the structural components of attitudes; namely, attitude certainty. Our work shows that, along with perceptions of the strength of argument resisted, people’s theories about resistance play a meaningful role in understanding how metacognitions affect judgments and behaviors.

3:45
The Effects of Perceived Attitude Basis on Attitude Strength
VICTORIA L. DESENSI, Indiana University; ZAKARY L. TORMALA, Indiana University
vdesensi@indiana.edu
Several studies explored people’s perceptions of the processes by which they formed their attitudes. When elaboration was high, people had weaker attitudes when they perceived that their attitudes had been shaped by cue-based, rather than message-based, factors. When elaboration was low, this effect was significantly reversed.

4:00
Negativity Biases in Attitude Formation and Emotional Disorders
NATALIE SHOOK, Ohio State University; RUSSELL H. FAZIO, Ohio State University
shook.20@osu.edu
The relation between negativity biases in attitude formation and emotional disorders was explored. Participants formed attitudes toward novel positive and negative stimuli and later completed several depression and anxiety related scales. Participants who exhibited negativity biases in attitude formation also tended to display more vulnerability to depression and anxiety.

4:15
The Effects of Attitude Strength on Minority Influence in Groups
JAY K. WOOD, Queen’s University; LEANDRE R. FABRIGAR, Queen’s University; LAURA D. HEWETT, Queen’s University; DUANE T. WEGENER, Purdue University
woodjk@hotmail.com
This research examines how pre-discussion attitudes may moderate the ability of a numerical minority in a group to sway the opinion of the majority. Results indicate that when minority members’ pre-discussion attitudes are based on greater elaboration than those of majority members, minorities can often resist the influence of majorities.
4:30
**Strongly-Handed Individuals are Less Gullible: Interhemispheric Interaction and Belief Updating**
STEPHEN D. CHRISTMAN, University of Toledo; BRADLEY R. HENNING, University of Toledo; RUTH E. PROPPER, Merrimack College
stephen.christman@utoledo.edu
Mixed-handedness is associated with an increased tendency to update beliefs. The current study looked at handedness differences in the “Barnum Effect”, in which participants are provided with bogus personality feedback. Consistent with the hypothesis, mixed-handers were more gullible, showing an increased tendency to update beliefs and agree with bogus feedback.

4:45
**Shifting Interpretation of the IAT as a Function of Conversation Norms**
H. ANNA HAN, Ohio State University; MICHAEL A. OLSON, University of Tennessee; RUSSELL H. FAZIO, Ohio State University
han.85@osu.edu
Research examined the impact of “avoid redundancy” conversational norms on the IAT. Participants first completed either a personalized (I Like/Don’t Like label) or a cultural IAT (People like/Don’t like) regarding young/old, and then a traditional version (Pleasant/Unpleasant). Performance on the traditional IAT contrasted from that on the initial IATs.

**Psychology, the Law, and the Workplace**

*Thursday, 3:00-5:00*  
*Salon 6*
ROLF HOLTZ, Ball State University, Moderator

3:00
**The Impact of Visual Mental Imagery on Camera Perspective Bias**
JENNIFER RATCLIFF, Ohio University; G. DANIEL LASSITER, Ohio University; HEATHER C. SCHMIDT, Ohio University; CELESTE J. SNYDER, Ohio University
ratcliffjen@frognet.net
The camera perspective from which an interrogation and confession is videotaped influences later assessments of the confession’s voluntariness and the suspect’s guilt. The current work investigated whether this camera perspective bias derives from conceptually or perceptually based processing. Three studies revealed that the bias is perceptually mediated.

3:15
**The Legal Implications of Misperceiving Consent in Sexual Interactions**
BRIANNA M. BARTELS, Marquette University; DEBRA L. OSWALD, Marquette University; BRENDAL L. RUSSELL, Castleton State College
brianna.bartels@marquette.edu
Factors that influence misperceptions of consent in sexual interactions were examined. Consent seems to be interpreted differently depending on the gender of the perpetrator and on the coercive strategy used in a sexual assault situation. The legal implications of the findings are discussed.

3:30
How Jurors Qualify Bias Against Minority Defendants and Defense Attorneys
RUSS K. E. ESPINOZA, Ball State University
rkespinoza@bsu.edu
The study examined whether aversive racism explained legal biases against Mexican Americans, compared to European Americans. Results indicated that negatively biased culpability decisions were based on the defendant’s race and socio-economic status (SES) and the attorney’s race. The attorney’s race and their client’s characteristics influenced rated competency and presentation effectiveness.

3:45
Biases against Mexican Americans and European Americans: The Significance of Ethnic Group Identification
CYNTHIA WILLIS ESQUEDA, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; LESLIE DAVILA, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; EDUARDO BLANCO, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
cwillis-esqueda1@unl.edu
Biases concerning Mexican and European Americans were examined using stereotypical traits, unfair resource allocations, social distance, and White ethnic identity. Results indicated those high in White ethnic identity held more negative notions concerning Mexican Americans, compared to European Americans, and that this bias stems from cognitive and motivational elements.

4:00
When the Other Group Is Too Successful: Effects of Framing and Type of Target on Judgments of Employment Discrimination
KATHLEEN PIERCE, Ohio State University
pierce.194@osu.edu
Discrimination is commonly framed as disadvantage for one group, yet the same degree of discrimination is achieved through advantage to another group. In two studies, discrimination was rated less severe if framed as advantages to Whites rather than disadvantages to Blacks. The type of disadvantaged targets significantly moderated this effect.

4:15
Does Personality Predict Work Outcomes?
KIMDY LE, Michigan State University; BRENT M. DONNELLAN, Michigan State University; RAND D. CONGER, University of California - Davis
We investigated the reciprocal links between personality characteristics and work-related experiences. Personality traits predicted work experiences, which in turn, facilitated personality development. These findings illustrate the corresponsive principle - the idea that life experiences accentuate the personality characteristics that were partially responsible for the particular life experiences in the first place.

4:30
Development of A Chinese Occupation Classification Based on Vocational Interests
XUHUA QIN, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign; JAMES ROUNDS, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign; HOUCAN ZHANG, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China
xuhuaqin@uiuc.edu
The present study evaluated the fit of an U.S. based Holland’s RIASEC model and developed a Chinese culture based occupational classification. A vocational interest measure was administrated to 376 Chinese high school students. Holland’s model was not supported by the present analyses. An interest based occupational classification system was developed.

4:45
The Effects of Overusing the Word “Like” On Employment Opportunities
BRENDA RUSSELL, Castleton State College; JENNA PERKINS, Castleton State College; HEATHER GRINNELL, Castleton State College
Brenda.Russell@castleton.edu
The current research examined use of presentation style (overuse of “like” or “uh”) and gender, on employment decisions made by students versus professionals. A significant main effect for presentation style indicated that participants were the most critical of an applicant who overused the word “like.”

Affect and Emotion

Thursday, 3:00-5:00
PENNY VISSEr, University of Chicago, Moderator

3:00
The Automatic Appraisal of Valence, Arousal, and Specific Emotions
CHARLES R. SEGER, Indiana University; FREDERICA R. CONREY, Indiana University; ELIOT R. SMITH, Indiana University
cseger@indiana.edu
Two studies provide evidence for the automatic categorization of emotional stimuli along both valence and arousal dimensions. Furthermore, individuals can automatically discriminate between different emotions matched on both dimensions. Study 2 provides evidence that discrete emotions, related to
individual differences in explicit ratings, can be automatically elicited by African-American primes.

3:15
Anxiety and the Fading Affect Bias
NICOLE MORRIS, Winston-Salem State University; W. RICHARD WALKER, Winston-Salem State University
nikaleigh1@yahoo.com
Thirty-one African-American students completed a survey that assessed stress, anxiety, and depression, and recalled and rated ten emotional events. Low Anxiety participants showed the Fading Affect Bias: Negative emotions faded more than positive emotions. Relative to their counterparts, high anxiety participants retained more positive and negative emotions.

3:30
The Persistence of Shame and Guilt
YOEL INBAR, Cornell University; THOMAS GILOVICH, Cornell University
inbar@cornell.edu
Two studies examined the persistence of shame and guilt over time. Study 1 showed that shame and guilt are more persistent than other emotions. Study 2 showed that decreasing self-relevance of shame and guilt experiences by manipulating perceived responsibility for one’s character reduces the persistence of shame and guilt.

3:45
Familiar Eyes Are Smiling
MEGHAN K. HOUSLEY, Miami University; HEATHER M. CLAYPOOL, Miami University; KURT HUGENBERG, Miami University
houslemk@muohio.edu
Decoding others’ facial affect is important for successful social interaction. Given the well-replicated link between familiarity and positivity, we hypothesized and found that expressions on familiar faces were perceived as happier (Experiments 1 and 2) and less angry (Experiment 2) than expressions on novel faces.

4:00
Subjective Ratings of Humor Predict Probability of Recall in Both Pure and Mixed List Designs
KIETH A. CARLSON, Valparaiso University
kieth.carlson@valpo.edu
Schmidt (1994, 2002) argued that humorous stimuli are only recalled better than non-humorous stimuli in within-group designs. This experiment found the effect in a between-group design. Perceived humor ratings explained 72% of the variance in probability of recall. Neurological data is consistent with a perceived humor account of the effect.
4:15
Audiences Delivering Positive Cues are Perceived as Benign: Test of the Affect-as-Information Hypothesis
ALEXANDER S. SOLDAT, Idaho State University; APRIL M. WHALEY, Idaho State University
soldalex@isu.edu
Participants solved logic problems in front of audiences that either smiled or displayed serious facial expressions. Mediation analyses indicated that perceiving the confederate as receptive, rather than feeling at ease, mediated the effect of the audience affect on processing.

4:30
Terror Management Theory and Acceptance of Science
JESSE J. JORDAN, Francis Marion University; JOHN R. HESTER, Francis Marion University
mjordan@fmarion.edu
The basic paradigm of terror management theory was used to test the role of fear of mortality in acceptance of scientific methods. Increasing the saliency of mortality resulted in significantly higher acceptance of scientific methods than increased saliency of dental pain or the commonness of humans and other animals.

4:45
The Relationship Between Anger and Collective Action is Suppressed by Fear
DANIEL MILLER, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne
millerda@ipfw.edu
A study tested whether fear suppressed the relationship between anger and collective action. Replicating past research, anger was positively related to collective action. However, suppression analyses, confirmed that the effect of anger on collective action is partially suppressed by fear. Implications for the lack of collective action are discussed.

Impact of Aggression
Thursday, 3:00-5:00
DINAH MEYER, Muskingum College, Moderator

3:00 Invited Talk
Crimes of Allegiance: An Analysis of Perpetrator Testimony
ROBERT N. KRAFT, Otterbein College
rkraft2@columbus.rr.com
This research examined testimony given by perpetrators to South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Thirty separate cases disclosed the overlapping social and cognitive influences responsible for collective violence during
apartheid, identifying illusions of the follower and revealing the interplay among ideology, specific memories, emotion, professional goals, and the immediate situation.

3:30
Peritraumatic Dissociation and Physiological Reactivity in Female Rape Victims
MELANIE D. HETZEL-RIGGIN, Western Illinois University; THOMAS R. MCCANNE, Northern Illinois University
MD-Hetzel@wiu.edu
The present study sought to clarify the relationship between peritraumatic dissociation and physiological reactivity in women raped as adults. Physiological data were collected from 86 female rape victims. Peritraumatic dissociation had a limited effect on the physiological reactions to rape cues in this sample. Conclusions and implications are discussed.

3:45
Resilience in Female Survivors of Relationship Violence
SHARON SHATIL, Marquette University; JOHN GRYCH, Marquette University
sharon.henrie@mu.edu
Little is known about what fosters resilience in victims of intimate partner violence (IPV). Past research suggests possible links among spirituality, social support, IPV, and resilience. Preliminary analyses suggest that spirituality is related to positive outcomes, and further analyses will investigate how these variables are specifically related.

4:00
Effects of Combat Exposure and Alcohol Abuse on Domestic Violence in Male Vietnam Veterans
MARK DRISCOLL, Marquette University
mark.driscoll@marquette.edu
This study examined the effects of alcohol abuse and exposure to military combat on male Vietnam veterans’ (N = 376) interpersonal domestic violence. Alcohol abuse predicted domestic violence but exposure to combat did not. In addition, exposure to combat failed to predict domestic violence above and beyond alcohol abuse.

4:15
Military-Style Residential Treatment for Conduct Disorder: Effectiveness for Adolescent Girls
ROBERT WEIS, Denison University; SAVANNAH WHITEMARSH, University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire; NICOLE WILSON, University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire
weisr@denison.edu
We evaluated the effectiveness of military-style residential treatment for adolescent girls with conduct disorder. Adolescents participated in a 22-week boot camp program administered by the Wisconsin National Guard. Completion rates and psychosocial outcomes were similar across genders; however, most (84%) girls with histories of abuse withdrew from treatment.

4:30
Evaluating a Modified Sexual Assault Risk Reduction Program for Women
LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI, Ohio University; CHRISTINE A. GIDYCZ, Ohio University; HOLLY RAFFLE, Ohio University
pc173298@ohio.edu
The present study explored the effectiveness of a revised sexual assault risk reduction program for college women in reducing sexual victimization over a 2-month and 4-month interim. Program participants demonstrated significant differences in self-protective behaviors, assertive sexual communication and self-efficacy compared to participants in an alternative health intervention.

Affect in Context: Groups, Lies, and Anger

Thursday, 3:00-5:00
PDR 9
JANICE KELLY, Purdue University, Moderator

3:00 Invited Talk
The Adaptive Value of the Fading Affect Bias in Autobiographical Memory
W. RICHARD WALKER, Winston-Salem State University
walkerr@wssu.edu
The Fading Affect Bias is the finding that negative affect fades faster than positive affect in autobiographical memory. The FAB has been documented across a variety of studies. This is an adaptive process that has its origins in basic evolutionary principles and in the social norms that govern daily interactions.

3:30
Experiencing Emotion on Behalf of Others: Interpersonal and Intergroup Sources of Emotion
ANGELA T. MAITNER, University of California, Santa Barbara; HEATHER M. CLAYPOOL, Miami University; DIANE M. MACKIE, University of California, Santa Barbara
maitner@psych.ucsb.edu
Bonds with individuals and groups produce emotion which appropriately reflects the outcomes of the target social entity. Studies 1 and 2 showed that participants expressed emotion on behalf of a bonded target as determined by perspective. Study 3 showed that participants’ chronic identification with a group impacted their emotional alignment.
3:45
Feeling Good About Feeling Angry
ERIN E. STEURY & ELIOT SMITH, Indiana University
esteury@indiana.edu
This research examines whether experiencing emotions as a group member has different effects on perceptions of, and reactions to, negative and positive life events. Results reveal that, when ingroup identification is strong, experiencing group-level anger may lead to increased life satisfaction compared to situations when anger is experienced as an individual.

4:00
Positive Emotions as a Source of Resilience for Shame-Prone Individuals
ANTHONY D. ONG, University of Notre Dame; SY-MIIN CHOW, University of Notre Dame; C. S. BERGEMAN, University of Notre Dame; FRANK FUJITA, Indiana University, South Bend
aong@nd.edu
A sample of 179 young adults provided daily reports of shame, anger, sadness, and joy for 52 consecutive days. A series of multivariate multilevel models were fitted. After accounting for lagged effects, higher daily joy resulted in lower daily anger, particularly for shame-prone individuals.

4:15
Perceptions of Victim Blame in a Psychologically Aggressive Conflict
NICOLE M. CAPEZZA & XIMENA B. ARRIAGA, Purdue University
ncapezza@psych.purdue.edu
This experiment attempted to find limits of blaming the victim for partner aggression. As the perpetrator became more aggressive (low to high psychological aggression) while the victim’s behavior remained constant, the victim’s behavior was perceived to be significantly less acceptable, suggesting a pervasive tendency to blame the victim.

4:30 Invited Talk
Belongingness Threat and Social Sensitivity: Enhancing the Ability to Identify Liars
KRISTINE M. KELLY, Western Illinois University
The purpose of this study was to investigate one social cue relevant to the social monitoring system: detecting lies. Participants whose belongingness needs were moderately threatened were most accurate at distinguishing between truths and lies. However, too much belongingness threat was associated with false positive identification of lies.

Clinical and Developmental Poster Session

Thursday, 3:00-5:00
Upper Exhibit Hall
WILLIAM H. CANU, University of Missouri - Rolla, Moderator
1  
**Cultural Differences in Protective Factors for Adolescent Delinquency**

TARA L. RIDDLE, Eastern Illinois University; DANEEN P. DEPTULA, Eastern Illinois University  
cgtr1@eiu.edu

The differential impact due to ethnicity of protective and risk factors on adolescent delinquency and/or drug use was investigated using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. An ethnicity by delinquency interaction was found for access to drugs, school environment, neighborhood drug use, positive neighborhood perception, and victimization.

2  
**Anxiety and Depression in Asian Americans: Stress and Cultural Values**

SUSAN TINSLEY LI, Pacific University; TIFFANY EDWARDS, Pacific University; SONIA DHALIWAL, Pacific University; JAMIE ARMSTRONG, Pacific University; JUN YING AO, Pacific University  
susanli@pacificu.edu

Asian college students are at significant risk for anxiety, somatization, and depression due to immigrant/minority status, stress and cultural values. Asian students reported comparably higher levels of symptomatology; and, stress due to academics, parental pressure, and acculturation were unique predictors of outcomes. Cultural values moderated relations between stress and adjustment.

3  
**Parenting Beliefs as Predictors of Ethnic Identity Development of First Grade Children in the Study of Early Child Care Dataset (SECC)**

DWIGHT TOLLIVER, University of Tennessee; FREDERICK T.L. LEONG, University of Tennessee  
dtolliv1@utk.edu

The purpose of this exploratory study was to examine the effects of parenting beliefs about child-rearing on ethnic preference and identity of first grade children. Evidence supports the hypothesis that parenting beliefs differ across race/ethnicity, children’s ethnic preferences differ across race/ethnicity, and parenting beliefs affect ethnic identity development in children.

4  
**Experience of Social Support and Self-Efficacy: A Comparative Study between Majority and Minority Students**

SUE H. BAE, Illinois School of Professional Psychology; JAMES GRAHAM, Illinois School of Professional Psychology  
sbae@argosyu.edu

This study investigated the relationship between social support and academic self-efficacy in students of color and majority students in a clinical psychology graduate program. The results suggested lower overall academic self-efficacy.
for students of color and that ethnicity moderates the relationship between faculty support and academic self-efficacy.

5

Ethnic Identity in Latino Adolescents
MARJAN KHAZAEI, Loyola University Chicago; MARIA GUZMAN, Loyola University Chicago; AMY BOHNERT, Loyola University Chicago
mkhazae@luc.edu
The present investigation focused on the relevance of gender, age, acculturation factors, and self-esteem relative to Latino adolescents’ ethnic identity development. Adolescents who were more acculturated and had higher self-esteem exhibited a more developed ethnic identity, even after controlling for age and gender effects.

6

Gender Stereotyping in Award-Winning Picture Books: 1970s through 1990s
CLAIRE ETAUGH, Bradley University
Cetaugh@bradley.edu
We examined 60 award-winning children’s picture books from the 1970s through 1990s to analyze changes in gender stereotyping. Stereotyping was greater for males (especially adult males) than females. Between the 1970s and 1980s, stereotyping decreased for females and increased for males. In the 1990s, both returned to 1970s levels.

7

Gender Differences in Post-Secondary Education and Life Goals
ALISSA C. SCHULTE, Fontbonne University; REBECCA D. FOUSHEE, Fontbonne University
joe_seeley@hotmail.com
This study investigated variables related to current demographic trends in college matriculation among high school students. Students with high test anxiety, students with an external locus of control, and male students were less likely to report plans to attend college, but SES had little effect on these plans.

8

The Effects of Gender, Race, and Parental Communication on Adolescent Sexual Behavior
JESSICA A. CHAMBERLAIN, Eastern Michigan University; ERIN J. HENSHAW, Eastern Michigan University; CAROL FREEDMAN-DOAN, Eastern Michigan University
jchambe3@emich.edu
This study examines the relationship between adolescent sexual behavior and parent-adolescent communication and interaction. Ethnic and Gender differences were also examined. As hypothesized, adolescent sexual behavior
differs significantly by race and gender. Parent-Adolescent communication and interaction were also significant, and were related differentially according to the adolescent’s gender and ethnicity.

9

**Childhood and Adulthood Activity Preferences, Gender and Sexual Orientation**

THOMAS OSBORN, University of Michigan; MARIANNE MCGRATH, University of Michigan

mmcgrath@umflint.edu

Adult self-identified heterosexuals, gay males, and lesbians were surveyed about toys and games they preferred or disliked during childhood and about the current hobbies they enjoy or avoid as adults. Both gender and sexual orientation were related to types of activities chosen or avoided. The social context of various activities will also be discussed.

10

**Borderline and Antisocial Personality Disorders: Gender Differences in Psychopathy**

CATHERINE LUTZ-ZOIS, University of Dayton; GREG J. PENNLINE, University of Dayton

Catherine.Zois@notes.udayton.edu

Using college students, this study examined the hypothesis that Borderline Personality Disorder and Antisocial Personality Disorder represent sex-typed manifestations of psychopathy. The results of moderator multiple regression analyses did not support this hypothesis. The lack of an observed gender difference in Borderline Personality Disorder may account for these findings.

11

**An Examination of the Invariance of Internalizing Symptomatology across Gender**

AMANDA M. PEARL, Purdue University; JEAN E. DUMAS, Purdue University; ANGELA D. MORELAND, Purdue University; RON PRINZ, University of South Carolina

apearl@psych.purdue.edu

The invariance of the factor structure for the Internalizing Problems Subscale from the Child Behavior Checklist was examined among predominantly African American children. The model was partially invariant across genders. Specifically, the anxious/depressed subscale did not hold across genders, while the withdrawn/depressed and somatic complaints subscales did hold across genders.

12

**Child Adjustment and Parenting Quality in Low Income African American Families**
AMANDA M. PEARL, Purdue University; JEAN E. DUMAS, Purdue University; ANGELA D. MORELAND, Purdue University; RON PRINZ, University of South Carolina
apearl@psych.purdue.edu
The transactional effects of child adjustment and parental quality among predominantly African American children and their primary caregivers were investigated. The results indicated that child adjustment predicted subsequent parenting quality, and parenting quality predicted subsequent child adjustment. The findings support transactional models of child adjustment and parenting quality.

13
Well-Being in Urban Adolescents: Interpersonal, Individual, and Community Influences
ELIZABETH VERA, Loyola University Chicago; LAURA CARTER, Loyola University Chicago; REBECCA CORONA, Loyola University Chicago; VERONICA VAZQUEZ, Loyola University Chicago
evera@luc.edu
This study attempted to measure whether community factors would be related to subjective well-being in urban adolescents, beyond the influence of known predictors. Results suggest that helping youth feel a sense of community within the school setting may be valuable in helping to enhance their affect within school.

14
Comorbid Conduct and Stress Disorder Intervention for Urban Minority Youth
JALEEL K. ABDUL-ADIL, University of Illinois at Chicago; KAREN TAYLOR-CRAWFORD, University of Illinois at Chicago; PATRICK TOLAN, University of Illinois at Chicago; CARL BELL, Community Mental Health Council & University of Illinois at Chicago; JOHNNY WILLIAMSON, Community Mental Health Council & University of Illinois at Chicago jabdul@psych.uic.edu
Many urban youth, particularly low-income ethnic minorities, evidence aggressive and defiant behaviors that are exacerbated by stress-inducing exposure to community violence. A randomized controlled trial of evidence-based family therapy combined with trauma treatment strategies suggests that family-focused interventions can improve functioning in youth with co-morbid conduct disorders and violence exposure.

15
The Mediator-Moderator Role of Social Support in Low-Income Urban Adolescents
MEGAN B. BUTLER, DePaul University; KATHRYN E. GRANT, DePaul University
Consistent with higher rates of stress exposure, low-income urban youth are at particular risk for the development of depressive symptoms (Grant et al., 2000). This study examines the possible role of social support as a mediator and a moderator of stress and depressive symptoms in a low-income urban adolescent sample.

16
**Hard to Resist: Anxiety and Development Predict Pressure to Drink**
MARY KAY JORDAN-FLEMING, College of Mount St. Joseph; DAN SEGRIST, Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville
mary_kay_fleming@mail.msj.edu
The current study examined whether fear of negative evaluation and resolution of psychosocial stages predicted perceived pressure to drink alcohol among college students. Significant predictive relationships were found for men but not for women, suggesting that gender interacts with FNE and psychosocial development in determining resistance to drinking.

17
**Emotionally Intelligent College Students are Less Likely to Binge Drink**
TIFFANI G. CAGE, Saint Louis University; LAURA PAWLOW, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville; CATHERINE S. DAUS, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville; DAN SEGRIST, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville; SHANA THOMPSON, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
tcage@sbcglobal.net
Emotional intelligence, binge drinking, and alcohol-related problems were examined. The results suggest emotionally intelligent college students are less likely to binge drink and experience alcohol-related problems. This research may help colleges design anti-drinking programs that focus on increasing students’ ability to manage their emotions more effectively.

18
**Behaviors Associated with Binge Drinking**
ELIZABETH A. PROEGLER, Ohio University; MARGRET A. APPEL, Ohio University
ep103702@ohio.edu
The study examined risky behaviors that correlated with binge drinking in college students. Additionally, the study assessed family and peer relationship variables as predictors of binge drinking. The data indicate that binge drinking occurs in the context of drug use, risky driving, and physical fighting, but not unsafe sexual behaviors.

19
**Type and Source of Alcohol-Related Support within Self-Governed Settings**
DAVID R. GROH, DePaul University; LEONARD A. JASON, DePaul University; MARGARET I. DAVIS, Dickinson College; BRADLEY D. OLSON, DePaul University; JOSEPH. R. FERRARI, DePaul University
dgroh@depaul.edu

This study investigated the impact of type (general vs. alcohol-specific) and source (family vs. friends) of social support on drinking in a communal-living recovery sample (Oxford House, N = 897). General friend support, length of stay in Oxford House, and the interaction between these two variables significantly predicted alcohol use.

20
The Effects of an Alcoholic Environment on Communication Skills
IRENE DORGAN, Governors State University; ROBERT WYSOCKI, Governors State University
irenewalsh25@msn.com

This study examined the relationship between growing up with one or more parents being alcoholics and the effects on the development of communication skills. As adults, these individual had lowers scores on communication skills related to: listening, ability to convey a message, emotional management, assertiveness and good communication habits.

21
Adults’ Retrospective Reports of Bullying and Being Bullied during their School Years
HELEN A. SWANSON, University of Wisconsin-Stout; RICHARD DARVIAL, University of Wisconsin-Stout; ROBYN ASH, University of Wisconsin-Stout
swansonh@uwstout.edu

We studied young adults’ recollections of the frequency of having verbally and physically bullied others and having been bullied, in grade school, middle school, and high school; the surrounding circumstances; gender comparisons; and their perceptions of school bullying when they were growing up compared to the time of the survey.

22
Relations Between Child Maltreatment and Negative Affect During Marital Conflict
EMILY B. GALE, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; LORRAINE CUADRA, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; DAVID DILILLO, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
emilybgale@hotmail.com

The current study examines the potential impact of child maltreatment on self-reported affect during marital conflict. Affect was assessed before and after couples discussed topics related to marital conflicts. Participants’ abuse history was associated with increased negative affect for men but not women. Implications for research and clinical work are discussed.
23
Relational Aggression across Relationships: Acquaintanceships, Friendships, and Romantic Relationships
KRISTEN M. TURI, University of Dayton; CAROLYN E. ROECKER PHELPS, University of Dayton
carolyn.roecker-phelps@notes.udayton.edu
This study investigated men and women’s use and experience of relational aggression across three interpersonal contexts: acquaintanceships, friendships, and romantic relationships. Results indicate that, in some contexts, males report using and experiencing greater amounts of relational aggression. Additionally, the types of relational strategies used depend on gender and relationship context.

24
Childhood Abuse and Marital Quality: The Role of Psychological Distress
KELLY K. ESPENSCHADE, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; KIMBERLY FUNK, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; AMANDA KRAS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; DAVID DILILLO, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; ANDREA PERRY, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
kespens1@bigred.unl.edu
Examines psychological distress as a mediator between childhood emotional abuse and adult marital quality. Increased emotional abuse and neglect were related to decreases in marital quality a relationship that was statistically accounted for by psychological distress. The implications of these findings for therapeutic interventions among EA victims will be discussed.

25
Child Maltreatment and Adult Dyadic Outcomes: The Mediating Role of Relationship Attributions
JESSICA L. WEDDINGTON, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; ANDREA R. PERRY, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; DAVID DILILLO, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
JessW02@yahoo.com
Relationship attributions were proposed to mediate associations between child maltreatment (CM) and marital functioning in a sample of 68 newlywed couples. As hypothesized, results indicated that relationship attributions diminish the impact of CM on marital functioning, highlighting the importance of relationship attributions in explaining the long-term interpersonal effects of CM.

26
Tracing the History of Combat-Related PTSD
MELISSA OLIVETT, Gannon University; LEIGH STURM, Gannon University; LORI MUSHRUSH, Gannon University
olivett001@gannon.edu
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has been elusive; our understanding has changed frequently. This poster presents a historical look at the evolution of the
conceptualization, diagnosis, assessment, and treatment of combat-related PTSD. In light of on-going conflicts, PTSD is a critical clinical topic. Need for treatment from informed clinicians is clear.

27
Severity of Trauma Exposure Among College Students
SHAWN MASON, Eastern Michigan University; DEAN LAUTERBACH, Eastern Michigan University; WILLIAM PASOLA, Eastern Michigan University; MICHELLE MCCOURT, Eastern Michigan University; STUART DOTSON, Eastern Michigan University
smason2@emich.edu
Approximately 80-90% of college students have experienced a potentially traumatic event. However, these events may simply constitute incidental exposure to stressors. This study examined the types and severity of trauma to which college students are exposed. Overall, 84% of participants experienced, 73% witnessed, and 82% learned about traumatic events.

28
Community Violence and Youth Mental Health: A Meta-Analysis
PATRICK J. FOWLER, Wayne State University; CAROLYN J. TOMPSETT, Wayne State University; ANGELA J. JACQUES, Wayne State University; JORDAN M. BRACISZEWSKI, Wayne State University
tompset@sun.science.wayne.edu
Meta-analytic techniques estimated the effects of exposure to community violence on youth. This study included over 100 published and unpublished studies were than incorporated more than 29,000 youth. Findings show that exposure to community violence is especially problematic in the development of PTSD and externalizing problems compared to internalizing problems.

29
The Impact of Violence Exposure on Children’s Adjustment
RENEE L. DEBOARD & JOHN H. GRYCH, Marquette University
renee.deboard@marquette.edu
Exposure to violence leads to maladjustment in adolescents. Experiencing and witnessing violence may lead to more problems than either modality alone. Relationships between modality of violence exposure and adjustment problems were investigated. An additive effect of violence was identified. Deviant peers moderated this relationship.

30
The Relationships among Trauma Exposure, Attachment, Emotional Reactivity, and PTSD
M. LAUREN EARLS, Eastern Michigan University; DEAN LAUTERBACH, Eastern Michigan University
lauren2003MS@comcast.net
This study examined the relationships among adult attachment style, emotionality, and PTSD severity after controlling for lifetime trauma exposure. Two attachment style scores (closeness and dependency) were predictive of two PTSD symptom scores (avoidance, hyperarousal, and total). These findings are noteworthy given that avoidance predicts problematic parent-child relationships across generations.

31
**The Impact of Child Strengths on Outcomes in Child Welfare**
JEFFREY H. SIERACKI, Loyola University Chicago; SCOTT C. LEON, Loyola University Chicago; JOHN S. LYONS, Northwestern University Medical School
jsierac@luc.edu
The aim of this study is to assess the relation between risk factors and problem behaviors with strengths acting as a potential moderating variable in a community-based System of Care (SOC) treatment for children and adolescents with behavioral or emotional disorders.

32
**Causal and Controllability Attributions of Relatives of Depressed Individuals**
JOAN E. MCDOWELL, Eastern Michigan University; CAROL FREEDMAN-DOAN, Eastern Michigan University
jmcdowell4@emich.edu
This study investigates two types of attributions family members make regarding their relative’s depression: causality (etiology) and controllability (of depressive symptoms). As hypothesized, the relation between the two types of attributions was not significant. However, the type of relationship and the severity of depression were related to symptom controllability beliefs.

33
**Emotion-Focused Coping Revisited: Relation to Hope and Quality of Life in College Students**
CINDY SCHARF, Northern Kentucky University; HEATHER P. HATCHETT, Northern Kentucky University; BILL ATTENWEILER, Northern Kentucky University; MITCHELL OGISI, Northern Kentucky University
h.hatchett@insightbb.com
Previous research has debated whether emotion-focused coping is related to adaptive criterion variables. Therefore, this project examined the relationship of emotion-focused coping to hope and quality of life. Emotion focused coping was positively related to hope for both males and females, and significantly but modestly enhanced prediction of life quality.

34
**Body Image in Younger and Older Hindu Women**
DENISE A. DAVIDSON, Loyola University Chicago; TRISHA M. DUNDEL, Loyola University Chicago; PALAK SHAH, Loyola University Chicago
davids@luc.edu
Socio-cultural factors, including traditional and non-traditional dress, on body image in India and Indian-American females were examined. College- and middle-aged women completed questionnaires assessing various factors on body image. Body image was affected by years in the United States and age of women, but less so by type of dress.

35
College Students’ Beliefs about Psychological Disorders and Demographic Correlates
WILL H. CANU, University of Missouri-Rolla; TARA L. MORROW, University of Missouri-Rolla; DANIEL L. W. POPE, University of Missouri-Rolla; LIA R. BARTNICKI, University of Missouri-Rolla; NICOLE K. SCHATZ, University of Missouri-Rolla
canuw@umr.edu
202 undergraduates were surveyed regarding the validity of common psychological disorders, the usefulness of psychosocial and pharmacological interventions, and other topics related to mental health. Summary statistics and within subjects comparisons are presented, as well as statistically significant correlations between demographic variables (e.g., age, ACT score) and student beliefs.

36
Responses to Cues Associated with Dental Procedures
JEANNIE D. DICLEMENTI, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne; JENNIFER DEFFENBAUGH, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne
diclemej@ipfw.edu
We examined the relationship between hypnotizability and dental anxiety, whether state or trait anxiety was related to dental fear, which type of cues (visual, auditory, or both) triggers recall of dental fear, and under which conditions hypnosis can attenuate dental anxiety. Results supported trait anxiety as predictive of dental fear.

37
‘Child Care,’ not ‘Daycare’: Caregivers’ Views on their Profession
NOAM SHPANCER, KELLY COXE, BRANDI DUNLAP, DEVON KUNTZMAN, MARIE MELICK, ARIA SPIVEY, & CHRISTINE TOTO, Otterbein College
nshpancer@otterbein.edu
Daycare caregivers were interviewed. Results suggest that caregivers’ love for children is their main motivation for choosing the job and staying in it. Most caregivers experience burnout at some point in their career. Caregivers resent
society’s view of them as mere babysitters. They see themselves as professional educators.

38
Effects of Social Interactions on Quality of Life in Elderly
ERIN BORN, Kenyon College; AMANDA LERT, Kenyon College; DANA BALSINK KRIEG, Kenyon College
borne@kenyon.edu
The purpose of this investigation was to determine if the quality of life in the elderly is affected by marital status, living situation and social and family interactions. Living independently had a positive effect on quality of life, while marital status and levels of familial and social interaction had no effect.

39
Relationship between Activity Level and Quality of Life in Elderly
THERESA E. RAFFERTY, Kenyon College; LINDSAY MADARAS, Kenyon College; DANA BALSINK KRIEG, Kenyon College
raffertyt@kenyon.edu
This study used regression analysis to establish the effect of past and current activity level on the quality of life in older adults. Results showed that current activity level was the only significant predictor of scores on the Quality of Life Scale (QOLS).

40
Grandmothers and Their Adolescent Grandchildren: What are the Connections?
MICHELLE K. BOSWELL, Northern Illinois University; LAURA D. PITTMAN, Northern Illinois University
michelle_boswell@hotmail.com
Associations between grandmother caregiving and contact in childhood and late adolescents’ perceptions of the grandmother-child relationship are examined. Higher levels of grandmother care and contact in childhood were associated with adolescents’ positive perceptions of the grandmother-child relationship.

41
Environmental Hazards and Preschool Children’s Emotional Health
COLIN F. MORSE, University of Michigan; GLENETTA HUDSON, University of Michigan; LAURA KOHN-WOOD, University of Michigan
sirocco@umich.edu
This study disseminates quantitative analyses examining multivariate relationships among environmental hazards (community) data and Detroit Head Start enrollment, health and outcome data, along with qualitative interviews with Head Start parents responding to questions about parenting in the context of environmental adversity. Associations were found between environmental toxins and student outcomes.
Toddler Aggression: An Interactive Function of Sleep and Daytime Activity
MEGUMI KUWABARA, Indiana University; ANGELA D. STAPLES, Indiana University; JOHN E. BATES, Indiana University; JACKSON A. GOODNIGHT, Indiana University
mekuwaba@indiana.edu
The present study considered the relation between toddler’s daytime activity and aggression as a function of sleep. Children who were highly active and slept a higher percent of their time in bed were less likely to initiate aggressive interactions, suggesting that they were more able to regulate their behavior.

Temperament and the Relation Between Sleep Disruption and Toddler Negative Emotion
ANGELA D. STAPLES, Indiana University; AMANDA L. HYDE, Indiana University; JOHN E. BATES, Indiana University; JACKSON A. GOODNIGHT, Indiana University; CLAIRE NOVOSAD, Southern Connecticut State University
adstaple@indiana.edu
The present study considered temperament as a moderator of the relation between sleep and negative emotionality (NE). For unadaptable children, low sleep disruption was associated with low NE. Adequate sleep may allow children high in unadaptability to better regulate their anxiety in face of novel situations thus reducing expressed negativity.

A Multidimensional Approach to Preschoolers’ Reticent Play Behavior
PINAR GURKAS, Purdue University; FEYZA CORAPCI, University of Michigan
pinarg@psych.purdue.edu
The contributions of child characteristics (age, gender, temperament) and classroom context (quality, teacher involvement, activity settings) to preschool children’s reticent play behavior were examined. One-hundred-seventy-three children (99 males, Mean age= 57 months) participated. The implications for specific classroom conditions that may reduce reticence were discussed.

Joint Attention and Referential Intent in Children’s Word Learning
JASON M. SCOFIELD, University of Alabama; AMIE WILLIAMS, University of Alabama
scofield@ches.ua.edu
Joint attention is considered a successful word learning cue because it highlights a speaker’s referential intent. These studies challenge this notion by demonstrating that successful word learning can occur in the absence of joint
attention and that cues to referential intent do not significantly affect this success.

46
Speaking Rate and Repetition in Mothers’ Speech to Deaf Infants
TONYA R. BERGESON, Indiana University School of Medicine; LISA C. CABRERA, Indiana University Purdue University at Indianapolis
tbergeso@iupui.edu
Caregivers speak to their infants using infant-directed (ID) speech. We investigated the effects of deafness on mothers’ speech to hearing-impaired infants with cochlear implants (CIs). Mothers of CI infants speak more slowly and use more verbal repetition than mothers of NH infants, likely due to sensitivity to infants’ listening skills.

47
Coping Competence as Mediator Between Risk and Child Behavior Problems
MICHELLE C. LEVY, Purdue University; JEAN DUMAS, Purdue University
mclevy@psych.purdue.edu
Child coping competence as a mediator of the correlation between parenting risk factors and childhood behavior problems was tested. Coping competence mediated relationships between parental ratings of parenting self-efficacy and ADHD and ODD symptoms, and increased parenting stress and teacher ratings of ADHD symptoms. Implications for intervention research are discussed.

48
Family Variables, Self-Objectifying Media, and Eating Disorder Tendencies
ROGER N. REEB, University of Dayton; MELANIE FERRELL, University of Dayton
roger.reeb@notes.udayton.edu
Family process variables (e.g., cohesion) account for significant variance in eating disorder tendencies, and certain family climate variables (e.g., family’s excessive concern with body weight and shape) account for significant unique variance in eating disorder tendencies. Family variables mediate the effect of self-objectifying media on body image. Implications are discussed.

49
Characteristics of Prosocial Parenting Practices Associated with Prosocial Behaviors
CANDICE L. Batenhorst, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; RACHEL HAYES, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; MEREDITH MCGINLEY, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; HOPE VAN HOUTEN, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; GUSTAVO CARLO, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
c_batenhorst@yahoo.com
Parents engage in a number of parenting practices intended to promote prosocial behaviors in their adolescents. 233 high school students (M age = 16.7 years) completed measures of parenting practices and prosocial behaviors. Parents who used more prosocial parenting practices had adolescents who exhibited high levels of prosocial behaviors.

50  
Dissemination of a Parenting Intervention Program: How Much is Enough?  
JAELYN R. FARRIS, University of Notre Dame; SHANNON S. CAROTHERS, University of Notre Dame; JOHN G. BORKOWSKI, University of Notre Dame; ELIZABETH J. BURKE, University of Notre Dame; KERRIE E. GLASS, University of Notre Dame  
jfarris@nd.edu  
We assessed whether intervention via an educational booklet could decrease maternal symptoms of psychopathology. Results indicated that mothers of children with behavior problems required greater levels of intervention to protect them from more severe levels of psychopathology. Findings will be discussed in terms of determining appropriate levels of intervention.

51  
Family Conflict and Social Problem Solving: Coping as a Moderator  
CHRISTINA M. URBANOWICZ, University of Dayton; CAROLYN E. ROECKER PHELPS, University of Dayton  
carolyn.roecker-phelps@notes.udayton.edu  
This study examined the effect of negative family interactions on the social problem solving of young adults and the role coping may play in moderating these effects. Results indicated that emotion-oriented coping moderated the effect of negative communication on social problem solving and argumentativeness by strengthening their relations.

52  
Biopsychosocial Aspects of Deletion 14q(q24.3q31) Syndrome  
TARA SNYDER, Midwestern University; RICHARD C. NEY, Midwestern University; MARGARET KIRKEGAARD, Midwestern University  
tara.snyder@mwumail.midwestern.edu  
The purpose of this case study is to identify the behavioral medicine symptoms that characterize the Chromosome 14 (q24.3q31) deletion syndrome. The study showed that the child in this case study most closely resembled the signs and symptoms of Hyperlexia and other disorders high on the Autism Spectrum Disorder Scale.

53  
Prenatal Hormonal Influence on Tomboyism  
JEFFREY NAGELBUSH, Ferris State University; KATHERINE HOWES, Ferris State University
The ratio of the length of the index finger to the length of the ring finger (digit ratio) is a prenatal-hormonally-based sex difference. Females with more male-typical digit ratios rated themselves higher as childhood tomboys and had more male friends in childhood.

54
Psychopathy is Related to Reduced Concreteness Facilitation but not Reduced Affective Facilitation
DAVID KOSSON, ERICA HOFFMANN, & ELIZABETH A. SULLIVAN, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
kosson@finchcms.edu
Unlike psychopaths, non-psychopaths reportedly judge lexicality more quickly for affective than neutral words (Williamson, Harpur & Hare, 1991). We examined frequency, concreteness, and affective facilitation in 82 inmates. Across different frequencies and word lists, non-psychopaths responded faster for high than low concrete words; psychopaths typically did not. Implications are discussed.

55
Pubertal Onset and Delinquency as Predictors of Suicide
JULIE K. GEPNER, Eastern Illinois University; DANEEN P. DEPTULA, Eastern Illinois University
cgjkg1@eiu.edu
The present study examined the timing of both pubertal onset and delinquency involvement in predicting suicide. Results support that both early physical development and delinquency are associated with suicide attempts and ideation. In particular, the combination of both delinquency and physical development was associated with higher rates of suicide attempts.

56
Sports as Correlates of Self-Esteem and Drive for Muscularity
JONATHAN A. STEIN, Kenyon College; LINDA SMOLAK, Kenyon College
SteinJ@Kenyon.edu
This study examines differences between students who play specific sports, in self-esteem, drive for muscularity, and muscle building techniques. Playing football does not improve self-esteem, although it increases risk factors pertaining to body image problems, while playing basketball, and baseball increases self-esteem without increasing these risk factors.

57
Examining the Relationship between Athletics and Academics: A Study on High School Student-Athletes
HEATHER A. PRESTON, Kenyon College; DANA BALSINK KRIEG, Kenyon College
This study explored the relationship between athletics and academics in high school students. Results showed that athletes did significantly better academically than non-athletes; female athletes had significantly higher cumulative GPAs than male athletes; and compared to non-athletes, athletes believed that academics and athletics were significantly more important at their school.

**Social Psychology Poster Session**

*Thursday, 3:00-5:00 Upper Exhibit Hall*

**WILLIAM H. CANU, University of Missouri - Rolla, Moderator**

**58**  
**Impact of Candidate Morality on Voting Behavior**  
ERICA M. BAUER, Loyola University; RENEE ENGELN-MADDOX, Loyola University Chicago  
ebauer1@luc.edu  
After the last presidential election, polls suggested “morality” was an important issue for voters. This study explored the impact of perceived candidate morality on voting behavior. The impact of candidate morality varied according the type of moral indiscretion committed. Those holding different political ideologies were differentially affected by hypothetical indiscretions.

**59**  
**Values, Ideologies, and Attitudes Toward the Prison System**  
JESSICA COOPER, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; PAUL J. SILVIA, University of North Carolina at Greensboro  
p_silvia@uncg.edu  
Based on research on values, two experiments explored how humanitarian-egalitarian values and Protestant Work Ethic values affected attitudes toward prisoners and the prison system. A correlational study and an experiment that primed values found that both value systems influences prison attitudes. Implications for models of values and attitudes are considered.

**60**  
**Framing the Issues: The Authoritarian Republican vs. the Nurturant Democrat**  
INGRID R. JOHNSEN, University of St. Thomas; GREG L. ROBINSON-RIEGLER, University of St. Thomas  
irjohnsen@stthomas.edu  
Republican success in recent elections has been attributed to their effective use of metaphor to frame issues. Fictional candidates were presented with or without a frame; attitudes were measured. Conservatives were more influenced by
frames than liberals, and the presence of a frame increased correspondence between participants’ and candidates’ views.

61
Effects of Humiliation and Donation Requirements on Perceptions of Cults
DOUGLAS S. KRULL, Northern Kentucky University; JOHN ROFLOW, Northern Kentucky University; KEVIN DOUGLAS, Northern Kentucky University; LISA MILLER, Northern Kentucky University
krull@nku.edu
This study was designed to determine if monetary requirements and humiliation play a role in cult and religious group perceptions. Participants indicated that a group with a mandatory donation and where a member was humiliated was more likely to be a cult and was perceived more negatively.

62
False Consensus and Presumed Gender Differences: The 2004 Presidential Election
CLIFFORD E. BROWN, Wittenberg University; ELIZABETH L. ASTA, Wittenberg University
Cbrown@wittenberg.edu
Using a web-based survey, introductory psychology students indicated their own presidential preferences among Bush, Kerry, and Nader, and made estimates of the preferences of others (same/opposite gender and same age versus all eligible voters). Similar to previous research, false consensus effects and presumed gender differences were obtained.

63
Stress, Political Participation, and Memories of the 2004 Presidential Election
SARAH MOELLENBERG, Denison University; FRANK HASSEBROCK, Denison University
moelle_s@denison.edu
College students’ perceptions of their current stress and pre-election stress were compared to measures of political participation including voting choices. Characteristics of autobiographical memories for positive and negative campaign events differed between participants who voted for Kerry versus Bush and for low versus high levels of current stress.

64
Religiosity, Political Ideology, and Contact as Predictors of Sexual Prejudice
LUKE FIEDOROWICZ, Loyola University at Chicago; JOHN EDWARDS, Loyola University at Chicago
lfiedor@luc.edu
The relationship between sexual prejudice and components of religiosity, political beliefs, and contact with homosexuals was examined. We found that not all components of religiosity and political ideology are good predictors of sexual prejudice. Contact with homosexuals is a good predictor only for gay men targets but not for lesbians.

65

Republicans, Democrats, and Financial Assistance for those in Need
DAVID M. NJUS, Luther College; CYNTHIA BANE, Wartburg College; SARA BARNES, Luther College; JAMIE BINGNER, Luther College, TIFFANY SCHMIDT, Luther College; RACHEL WIEDEMAN, Wartburg College
hansti01@luther.edu
This study examined the interaction of political orientation and need for cognition on willingness to help those in need. Results indicated the Republicans offered less assistance than did Democrats, and those responsible for their problems received less assistance than did those who were non-responsible.

66

Juror Judgments Concerning Witness Confidence Inflation
ERIC E. JONES, Purdue University; KIPLING D. WILLIAMS, Purdue University; NEIL BREWER, Flinders University
ejones@psych.purdue.edu
We examined eyewitness confidence inflation (being more confident at trial than at the initial identification of a suspect) on mock jurors’ judgments. Participants regarded the inflation as inconsistent testimony. When the inconsistency was attributed to deception, it harmed the eyewitness’s credibility, resulting in a weaker case for her attorney.

67

The Effects of Social Vigilantism on Reactions During Social Discourse
JUSTIN M. TITZMAN, Kansas State University; TIFFANY DENTON, Kansas State University; SARAH HEFFEL, Kansas State University; DONALD A. SAUCIER, Kansas State University
whthaze@ksu.edu
This study evaluated the effects of social vigilantism on participants’ reaction to agreement and disagreement in social discourse. Results suggest that individuals high on social vigilantism tend to use resistance strategies more often and to be more assertive and aggressive in social discourse.

68

The Relationship between Knowledge of Abortion and Attitudes Toward Abortion
ELIZABETH A. GATES, University of Wisconsin-Platteville; ADAM SMITH, The University of Tennessee; JOAN RIEDLE, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
gatese@uwplatt.edu
This study examined the relationship between college students’ knowledge of abortion and their beliefs about abortion. The results indicated that students who were more knowledgeable of abortion-related issues also held more liberal attitudes toward abortion. This poster also discusses common misinformation students believe regarding the relationship between abortion and health.

69
Profanity and Persuasion 2: Mediators and Moderators of the Effect
CORY R. SCHERER, Northern Illinois University; BRAD J. SAGARIN, Northern Illinois University
cscherer@niu.edu
Previous research demonstrated that judiciously used profanity increased persuasion, with the effect partially mediated by speaker’s depth of feeling. This study examined the impact of dynamism. Results showed that profanity at the beginning or end of the speech increased attitudes about the topic, perceptions of depth of feeling and dynamism.

70
From Theory to Application: Changing Behaviour Using Normative Messages
JASON M. SLAUNWHITE, Saint Mary’s University; STEVEN M. SMITH, Saint Mary’s University; MARK T. FLEMING, Saint Mary’s University
jasonslaunwhite@hotmail.com
The purpose of this research was to investigate the influence of normative messages on health related behaviour. Poster conditions based on the Theory of Normative Conduct (Cialdini et al. 1990) did increase compliance to pro-health behaviour as hypothesized. Results and future directions for research are discussed.

71
Eye Gaze as a Predictor of Evaluative Conditioning
CHRISTOPHER R. JONES, Ohio State University; RUSSELL H. FAZIO, Ohio State University; MICHAEL OLSON, University of Tennessee
jones.2333@osu.edu
An eye tracker was used to measure participants’ visual behavior during an implicit evaluative conditioning(EC) procedure. Fixation shifts from the US to CS and vice versa were found to predict EC, suggesting that source confusion and misattribution of the evaluation may play a role in the underlying cognitive mechanism.
People Attribute Their Use of Unhealthy Products to Subliminal Influences
MEGAN A. DARBYSHIRE, Kansas State University; JENNIFER M. BONDS-RAACKE, Briar Cliff University; LAURA A. BRANNON, Kansas State University; JOHN D. RAACKE, Briar Cliff University
madarby@ksu.edu
This experiment examined whether the self-serving biased contributes to the belief in subliminal influence. Consistent with predictions, participants believed that subliminal advertising influenced their use of unhealthy products more than their use of healthy products.

Stereotypes as Charity
MAUREEN ERBER, Northeastern Illinois University; OVIDIU DOBRIA, Northeastern Illinois University; RALPH ERBER, DePaul University
m-erber@neiu.edu
The concept of stereotypes as charity, whereby stereotypes may have beneficial effects for the target, was investigated. Participants read and answered questions about targets and their behaviors. Results support the idea that targets of negative stereotypes will be less harshly evaluated for stereotype-consistent behaviors than non-targets.

Predicting Arrest Behavior When Race is Ambiguous
HILARY CISCO, University of Notre Dame; ALEXANDRA F. CORNING, University of Notre Dame; MICHAELA M. BUCCHIANERI, University of Notre Dame
hcisco@nd.edu
We examined the extent to which categorization affects decision-making in a law enforcement context by manipulating the naturally occurring boundaries of White and Black racial categories. Ambiguous (i.e., non-prototypical) faces that were categorized by participants as Black were not linked by them to a stereotypically Black crime. Implications are discussed.

Combating Stigmatization of People with Serious Mental Illness Using Theatrical Interventions
DAVID A. FAIGIN, Bowling Green State University; CATHERINE H. STEIN, Bowling Green State University
dfaigin@bgsu.edu
Study compared a live, theatrical presentation about stigma performed by people with serious mental illness with a video of the same presentation shown in college classrooms. Both presentation forms had a positive impact on students’ self-reports of tolerance of people with mental illness. Implications for research and action are discussed.
76
Adult Attachment Style and Prejudice
RUSSELL J. WEBSTER, Ball State University; BERNARD E. WHITLEY, JR., Ball State University; KIMBERLY A. MILLER, Colorado State University rjwpsy@yahoo.com
We examined the relationships between adult attachment dimensions (avoidance and anxiety), personality, ideology, and prejudice toward gays, Arabs, and Blacks using Duckitt’s (2001) cognitive-motivational theory of prejudice. Structural equation modeling showed that avoidance, but not anxiety, was significantly related to the prejudiced personality.

77
Perceptions of Others Derived from an Online Conversation
RODNEY J. VOGL, Christian Brothers University; LAUREN A. COX, Christian Brothers University; ELIZABETH M. NELSON, Christian Brothers University rvogl@cbu.edu
Participants conversed with a partner in a chat room. Participants viewed either a normal-weight or an overweight photo of their partner. Participants rated their partner’s personality. The personalities of normal-weight individuals were rated more positively than those of overweight individuals. Also, females’ personalities were rated more positively than males’ personalities.

78
Perceptions of Control Moderate Prototype Effect in Perception of Discrimination
ALEXANDRA F. CORNING, ANGELA J. KRUMM, & HILARY C. CISCO, University of Notre Dame acorning@nd.edu
Applying a motivated social cognition perspective to the perception of discrimination, we found that level of perceived control over being a recipient of discrimination moderates perceptions of ambiguously-discriminatory situations, with greater perceptions of control leading to a sort of “seizing and freezing” upon easy-to-apply prototypical information (Kruglanski & Webster, 1996).

79
Priming Stigma and Perceptions of Prejudice
SAMANTHA L. LEAF & PAUL H. WHITE, University of Utah samantha.leaf@psych.utah.edu
This study examined whether priming non-minorities with a minority group member increases their perception of different types of ambiguous discrimination. Caucasian participants who wrote an essay about “Manuel Rodriguez” were more likely than neutral participants to perceive prototypical (White-on-Hispanic), but not non-prototypical (Hispanic-on-White), discrimination in fictitious hiring decisions.
80
Is Kate Winslet More American Than Lucy Liu? Reducing a Dissociation between Explicit and Implicit Knowledge
DEBBIE S. MA, University of Chicago/San Diego State University; THIERRY DEVOS, San Diego State University; MARIANNE NOTO, San Diego State University
tdevos@sciences.sdsu.edu
Research indicates that ethnic minorities are implicitly conceived of as being less American than White Americans (Devos & Banaji, 2005). The goal of this research was to determine whether manipulating the cognitive construal (i.e., changing the basis for categorization and providing different representations of the target) could attenuate this effect.

81
Schematicity and Thought-Induced Polarization for Social and Non-Social Objects
TAY E. HACK & DONAL E. CARLSTON, Purdue University
tay@psych.purdue.edu
This study used an induced-thought paradigm to investigate different aspects of schematicity for social and nonsocial items. Participants generated names of individuals, inanimate objects, and groups, and responded to measures of schematicity and favorability. Results suggest that different aspects of schematicity contribute to polarization for liked than disliked objects.

82
Friendships Among Older Adults: Comparison Between the US and Brazil
AMY M. KNEPPLE, University of Wisconsin- Oshkosh; SUSAN MCFADDEN, University of Wisconsin- Oshkosh; KATHLEEN STETTER, University of Wisconsin- Oshkosh; ANDRÉA OLIVEIRA, Universidade Federal da Bahia; NAIARA OLIVEIRA, Universidade Federal da Bahia
kneppa04@uwosh.edu
Brazilian older adults (n=24) perceive significantly more social support from their new friends than from their long time friends, whereas the opposite is true for North American older adults (n=67). Willingness to share emotions was assessed; there was a significant interaction for the country of participant by the type of friendship.

***SOCIAL HOUR***

Thursday, 5:00- 7:00
Empire Room
Invited Address
Beyond Pink and Blue: How Hormones Shape Psychological Sex Differences
SHERI A. BERENBAUM, Pennsylvania State University

Friday, 8:00 - 9:30 Wabash Parlor
J. MICHAEL BAILEY, Northwestern University, Moderator

Debt, Salary, and Career Data in Psychology: What You Need to Know
JESSICA L. FRINCKE and MARCOS SALAZAR, APA Research Office

The most recent national level data on employment, salaries, and debt of those trained at the bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral levels will be presented. Discussion of these data will include the impact of larger forces external to psychology (shifting demographics, managed care, and the economy), and offer tips for marketing yourself and succeeding in job searches.

Persuasion I

Friday, 8:00-10:00 Salon 1
DUANE WEGENER, Purdue University, Moderator

8:00 Invited Talk
Associative and Propositional Processes in Evaluation: A New Framework for the Study of Explicit and Implicit Attitude Change
BERTRAM GAWRONSKI, The University of Western Ontario bgawrons@uwo.ca

Research on explicit and implicit attitude change is currently characterized by a vast number of apparently inconsistent findings. The talk will present a new theoretical framework that not only integrates such “inconsistent” findings, but also makes a several new predictions regarding specific patterns of explicit and implicit attitude change.
Level of Construal and the Persuasiveness of Mixed Emotions Appeals
ANGELA Y. LEE, Northwestern University; JIEWEN HONG, Northwestern University
aylee@northwestern.edu
Three experiments show that people experienced psychological discomfort and evaluated a target less favorably when processing mixed (happy and sad) vs. pure (happy) emotion appeals. This effect is moderated by level of construal: more favorable attitudes were observed among those who construe information at a high vs. low level.

The Effects of Social Power on Susceptibility to Attitude Change
ASIA A. EATON, University of Chicago; PENNY VISSE, University of Chicago
asia@uchicago.edu
Using an experimental manipulation of social power, we tested the notion that occupying low-power social roles encourages attitude flexibility and openness to change, while occupying high-power social roles encourages more rigid, unyielding attitudes. Implications for attitude change and strength across the life course and within the social context are discussed.

Information Order Matching in Susceptibility to Persuasion
J. SHELLY PAIK, Queen’s University; LEANDRE R. FABRIGAR, Queen’s University; RICHARD E. PETTY, Ohio State University; CHARLENE E. TURNER, Queen’s University
4jsp@qlink.queensu.ca
Research has demonstrated attitude change is greater when affective/cognitive information is presented in the same order at persuasion as it was encountered when the attitude was originally formed. These experiments investigate if this effect is a result of order of information altering the underlying affective/cognitive bases of attitudes and persuasion.

Meta-Bases, Structural Bases and Persuasion
YA HUI MICHELLE SEE, Ohio State University; RICHARD E. PETTY, Ohio State University
see.39@osu.edu
Past research has shown that attitudinal bases influence persuasion. Our research examines the role of meta-bases, that is, people’s metacognitions about their attitudinal bases. We measured participants’ structural and meta-bases, and randomly assigned them to a cognitive versus affective message. Results showed that participants’ meta-bases interacted with message type to influence persuasion.
9:30
Source Entitativity and Processing of Persuasive Messages: The Moderating Role of Message Discrepancy
JASON K. CLARK, Purdue University; DUANE T. WEGENER, Purdue University
jclark@psych.purdue.edu
Past research has found that messages are processed to a greater extent when presented by groups high rather than low in entitativity. The current research suggests that this effect of entitativity on processing is moderated by the extent to which the message is pro- versus counterattitudinal.

9:45
Just Be Honest with Me: When Forewarning Increases Persuasion
THERESA J. SULLIVAN, Northwestern University; ANGELA Y. LEE, Northwestern University; DEREK D. RUCKER, Northwestern University
tsullivan2004@kellogg.northwestern.edu
Classic forewarning research asserts that forewarning of persuasive intent fosters resistance to a counterattitudinal message. We show, across several studies, that receiving a trustworthiness cue within a forewarning message actually results in greater persuasion, especially in low elaboration conditions. Implications for forewarning and attitude change are discussed.

Categorization

Friday, 8:00-10:00
Salon 5
JOAN SCHILLING, Edgewood College, Moderator

8:00 Invited Talk
Associative Learning Models and Human Category Learning
GREGORY L. MURPHY, New York University
gregory.murphy@nyu.edu
Models of category learning rely on assumptions of basic associative learning derived from classical conditioning. However, a series of experiments performed in my lab have found that a basic effect of classical conditioning--blocking--seems to be violated in the learning of family resemblance categories. This result points to limitations of simple learning models in explaining human concept learning.

8:30
How Does Knowledge Promote Memory? Item-Specific and Organizational Processing
KATHERINE A. RAWSON, Kent State University; JAMES P. VAN OVERSCHELDE, University of Maryland
krawson1@kent.edu
Previous theories assume that knowledge promotes memory by supporting better organization of information. We propose that knowledge also promotes memory by supporting better item-specific processing. Performance on memory measures that primarily reflect item-specific processing was better in a high-knowledge condition than in low-knowledge conditions.

8:45
**Handedness Differences in Representation Updating**
VARALAKSHMI SONTAM, University of Toledo; J. D. JASPER, University of Toledo; STEPHEN D. CHRISTMAN, University of Toledo
v_sontam@yahoo.com
Research indicates that mixed-handers in higher cognitive domain show greater readiness to update their beliefs than do strong handers. The present study extends this work to the visual-perceptual domain by using sets of visual stimuli where one object gradually morphs into another. Consistent with the hypothesis, mixed-handers identified the second object quicker than strong handers.

9:00
**Nonverbal Transitive Inference: Effects of Task and Awareness on Performance**
OLGA L. LAZAREVA, University of Iowa; EDWARD A. WASSERMAN, University of Iowa
olga-lazareva@uiowa.edu
We studied nonverbal transitive inference in two different tasks: with ordered and non-ordered feedback stimuli, accessing task awareness with a questionnaire (Greene et al., 2001). Transitive responding depended on task awareness for all participants. Participants given ordered feedback showed higher task awareness and stronger transitive responding than participants not given ordered feedback.

9:15
**How are Ants Like “Lids”? Concrete Labels Help Learners in the Face of Perceptual Dissimilarity**
JI Y. SON, Indiana University; ROBERT L. GOLDSTONE, Indiana University
jyson@indiana.edu
Language can go beyond merely describing to highlighting and even re-interpreting perceptual experience. In this experiment, undergraduate participants were taught a difficult relational system with three different systems of labels. These words were either concretely similar to the perceptual context, abstract, or concretely dissimilar. Surprisingly, learners in the concretely dissimilar condition were able to make the most relational responses followed by those in the abstract condition with the concretely similar condition making the least relational responses.
Issues in Health Psychology: Predictors, Obstacles, and Treatment

Friday, 8:00-10:00  
KIMBERLY D. BROWN, Ball State University, Moderator

8:00 Invited Talk  
Secondary Prevention of Cervical Cancer: Barriers to Follow-Up Screening  
DIANE M. REDDY, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
reddy@uwm.edu  
Up to half of women who are screened for cervical cancer with the Pap smear do not return for follow-up after abnormal results. Empirically derived barriers to follow-up screening for cervical cancer in an ethnically diverse sample will be discussed, as will the implications of the findings for intervention.

8:30  
Mexican-American use of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in South Texas: The Role of Acculturation  
LESLIE DAVILA, University of Nebraska, Lincoln  
cwillis-esqueda1@unl.edu  
Mexican Americans were shown to have different patterns of complementary and alternative medicine use depending on acculturation level. Medical doctors can become more culturally competent in their practices if they are aware of the alternative therapies sought by Mexican American patients.

8:45  
Risky Relationships: The Health Belief Model as a Predictor of Communication and Knowledge of Past Sexual History  
KAREN WILSON, Saint Louis University; EDDIE M. CLARK, Saint Louis University; KIARA J. WEAVER, Saint Louis University; CHRIS ADAIR, Saint Louis University; NICHOLE HAYNES, Saint Louis University  
wilsonk@slu.edu  
Communication between romantic partners regarding each partner’s sexual history can be seen as a precautionary health behavior. The Health Belief Model was used to predict communication between romantic partners regarding each partner’s past sexual history and the degree of accuracy within couples regarding knowledge of each partner’s past sexual history.

9:00  
Attachment Anxiety and Rejection Threat Influence Intentions to have Unprotected Sex  
SARA HICKEY, Queen’s University; KATHERINE L. WALLER, Queen’s University; & TARA K. MACDONALD, Queen’s University  
veggielady1@yahoo.com
Females imagined a scenario where a male dating partner implies that he will/will not reject her if she declines unprotected sexual intercourse. Females high in attachment anxiety reported greater intentions to have unprotected sex in the rejection condition, whereas those low in attachment anxiety were unaffected by the rejection manipulation.

9:15
Hostile Personality and Coping Strategies for Managing Stress
TERESA M. HECKERT, Truman State University; JAMES R. HARRINGTON, Ohio University; & ALICIA N. LEE, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
theckert@truman.edu
This study tested the associations between hostile personality, stress, and coping strategies in a sample of undergraduate students (n = 140). Hostile personality was predictive of the usage of less effective coping strategies and stress level. Implications for working with Type As are discussed.

9:30
No One Will Miss Me: Self-Imposed Social Exclusion as a Moderator of Mortality Salience Effects on Healthy Eating Intentions
AMANDA R. WHITWORTH, Saint Louis University; & EDDIE M. CLARK, Saint Louis University
Amanda.Whitworth@mimh.edu
Sociometer Theory and Terror Management Theory are theories regarding why individuals have self-esteem. Given the magnitude of the U.S. obesity problem, it is essential that health professionals provide persuasive messages to change current eating habits. These theories are applied to the realm of health psychology, particularly persuasion to eat healthy.

9:45
Relation of Generational Status, Race, and Stress among College Students
TERESA M. HECKERT, Truman State University; & LAURA CORONA, Truman State University
theckert@truman.edu
We examined differences in stress and coping strategies between first generation and continuing generation college students, and between African-American and Caucasian students. No significant differences were found by generational status. African-American students reported significantly more stress and greater usage of two of the less effective coping strategies.

Judgment and Decision Making

Friday, 8:00-10:00
Salon 8
KEITH MARKMAN, Ohio University, Moderator

73
8:00
The Influence of Counterfactual Thinking on Creativity and Analytical Reasoning
MATTHEW J. LINDBERG, Ohio University; & KEITH D. MARKMAN, Ohio University
ml226204@ohiou.edu
Generating additive counterfactuals (the addition of alternative events) relative to subtractive counterfactuals (the removal of antecedent events) was found to enhance performance on creative generation tasks, whereas the opposite was found for analytical reasoning tasks. These results deepen our understanding of the relationships between counterfactual thinking, creativity, and analytical reasoning.

8:15
When is Too Much Choice Too Much to Handle?
KARLENE HANKO, YOEL INBAR, & TOM Gilovich, Cornell University
kch29@cornell.edu
We investigated the hypothesis that choosing from a large (rather than small) set of options does not inevitably reduce satisfaction with one’s choice. Results indicated that when people have the time and resources to adequately evaluate their options, they are equally satisfied with their chosen option regardless of set size.

8:30
The First Instinct Fallacy: When it’s Time to Change
EDWARD R. HIRT & MERSINE BRYAN, Indiana University
ehirt@indiana.edu
People believe that they should stick with their first instinct in making responses. The present research exposed participants to contestants failing by consistently sticking to or switching from their initial answer. Results revealed less liking and more upward counterfactuals for the switching target, providing evidence for the strong persistence of the first instinct fallacy.

8:45
Preference for the Status Quo When Under Threat
APRIL A. HORSTMANN RESER & CHRISTIAN S. CRANDALL, University of Kansas
horstman@ku.edu
Two studies examine the amplification of pro-status quo bias when under a mortality salience threat. The more people consider their own mortality the more they endorse the status quo. We consider whether MS enhances vulnerability, stresses resources, or fits terror management theory.

9:00
Resolving Value Conflict in Planning the Future
TAL EYAL, University of Chicago; NIRA LIBERMAN, Tel Aviv University; MICHAEL D. SAGRISTANO, Florida Atlantic University; & YAACOV TROPE, New York University
teyal@chicagogsb.edu
Do our behavioral choices reflect our central values? The results of three studies show that choice dilemmas involving two conflicting values were resolved in favor of the more central value, in the distant future more than in the near future. This was true either when values’ centrality was measured or primed.

9:15
No Good Deed Goes Unquestioned: Belief in the Self-Interest Norm
CLAYTON R. CRITCHER, Cornell University
crc32@cornell.edu
Four studies suggest that people see more self-interest in others’ actions than their prior beliefs permit. Mechanistic evidence suggested participants appeared not to consider spontaneously reasons why they could (and would) reconstrue seemingly selfless behavior in self-interested terms. This work suggests a new method by which beliefs resist disconfirmation.

9:30
Can We Overcome Egocentric Self-Anchoring when Forecasting Competitive Outcomes?
JASON ROSE & PAUL WINDSCHITL, University of Iowa
jason-rose@uiowa.edu
Three studies explored participant’s abilities to overcome egocentric forecasting in competitions. As a competition goes on, people should be learning about their competitors and using this information in many ways. Results showed that people were largely stuck in an egocentric mode, even when competitor information was available and important.

9:45
The Impact of Materialism Upon Affective Forecasting
JESSICA L. HARTNETT, Northern Illinois University; & JOHN J. SKOWRONSKI, Northern Illinois University
z090159@niu.edu
Affective forecasting (Wilson & Gilbert, 2003) occurs when individuals attempts (often, inaccurately) to predict their long-term emotional reactions to life events. While cognitive factors have explored affective forecasting, the present study is one of the first to explore individual differences (namely, materialism) in affective forecasting.
Negative Affect, Medication Effects, and Medication Concerns

Friday, 8:00-10:00  
MELANIE HETZEL-RIGGIN, Western Illinois University, Moderator

8:00 Invited Talk  
Personality Changes During Antidepressant Treatments  
TONY Z. TANG, Northwestern University  
ttang@northwestern.edu  
Patients treated with antidepressant medications often report marked personality changes. Researchers considered these changes merely byproducts of depression improvement, instead of real personality changes. We will report evidences suggesting that these personality changes are not just byproducts of depression improvement. Instead, they might represent medications correcting key causes of depression.

8:30  
Gender Differences in Undergraduate Student Medication Side Effect Concerns  
RACHEL WIX, Ball State University; & CHRISTINE SKOW, Ball State University; GEORGE A. GAITHER, Ball State University  
ggaither@bsu.edu  
Over 1200 college students reported medication side effects they are most concerned about. This paper examines gender differences in frequencies of side effect concerns and implications for treatment noncompliance.

8:45  
Adolescents’ Coping Strategies during Conflict Relate to Maternal Socialization of Emotions  
KRISTINE P. MARCEAU, University of Wisconsin-Madison; CAROLYN ZAHN-WAXLER, University of Wisconsin-Madison; ELIZABETH A. SHIRTCLIFF, University of Wisconsin-Madison; & JANE E. SCHREIBER, University of Wisconsin-Madison  
Kpmarceau@wisc.edu  
We explored how mothers’ responses to adolescent emotion relate to adolescent’s ability to cope during conflict. Active and passive avoidance, task- and emotion-focused coping were observed. The Response to Children’s Emotion questionnaire examined how mothers respond to adolescent emotions. Maternal socialization played a role in adolescent coping strategies.

9:00  
Well-Being, Depression, Stress, and Bruxism - An Empirical Analysis
Data from 76 adults (18 years and older) were examined to explore the possible relationship between bruxism and the psycho-social factors: oral health-related quality of life, subjective well-being, depression, stress, and negative affect. The study found that patients with bruxism differed from patients without bruxism in subjective well-being, depression, and negative affect.

9:15
Medication Side Effect Concerns and Somatic Symptom Preoccupation
CHRISTINE SKOW, Ball State University; RACHEL WIX, Ball State University; & GEORGE A. GAITHER, Ball State University
ggaither@bsu.edu
College students who are more preoccupied with specific somatic complaints were more likely to list those symptoms as one of the top three medication side effects that they are concerned about. These results are discussed in terms of medication treatment compliance.

Personality: New Frontiers in Measurement and Application

Friday, 8:00-10:00
AMANDA DURIK, Northern Illinois University, Moderator

8:00 Invited Talk
Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment
WILLIAM REVELLE, Northwestern University
revelle@northwestern.edu
Radio astronomers link multiple telescopes to form arrays of observatories that are far more powerful than the largest single observatory. A similar technique exists for personality assessment using the web: large (>2000) item pools are analyzed by combining data from many independent participants (>40,000) responding to overlapping subsets of items.

8:30
The “Big 5” Conscientiousness Factor Predicts Cheating Behavior in College Students
REBECCA PLISKE, Dominican University; THERESA M. SCHULTZ, Dominican University; & SARAH SCHWARTING, Loyola University
rpliske@email.dom.edu
This study examined the predictive relationships between personality measures and self-reported cheating in college students. Results indicated that some personality variables (especially the “Big 5” Conscientiousness factor) explained
additional variation in self-reported cheating beyond that explained by
motivation, attitudes about cheating, knowledge of institutional policies
regarding cheating, and demographic variables.

8:45
Are Mean People Nice, Too? Agreeableness, Suppression, and Cognitive
Load
JESSICA L. WILLIAMSON, Purdue University; JENNIFER W. BRUCE,
Purdue University; & WILLIAM G. GRAZIANO, Purdue University
jessicaw@psych.purdue.edu
The relationship between agreeableness and prejudice suppression was
examined by manipulating cognitive load. Cognitive load interfered with
normative responses towards social groups. Low agreeable persons evaluated
the dislikable groups more favorably under high cognitive load compared to low
load. Generally, likeable groups, however, were evaluated less favorably under
high load.

9:00
Agreeableness is Related to Pro-Social Emotions
MEARA HABASHI, Purdue University; & WILLIAM G. GRAZIANO, Purdue
University
meara@psych.purdue.edu
Past research demonstrated a link between pro-social emotions and helping
behavior. The current research uses a person X situation approach to examine
the link between Agreeableness and two induced pro-social emotions - empathic
concern and personal distress. Outcomes reveal that Agreeableness moderates
emotional reactions to in-group and out-group victims.

9:15
Testing of Self-Construal in the United States and Brazil
TAMMY L. KADAH-AMMETER, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh;
KATHLEEN R. STETTER, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh; ADAM STORY,
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh; PATRÍCIA FLORIANO, Faculdade Ruy
Barbosa, Brazil; & ANA CAROLINA RODRIGUES, Federal University of
Bahia, Brazil
kadaht06@uwosh.edu
A revised Singelis (1994) Self-Construal Scale (Kadah-Ammeter, Leiter, &
Moon, 2005) assessed 95 U.S. and 71 Brazilian students. U.S. students scored
significantly higher for both self-construal dimensions compared to Brazilians.
Results are inconsistent with the view that Brazil is primarily collectivistic on a
country level and allocentric on an individual-level.
9:30
Primbing Independence and Interdependence as Measured by Two
Self-Construal Scales
TAMMY L. KADAH-AMMETER, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh; &
KATHLEEN R. STETTER, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
kadaht06@uwosh.edu
No pronoun priming effects for either the Singelis (1994) nor the Revised
Singelis Self-Construal Scales (Kadah-Ammeter, Leiter, & Moon, 2005) support
that these two measures tap stable, trait-like aspects of individuals’
self-representation. Main effect for Block within both scales indicated a possible
social desirability effect for the first few items.

9:45
Problem Solving as a Mediator between Optimism and Relationship Quality
KIMBERLY K. ASSAD, Michigan State University; M. BRENT
DONNELLAN, Michigan State University; & RAND D. CONGER, University
of California, Davis
assadkim@msu.edu
This study extends research on the adaptive aspects of dispositional optimism to
romantic relationships. Results using dyadic data analyses indicated that
optimism was linked to satisfying relationships and that effective problem
solving mediated much of this association. All told, optimism appears to be a
resource for interpersonal relationships.

Comparative, Neuroscience and Learning
Poster Session

Friday, 8:00-10:00
Upper Exhibit Hall
LARRY NORMANSELL, Muskingum College, Moderator

1
Effects of Delay Duration on a Spatial Alternation Task in Rats with
Hippocampal Damage
TIMBERLY LAMONTAGNE, CHRISTIAN RAMSEY-FAULKNER, TRAVIS
MCDANIEL, JOHN ROFLOW, & MARK E. BARDGETT, Northern Kentucky
University
bardgettm@nku.edu
This study determined if performance of a spatial alternation task by rats with
and without hippocampal damage was affected by delay interval. Hippocampal
damage and a longer delay were associated with poor performance, however,
there was no damage by delay interaction. The hippocampus appears to mediate
even short-term working memory.
2
The Effects of Clonidine on Memory Impairment in Rats with Hippocampal Damage
MOLLY S. GRIFFITH & MARK E. BARDGETT, Northern Kentucky University
bardgettm@nku.edu
This study was designed to determine if clonidine, an alpha-2 receptor agonist, could improve memory in rats with hippocampal cell loss. In a test of delayed spatial alternation, rats with hippocampal lesions performed significantly worse than rats without lesions. Treatment with clonidine did not improve performance in rats with hippocampal lesions.

3
The Histamine3 (H3) Receptor Antagonist, Thioperamide, Improves Memory in Rats with Hippocampal Damage
HEATHER N. FOOZER, CHRISTIAN RAMSEY-FAULKNER, TIMBERLY LAMONTAGNE, JOHN ROFLOW, TRAVIS MCDANIEL, & MARK E. BARDGETT, Northern Kentucky University
bardgettm@nku.edu
This study was designed to determine if the H3 receptor antagonist, thioperamide, could improve memory in rats with hippocampal lesions. In a test of delayed spatial alternation, thioperamide significantly improved choice accuracy in rats with hippocampal lesions compared to lesioned rats that were treated with saline.

4
Effects of Forebrain Lesions on Conditioned Taste and Odor Aversions
CHRISTOPHER T. ROMAN, NINO NEBIERIDZE, ARISTIDES SASTRE, & STEVE REILLY, University of Illinois at Chicago
croman@uic.edu
We examined the effects of neurotoxic lesions of the insular cortex and lateral hypothalamus on the acquisition of conditioned taste and odor aversions. Insular cortex lesions attenuated taste but not odor aversions, whereas lateral hypothalamic lesions attenuated odor but not taste aversions.

5
The Influence of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF) on CTA Retention
YAZMIN FIGUEROA-GUZMAN, University of Illinois at Chicago
yazminfg@uic.edu
Several studies suggest an important role of BDNF in memory acquisition and consolidation. It is considered that memory processes involve short and long-term synaptic modifications, and BDNF significantly modulates each form. Our results showed that intracortical infusions of BDNF significantly enhances the retention of conditioned taste aversion (CTA).
The Basolateral Amygdala in Latent Inhibition and Conditioned Taste Aversion
JUSTIN R. ST. ANDRE & STEVE REILLY, University of Illinois at Chicago
jstandre@uic.edu
We examined the role of the BLA in latent inhibition and CTA formation. Results indicate BLA lesions disrupted the acquisition of a CTA to a novel, but not familiar, taste stimulus. These results suggest that BLA lesions may disrupt perception such that novel taste stimuli are viewed as familiar.

C-fos Expression in the Brain Following Lithium Chloride Induced-Illness
KATIE M. ALBANOS, STEVE REILLY, & JUSTIN R. ST. ANDRE, University of Illinois at Chicago
kalban1@uic.edu
The purpose of this study was to examine brain C-fos expression after lithium chloride induced-illness. Our research focused on brain areas implicated in CTA formation. Significant C-fos expression was found in multiple areas indicating these areas are minimally involved in the processing of illness inducing stimuli.

Effects of Swim Stress on Neophobia, Latent Inhibition, and Reconditioning
RICHARD J. KICHNET, University of Missouri; SHAWN SMITH, University of Missouri; MARSHA DOPHEIDE, Monmouth College; ROBERT HOCK, University of Missouri; & TODD SCHACHTMAN, University of Missouri
rjkd4f@mizzou.edu
These experiments examined the effects of swim stress on neophobia, latent inhibition, and reconditioning using conditioned taste aversion. Although swim stress has been shown to influence conditioning during CS-US pairings (Revusky & Reilly, 1989; Bourne et al., 1992), it had no influence on neophobia, latent inhibition, or reacquisition.

Methamphetamine as a Drug Feature in a Pavlovian Conditioning Task
CARMELA M. REICHEL, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; VANESSA L. BARRA, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; SARAH A. BERG, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; JAMIE L. WILKINSON, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; & RICK A. BEVINS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
creichel@bigred.unl.edu
The pharmacological effects of nicotine, chlordiazepoxide, and amphetamine can indicate the absence (negative feature) and/or presence (positive feature) of sucrose (US) following presentation of a discrete CS. This study extends these findings to methamphetamine as well as demonstrating that bupropion and cocaine share similar cueing properties of methamphetamine in rats.
A Comparison of Amphetamine and Modafinil Effects on Sustained and Selective Attention
RUSSELL E. MORGAN, Western Illinois University; JOSHUA M. CARLSON, Western Illinois University; ROBERT W. FLINT, College of St. Rose; & MATT R. BLANKENSHIP, Western Illinois University
RE-Morgan@wiu.edu
The ability of the psychostimulant drugs amphetamine and modafinil to enhance performance on sustained and selective attention tasks was compared in sham and amygdala-lesioned rats. Amphetamine and modafinil similarly improved performance; however, these effects were not differentiated by lesion group. Modafinil has potential as an alternative treatment for attention-related disorders.

Effects of Environmental Enrichment on Amphetamine-Induced Hyperactivity
ANNA M. NEISES, STEVEN T. PITTINGER, MARGARET J. GILL, & MARY E. CAIN, Kansas State University
anna.neises@gmail.com
The present study determined if enriched and impoverished rats differ in sensitization, conditioned hyperactivity, extinction, and reinstatement of amphetamine-induced hyperactivity using two doses of amphetamine. Differences in amphetamine sensitization between enriched and impoverished rats were dose dependent. Enrichment enhanced conditioning to the drug context and decreased reinstatement.

Amphetamine-induced Conditioned Hyperactivity in High and Low Responder Rats
ROSEMARY A. HA, JULIE I. BLAIR, & MARY E. CAIN, Kansas State University
rah7755@ksu.edu
The present study examined if high (HR) and low responder (LR) rats differ in conditioning, extinction, and reinstatement of amphetamine-induced hyperactivity. HR rats had greater conditioned hyperactivity and reinstatement than LR rats. Results suggest rats most vulnerable to drug abuse are also most sensitive to Pavlovian-conditioned drug cues.

Psychomotor Stimulants Substitute for a Bupropion Feature Positive Modulator
CHIA LI, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; JAMIE L. WILKINSON, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; & RICK A. BEVINS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
chia@bigred.unl.edu
The current research tested the ability of bupropion (Zyban) to serve as a feature positive modulator in a Pavlovian discrimination task. Decreasing the dose of bupropion produced dose-dependent decreases in responding. Partial to complete substitution was observed for nicotine, cocaine, and methamphetamine.

14
**Stimulus Properties of Cocaine in Rats with Disparate Cocaine-Induced Locomotion**
DAVID A. KLEIN, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; & JOSHUA M. GULLEY, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
daklein@uiuc.edu
We trained rats with low or high locomotor responses to cocaine (LCRs or HCRs, respectively) to discriminate cocaine from saline in a two-lever operant chamber. LCRs learned the discrimination faster, but HCRs were more sensitive to the effects of a serotonin uptake inhibitor (5 mg/kg fluoxetine) on cocaine discrimination.

15
**Chronic Paroxetine Treatment and Sexual Motivation and Performance in Rats**
GERALD A. DEEHAN, Kansas State University; AMANDA E. HIGLEY, Kansas State University; & STEPHEN W. KIEFER, Kansas State University
abbynormal5@hotmail.com
Chronic paroxetine (an SSRI) treatment in male rats was tested on sexual motivation and performance. During a 14-day treatment regimen, paroxetine reduced sexual motivation (as measured by pre-copulatory activity) and increased the latency to ejaculate.

16
**Effects of Amphetamine and Glucose on the Context Shift Effect**
PAULA M. MILLIN, Kenyon College; & ADAM SUTTER, Kenyon College
millinp@kenyon.edu
Pre-test amphetamine has been shown to attenuate the context shift effect. The present study sought to determine whether it does so by inhibiting hippocampal neurons or enhancing retrieval. Results show that glucose, a retrieval-enhancing drug with no known inhibitory effect on the hippocampus, did not alleviate the context shift effect.

17
**Two-Choice Drug Discrimination Performance in the Sand Maze in Rats**
PAULA M. MILLIN, Kenyon College; & MICHAEL DASH, Kenyon College
millinp@kenyon.edu
A two-choice drug discrimination task was employed using a novel sand maze task, in which rats were trained to use drug state to determine the location of
buried food reward. During un-rewarded probe trials subjects demonstrated
discrimination by spending significantly more time than chance would predict in
the correct quadrant.

18
Transfer of Old Memory Retrieval Cues
JAMES F. BRIGGS, Kent State University; KELLY I. FITZ, Kent State
University; & DAVID C. RICCIO, Kent State University
jbriggs@kent.edu
An experiment with rats investigated the transfer of old memory retrieval cues to
a new context. Exposing rats to a novel context shortly after reactivation
alleviated the disruptive effect of a context shift. Transfer was time dependent,
illustrating that the age or activity level of the old memory is important.

19
Postconditioning Manipulation of Context Associative Strength on
Conditioned Responding in Conditioned Taste Aversion
SHAWN M. SMITH, RICH KICHNET, SARAH FIESER, KAMALA
KUNCHITHAPATHAM, & TODD SCHACHTMAN, University of
Missouri-Columbia
smsyq5@mizzou.edu
Several experiments examined the effects of manipulating context associative
strength on conditioned responding to a CS using a CTA procedure. Changes in
context strength produced by either context-US pairings or context extinction
following CS-US pairings were examined. Context-US pairings were found to
decrease the CR to the flavor.

20
Transfer of the CS-Preexposure Effect: Stimulus Generalization or
Habituation
CHARLES F. HINDERLITER, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown; JAMES
R. MISANIN & ELI A. MINNIER, Susquehanna University
chf5@pitt.edu
Rats were habituated to a variety of novel flavors and on the day of conditioning,
half were subjected to a dishabituation procedure. With dishabituation, little
evidence for latent inhibition was obtained indicating that habituation to novelty
plays a significant role in transfer of CS-preexposure effect in taste aversion
experiments.

21
CS/US Pre-Exposure Effects on Long-Delay Eyeblink Conditioning in
Developing Rats
DRAGANA I. CLAFLIN, Wright State University; & CHRISTAL S. MORITA,
Wright State University
dragana.claflin@wright.edu
On Day 24, rats were pre-exposed to Paired CS/US (long-delay, 880 ms), Unpaired CS-US, or chamber only. On Days 28-29, all groups received paired training. Paired pre-exposure did not facilitate later acquisition, similar to previous findings using trace conditioning. This suggests similar learning processes are engaged in both paradigms.

22
**Instructional Ambiguity Affects Peak Shifts in Rats**
DAREN H. KAISER, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne
Kaiserd@ipfw.edu
Rats were trained with the peak procedure and tested with gaps that were sometimes similar to and sometimes different from lighting conditions during the ITI. Though rats were less affected by this manipulation than pigeons, there was some indication that rats confused ITI and gap conditions that matched.

23
**Effects of Motivation Shift on Instrumental Responding in Overtrained Rats**
JIAN-YOU LIN, University of Illinois at Chicago; & STEPHEN REILLY, University of Illinois at Chicago
jlin2@uic.edu
We examined the motivational control of instrumental responding following brief or extensive training. Results revealed that although performance of extensive training was not affected by specific satiation, thirst animals with sucrose as trained reinforcer did show higher response rates than those trained with food pellets in an extinction test.

24
**Spacing Effects in Perceptual Learning: Differential Effects in Delayed vs Immediate Conditioning After Massed Preexposure Trials**
ANGELA S. BURCH-VERNON, Valparaiso University; JEFF HOVLAND, Valparaiso University; & DEBRAH KITE, Valparaiso University
angela.vernon@valpo.edu
Many investigations have demonstrated differential learning outcomes after distributed or massed practice trials. The current study examined the influence of testing delay after massed preexposure trials in a conditioned taste aversion situation. Findings suggest that groups experiencing delayed aversion testing show less stimulus discrimination than groups experiencing immediate testing.

25
**Violent Video Game Realism: Physiology, Performance and Aggression**
RICHARD J. TAFALLA, University of Wisconsin-Stout; MATTHEW JENKS, University of Wisconsin-Stout; NATHAN LEGLER, University of Wisconsin-Stout; MAI THAO, University of Wisconsin-Stout; & CHELSEA TREIBER, University of Wisconsin-Stout
This study examines whether the experience of realism with violent video games varies with the technical sophistication of the game. It is hypothesized that violence will be greater with the more realistic game and result in corresponding physiological arousal, stress and aggression. Physiological and self-reported stress data support the hypothesis.

27 Capuchins’ Predictions About Object Movement in One and Two Planes
SARAH E. CUMMINS-SEBREE, Raymond Walters College - University of Cincinnati; & DOROTHY M. FRAGASZY, University of Georgia
cumminsh@ucrwcu.rwc.uc.edu
Capuchins accurately predicted the end-point of objects traveling on unobstructed horizontal linear paths and when solid vertical barriers appeared, but exhibited differing performance for horizontal surfaces containing a gap depending on task requirements. Capuchins can predict movement in one plane but not a change in the plane of movement.

28 Task Features Highlight Individual Differences in Tool Use by Capuchins
SARAH E. CUMMINS-SEBREE, Raymond Walters College - University of Cincinnati; JOSEPH D. PERAZZO, Xavier University; KARLY A. BRANCH, University of Georgia; & DOROTHY M. FRAGASZY, University of Georgia
cumminsh@ucrwcu.rwc.uc.edu
We studied the extent to which differing task features impacted performance by capuchin monkeys in a tool-using task. Though all five capuchins knew to use the tool to retrieve food, they differed in the motoric skill needed to execute the task when faced with increasing levels of task difficulty.

Cognitive Poster Session

Friday, 8:00-10:00 Upper Exhibit Hall
LARRY NORMANSELL, Muskingum College, Moderator

29 Using Haptic Information for Tool Selection by Preschoolers and Adults
SARAH E. CUMMINS-SEBREE, Raymond Walters College - University of Cincinnati; ALISON M. TOLLNER, University of Cincinnati; KEVIN D. SHOCKLEY, University of Cincinnati
cumminsh@ucrwcu.rwc.uc.edu
We tested whether children and adults would use haptic information to choose between two visually identical tools differing in mass configuration for use in precision and power tasks. Tool selection did not differ between children and adults, but younger children’s performance with the chosen tool was affected.
30
How Much Feedback Is Required for Perceptual Learning?
JEFFREY B. WAGMAN, Illinois State University; KYRIAKOS
TSIAPPOUTAS, Illinois State University
jeffreywagman@ilstu.edu
This experiment investigated how much feedback is required for improved
accuracy of perceptual reports. The results suggest that although feedback is
required for improved accuracy of perceptual reports, accuracy improved
regardless of whether feedback was provided on every trial or on every other
trial.

31
Perception of Aperture Crossability Depends on Style of Locomotion
JEFFREY B. WAGMAN, Illinois State University; ERIC A. MALEK, Illinois
State University
jbwagma@ilstu.edu
This experiment investigated if people can accurately perceive whether they can
carry an object through an aperture. The results suggest that perceived ability to
perform this behavior depends on both the size of a carried object and the style
of locomotion (i.e., walking vs. running).

32
The Effect of Labels on Perception of Fragrances
ALEXIS GROSOFSKY, Beloit College; ELIZABETH V. THOMASON, Beloit
College; JON CARBONE, Beloit College
grosofsk@beloit.edu
While odors are important for selection of partners, perception of the sex
appropriateness of manufactured odors has not been investigated. Participants’
perceptions of how masculine or feminine fragrances are revealed that
fragrances are perceived as intended (Experiment 1), but providing a label pulls
perception in the label’s direction (Experiment 2).

33
Pain Recall in Primary Dysmenorrhea
ROBYN DRACH, University of North Dakota; LINDSAY WEGGE, University
of North Dakota; ERIKA GILBERTSON, University of North Dakota;
PATRICK KERR, University of North Dakota; RACHEL MOERICKE,
University of North Dakota
robyn_drach@und.nodak.edu
A fundamental issue hindering research of primary dysmenorrhea is the lack of a
gold standard of assessment. Concurrent and retrospective self-report symptoms
of menstruation were compared between dysmenorrheic and control groups.
Results indicate that dysmenorrheic women significantly underestimated their
pain intensity during retrospective recall. Implications and future directions are
discussed.
34
Recall of Sounds and Words: Evidence for an Auditory Superiority Effect
ROBERT J. CRUTCHER, University of Dayton; JENAY M. BEER, University of Dayton
crutcher@udayton.edu
The present experiment investigated an auditory equivalent of the picture superiority effect (Paivio, Rogers, & Smythe, 1968). Participants heard 20 sound effects (e.g. the sound of a dog barking) and 20 verbal labels (e.g. the word “barking”). As predicted, participants recalled the sound effects significantly better than the verbal labels.

35
Induced Visual Motion and Spatial Orientation
MICHAEL F. SHERRICK, Memorial University of Newfoundland
sherrick@mun.ca
In the first of two experiments, ratings of induced motion were directly related to the size of the surrounding moving frame. In the second study, larger frames produced more induced motion and displacement of the visual vertical. We attribute the results to changes in spatial orientation.

36
Optical Strategies Used in Football and Misconceptions about Their Trajectories
DENNIS M. SHAFFER, Ohio State University Mansfield; AMANDA YODER, Ohio State University Mansfield
shaffer.247@osu.edu
This work shows that the optical strategy used by a thrower is an inverted version of that used by catchers to geometrically constrain collision with targets. The findings also show that observers have striking misconceptions concerning what the motion of a projectile should look like from a thrower’s perspective.

37
False Memory for Color Information
ANDREA N. ESLICK, Iowa State University; BOGDAN KOSTIC, Iowa State University; ANNE M. CLEARY, Iowa State University
aeslick@iastate.edu
We applied the DRM false memory paradigm to color names (e.g., “red” and “blue”). False memory for color names was shown: Participants responded “old” more often to critical than to non-critical color names. However, participants’ ability to discriminate actually seen from unseen font colors remained unimpaired by the list manipulation.

38
Detecting Prime-Target Relatedness without Target Identification
ANNE M. CLEARY, Iowa State University; KAELI K. SAMSON, Iowa State University; VERONICA J. DARK, Iowa State University
acleary@iastate.edu

Whereas many studies have focused on target identification rates in semantic priming paradigms, this study examined judgments given to unidentified targets. We found that detection of prime-target relatedness can occur when targets are unidentifiable. This ability is short-lived and correlated with semantic priming as measured by identification rates themselves.

39
Recognition without Cued Recall on Forced-Choice Tests
ANNE M. CLEARY, Iowa State University; MOSES M. LANGLEY, Iowa State University; GRETCHEN M. MAPEL, Iowa State University
acleary@iastate.edu

Previous research has shown that participants can recognize a test cue as being similar to a studied word without being able to use the cue to recall the studied word itself (Cleary, 2004). In the present study, this effect is shown to occur in a two-alternative forced-choice testing situation.

40
Auditory Recognition without Identification
ANNE M. CLEARY, Iowa State University; MORIAH M. WINFIELD, Iowa State University
acleary@iastate.edu

Recognition without identification is the finding that, on recognition tests in which visual stimulus identification is hindered, participants can discriminate between studied and non-studied items. The present study extended this effect to the auditory modality. Participants discriminated between studied and non-studied words that could not be identified through white noise.

41
Recognition without Face Identification
ANNE M. CLEARY, Iowa State University; LAURA E. SPECKER, Williams College
acleary@iastate.edu

A novel empirical demonstration of recognition without face identification is shown. Participants could discriminate between unidentifiable faces of celebrities whose names were studied and of celebrities whose names were not studied, but only when reporting tip-of-the-tongue states. No such ability occurred in the absence of reported tip-of-the-tongue states.

42
Encoding and Retrieval Processes in Memory for Emotional Words
STEPHEN R. SCHMIDT, Middle Tennessee State University
sschmidt@mtsu.edu
Participants named the font color of emotional and neutral words presented in either blocked or random order. They then took an incidental memory test. Good memory for emotional words was found in both presentation orders, supporting a distinctiveness, rather than a differential attention interpretation of the emotional memory effect.

43  
**Recall of Words Pertaining to Self-Concept**  
TRAVIS MCDANIEL, Northern Kentucky University; ERIC MCKIBBEN, Clemson University  
ta_mcdaniel@yahoo.com  
Research suggests that memory is enhanced for material that pertains to the self-concept. We hypothesized that this same effect would emerge for material that pertains to the religious concept. Results indicated that participants recalled a significantly greater proportion of words that pertained to their religious concept than that did not.

44  
**Memory for Religious Stimuli as a Function of Fundamentalism**  
LUKE W. GALEN, Grand Valley State University; MICHAEL WOLFE, Grand Valley State University; JAMIE DELEEUW, Grand Valley State University; NICOLE RESSEGUIE, Grand Valley State University  
galenl@gvsu.edu  
Results show that high fundamentalists may have skill in handling religious information in some contexts but may read religious messages into ambiguous situations. Findings suggest that some beliefs may be malleable, depending on contextual factors. For example, non-judgmental messages may have the potential to alter the expression of fundamentalist attitudes.

45  
**Ratings of and Memory for Gender-Biased Jokes**  
DOUG EAMON, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater; DAVID KOHLMEYER, Marquette University; DAWN DENT, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater; KIM PLEVA, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater  
eamond@uww.edu  
In a joke rating and memory task, females rated biased-against-female jokes as less humorous and more offensive than equivalent biased-against-male jokes. Punch lines of male-biased jokes were recalled more often by both sexes than punch lines of female-biased jokes, but recall was unrelated to humorousness or offensiveness.

46  
**Comparing the Multiprocess Framework with Transfer-Appropriate Processing in Prospective Memory**
JENNIFER BRENEISER, Washington University in Saint Louis; MARK MCDANIEL, Washington University in Saint Louis
ejbenei@artsci.wustl.edu
The present study investigated prospective memory performance and cost to the ongoing task with focal, transfer appropriate, or transfer inappropriate PM targets. Results showed no significant difference in PM performance by condition, but there was a significant effect on cost, with focal showing the least and transfer-appropriate showing the most.

47
**Stability and Flexibility of Spatial Organization Based on Object Cues**
ALYCIA M. HUND, Illinois State University; EMILY K. FOSTER, Illinois State University
amhund@ilstu.edu
We investigated the stability and flexibility with which people use object cues to organize and remember locations. Participants learned the locations of 20 objects. Related objects occupied nearby locations, though the pattern of organization differed across conditions and sessions. Adults maintained the initial organization and shifted to a new pattern.

48
**Selective Attention: Ignoring Sad Faces**
LESLIE A. VALDES, St. Cloud State University; JORDON S. RUTLEDGE, St. Cloud State University; SHANNON L. OLAH, St. Cloud State University
lavaldes@stcloudstate.edu
Sad faces can capture attention. Participants identified the shape of a central face as either taller than it is wide or wider than it is tall. The sad expression of the target face interfered with participant’s ability to identify the shape of the face. Implications for distributed attention are discussed.

49
**Incongruously Colored Items Do Not Draw Top-Down Attention**
CHRISTOPHER M. MASCIOCCHI, Iowa State University; AMY L. RAMOS, Iowa State University; THOMAS G. GHIRARDELLI, Goucher College; VERONICA J. DARK, Iowa State University
cmascioc@iastate.edu
The literature suggests that task-irrelevant color singletons capture bottom-up attention. We investigated whether pictures of incongruously colored objects (e.g., a red banana) draw attention in a top-down manner. Responses to probes embedded in a semantic categorization task suggest that attention is not directed to such mis-colored items.

50
**Color Trumps Shape in a Visual Search Task**
When participants searched for an X in a 9 letter array of either angular or round letters, color associated with the X reduced RT and color associated with a non-target letter increased RT, compared to trials with no color, regardless of non-target letter type.

51
**Negative Emotion Words May Affect Attentional Disengagement in RSVP Streams**
AMY L. RAMOS, Iowa State University; AARON S. WEINER, Iowa State University; VERONICA J. DARK, Iowa State University
aramos@iastate.edu
An attentional blink is observed when detection of a second target is severely impaired. The current study explored the role of negative emotions in the attentional blink using concurrent rapid-serial-visual-presentations. Results demonstrated that negative emotions may be more involved in the disengagement of attention than in the capture of attention.

52
**Does Number of Items or Time Affect Attentional Blink Magnitude?**
JEREMIAH D. STILL, Iowa State University; WAH PHEOW TAN, Iowa State University; VERONICA J. DARK, Iowa State University
jeremiah@iastate.edu
Attentional blink (AB) studies typically confound time between T1 and T2 with number of distractors. We separated time and number. Surprisingly, AB magnitude decreased as number of distractors increased. However, because the interval before and after T2 was constant, target saliency may have been greater when more distractors were presented.

53
**Measuring the AB Effect in an Irregular RSVP Stream**
WAH PHEOW TAN, Iowa State University; JEREMIAH STILL, Iowa State University; VERONICA J. DARK, Iowa State University
wahpheow@iastate.edu
When the inter-stimulus intervals between distractors in RSVP streams were irregular, attentional blink (AB) magnitude varied with lag (time between T1 and T2) but not number of distractors. Target identification was lower with irregular compared to regular intervals. Distractor regularity modulated AB; current AB models cannot account for this finding.

54
**The Impact of Time of Day and Age on Executive Functions**
The effects of time of testing on adult age differences in performance on tests of executive function were examined. Older and younger adults were tested in the morning and afternoon. Younger adults performed better on most measures. Time of testing moderated age-related differences on some measures of sustained attention.

55 Inhibiting Irrelevant Information in Adult Children of Alcoholics
JASON W. DOUGLAS, University of North Dakota; JOANNA MARINO, University of North Dakota; F. RICHARD FERRARO, University of North Dakota
jason.douglas@und.nodak.edu
Adult children of alcoholics (ACAs) and non-ACAs completed a test of inhibitory ability using a reaction-time based negative priming task. There was not a significant reaction time difference between the groups. This suggests inhibitory ability is preserved in ACAs, at least within the context of the current negative priming task.

56 Differences Between Musicians and Nonmusicians on Tests of Planning, Attention, and Problem Solving
JASON W. DOUGLAS, University of North Dakota; KATHERINE ARGENZIANO, University of North Dakota; JOSEPH C. MILLER, University of North Dakota
jason.douglas@und.nodak.edu
Research demonstrates that music exposure has short-term effects on cognitive abilities but executive function has remained relatively uninvestigated. In this research, subjects’ music ability was rated and neuropsychological tests of executive function were administered. Group differences were found with respect to several measures and performance on specific measures predicts musical experience.

57 Modeling Individual Differences in the Iowa Gambling Task
JASON L. HARMAN, Ohio University; ROBERT M. ROE, Ohio University
jh354104@ohio.edu
The expectancy-valence learning model was used to examine differences in performance on the Iowa gambling task between groups differing in need for cognition. Participants high in need for cognition performed better on the IGT.
than those low in NFC. Cognitive modeling indicates differences between groups in attention to losses.

58
Gender Differences in Image Integration: Role of Visuospatial Capacity
CAROL LAWTON, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne
lawton@ipfw.edu
Two studies examined gender differences on a task requiring immediate memory for locations in matrices of different sizes. Results suggest that men have a greater capacity for location information in immediate memory, which may be the basis for gender differences on image integration and more complex visuospatial tasks.

59
Cognitive Processes Underlying Sex Differences on Digit Symbols
LEAH RUBIN, University of Illinois at Chicago; PAULINE M. MAKI,
University of Illinois at Chicago
lrubin@psych.uic.edu
We report the first study to show that the female advantage on the Digit Symbol Substitution test, a cognitively complex neuropsychological task, is due to visual scanning and not to the other cognitive processes that are posited to underlie this task such as memory, incidental learning, and graphomotor speed.

60
Rereading Benefits Depend on Prior Knowledge
AIMEE A. CALLENDER, Washington University; MARK MCDANIEL,
Washington University
aaduprie@artsci.wustl.edu
The benefits of rereading a text may depend on prior knowledge. Results indicate that low and high familiarity and prior knowledge reduce the benefits of rereading. Previous rereading effects may be limited to texts for which readers have intermediate familiarity and prior knowledge with the content.

61
Inner and Overt Speech Errors: A Comparative Analysis
GARY M. OPPENHEIM, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
goppenh2@uiuc.edu
Two experiments demonstrated the tendency for phonological speech errors to create words (lexical bias) and involve similar exchanging phonemes (phonemic similarity effect) in overt (articulated) speech. Neither effect appeared in inner (imagined) speech, suggesting that inner speech involves degraded articulatory representations and that internal monitoring cannot explain the overt effects.
Neighborhood Density Effects in the Recognition of Bisyllabic English Words
MELISSA K. STAMER, University of Kansas; MICHAEL VITEVITCH, University of Kansas
mkstamer@hotmail.com
To investigate the effects of neighborhood density on longer words, we conducted a lexical decision task with bisyllabic words varying in neighborhood density. The results show that listeners responded more quickly to words with sparse neighborhoods than to words with dense neighborhoods suggesting listeners process bisyllabic words like monosyllabic words.

Phonological Consistency Effects Between Prime and Target in Eye-Tracking
MICHAEL A. SKELLY, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville; PAUL C. LOCASTO, University of Michigan-Dearborn; DEANNA COTTINGHAM, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville; ELIZABETH VIGGIANO, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
mskelly@siue.edu
The involvement of consonant and vowel information and the phonological consistency between primes and targets in the early stages of visual word recognition was investigated in the delayed-letter paradigm. Results indicate an equal contribution of consonants and vowels and fail to support an early activation of phonology during reading.

The Relationship between the Fading Affect Bias in Autobiographical Memory, Affectivity and Life Satisfaction
TIMOTHY D. RITCHIE, Northern Illinois University; JOHN J. SKOWRONSKI, Northern Illinois University
tritchie@niu.edu
Prior research suggests that the negative affect associated with autobiographical memories fades faster across time than the positive affect associated with such memories (i.e., fading affect bias, FAB). The present study examined whether negative affectivity, positive affectivity, and life satisfaction moderates the FAB, as suggested by Walker et al. (2003).

Relationship Between Neuropsychological and Functional Performance in Patients with Dementia
JENNIFER T. WONG, University of Detroit Mercy; JILL RAZANI, California State University Northridge
jenniferwong1@cs.com
We examined the performance of 36 healthy individuals to that of 31 cognitively impaired individuals diagnosed with mild dementia on tests of memory and daily living skills. The neuropsychological tests administered were Rey-O, CVLT, and DAFS. These findings suggest that daily functional tasks may be more demanding for individuals with mild cognitive impairment, than those of healthy individuals.

**66**  
**Language Highlights Relational Structure**  
STEELA CHRISTIE, Northwestern University; DEDRE GENTNER, Northwestern University  
christie@northwestern.edu  
We investigated children’s performance in a similarity judgment task using simple perceptual stimuli. Consistent with prior findings, 4,5-year-olds strongly preferred object similarity over relational similarity. We found an effect of language on relational processing: preference for relational similarity increased when given a familiar relational term and when given a novel label in a word extension task.

**67**  
**The Role of Familiarity in Children’s Global-Local Processing**  
JULIE M. HUPP, Ohio State University-Newark; STACEY S. SHULL, Cuyahoga Community College  
hupp.34@osu.edu  
Navon (1977) suggests people extract global before local information when looking at objects. This study evaluates how familiarity affects global-local processing in children. Five and 6-year-olds were asked whether a target letter was present in various stimuli. Findings add support that familiarity may contribute to global-local processing with children.

**68**  
**Word Learning and Joint Attention: Implications for Autism Spectrum Disorder**  
JASON M. SCOFIELD, University of Alabama; AMIE WILLIAMS, University of Alabama  
scofield@ches.ua.edu  
This study challenges the belief that joint attention is critical for word learning by demonstrating successful word learning in the absence of a speaker and therefore in the absence of joint attention. These results have important implications for children with autism, most of whom have language and joint attention impairments.

**69**  
**Exploratory Factor Analysis of the Reynolds Intellectual Assessment Scales**
The purpose of the current study was to examine the factor structure of the Reynolds Intellectual Assessment Scales in a large referred sample. Results indicated a different factor structure than that reported by the test authors. Implications for interpretation of this measure with a similarly referred population will be discussed.

The Effect of Imagery and Problem Decomposition on Divergent Thinking
RODNEY J. VOGL, Christian Brothers University; CYNTHIA F. HOLMES, Christian Brothers University
rvogl@cbu.edu
Undergraduates completed divergent thinking tasks (e.g., Unusual Uses Test). Half of the participants received imagery instructions and the other half received problem decomposition instructions. People who received decomposition instructions performed better on divergent thinking tasks than people who did not receive decomposition instructions. Imagery had no effect on divergent thinking.

The Underpinnings of Academic Performance: Self-Reported Use of Study Skills as a Function of Academic Locus of Control and Self-Efficacy
BLAINE D. LANDIS, Washburn University; JENNIFER CAVIN, Washburn University; JOANNE ALTMAN, Washburn University
blaine.landis@washburn.edu
This study examined the use of study skills as a function of academic locus of control and self-efficacy. Participants with an internal LOC and/or high SE reported significantly greater use of study skills. This suggests that the link between LOC, SE, and achievement may be mediated by effective studying.

Emotional Response to Decisions in an Iterated Prisoner’s Dilemma Game
JOSEPHINE F. WILSON, Wittenberg University; DAVID M. WISHART, Wittenberg University; SARAH H. GRABENSTATTER, Wittenberg University; CAROLINE S. HARDESTY, Wittenberg University; KAITLYN L. KLINC, Wittenberg University
jwilson@wittenberg.edu
To examine emotional reactions in a 6-round PD game, GSR was measured in 60 participants. Early in the game, winners had significantly lower GSR levels than losers. Players who reached the Nash equilibrium (all defect) were significantly less emotional than players who did not. Staying with the same decision from round to round elicited more emotion than switching, regardless of the original decision.
73
Emotion in Machines?: Designing Artificial Intelligence that can Emulate Human Emotion
ERIC R. ANDERSON, Indiana State University; VEANNE N. ANDERSON, Indiana State University; CHRIS GORE, Indiana State University
pyeande@isugw.indstate.edu
The idea of a recurrent, reinforcement network as a general model for emotional systems was developed and demonstrated with neuroscience data and a simulation program. Elaborated but fundamentally similar examples of such networks are described in the human brain and discussed as they might be applied to developing artificial intelligence.

74
Jurors’ Decisions Regarding Unusual Inadmissible Evidence
KERRI L. PICKEL, Ball State University; TANYA J. KARAM, Ball State University; TODD C. WARNER, Ball State University
kpickel@bsu.edu
Mock jurors heard critical evidence favoring the prosecution which was either neutral or unusual and either admissible or inadmissible (control jurors received no critical evidence). Jurors’ judgments were harsher if they heard unusual rather than neutral inadmissible evidence. The results support Wegner’s (1994) theory of ironic mental processes.

75
The Weapon Focus Effect in 7- and 8-Year-Old Eyewitnesses
KERRI L. PICKEL, Ball State University; MOLLY M. JAMESON, Ball State University; THOMAS T. LENHARDT, University of St. Thomas; DANA B. NARTER
kpickel@bsu.edu
Adult and 7- and 8-year-old witnesses watched a videotape in which a target carrying either a weapon or a neutral object stole money from a woman. Both groups exhibited the weapon focus effect. Moreover, the results support the hypothesis that the effect occurs because weapons seem unexpected within certain contexts.

76
Asymmetry of Gain/Loss Preference Reversals
LAMBERT H. DECKERS, Ball State University
ldeckers@bsu.edu
In preference reversal, small immediate gains are eventually chosen over large delayed gains. Preference reversal may not occur at equal delays for gains and losses since their subjective values are unequal according to prospect theory. Choice data showed that preference reversal for losses occurred later than for gains.
Changes in Perceived Risk among Workers and Small Business Owners
BERNARD L. DUGONI, NORC/University of Chicago
dugoni@uchicago.edu
Risk in organizations can be examined from two perspectives, as part of the
decision-making process, and as intrinsically linked to perceptions of the job or
the work environment. Observations showed significant deviation from that
accounted for by the increase in intrinsic risk alone. Implications for current and
future work on risk taking by small businesses is discussed.

Effects of Comparison on the Learning of Principles
JULIA F. COLHOUN, Northwestern University; DEDRE GENTNER,
Northwestern University; JEFFREY LOEWENSTEIN, University of Texas at
Austin
colhoun@northwestern.edu
People often fail to retrieve prior knowledge, even when they have retained the
relevant information. However, considerable evidence indicates that comparing
cases can increase learners’ understanding and ability to transfer to new
situations. By supplying principles directly and measuring recall, this study
further explores the role of comparison in understanding and using principles.

Age Differences in Phantom Recollection Processes in False Recognition
DONNA LA VOIE, Saint Louis University; MARK AUGUSTINIUS, Saint
Louis University; LAUREN FIASCONARO, Loyola University New Orleans;
ELLEN HINKEL, Saint Louis University; RACHEL TOBLER, Saint Louis
University
lavoiedj@slu.edu
This study employed conjoint recognition methodology to assess age differences
in the contribution of phantom recollection processes to false recognition. Using
multinomial modeling, we found that false recognition is driven by phantom
recollection, and not familiarity processes, in both age groups, although this
effect is larger in the older adults.

APA Distinguished Scientist Address
Culture, Self, and Subjective Well-Being
SHIGEHIRO OISHI, University of Virginia
Friday, 9:30-11:00
Monroe Room
EDWARD F. DIENER, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign,
Moderator
Symposium
Contemporary Measurement Issues of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory: Are Changes Needed?

Friday, 10:00-12:30  PDR 5

REBECCA DAVIS MERRITT, Purdue University, Organizer

Axis II Diagnostic Status of High Versus NPI and EE Groups
BARBARA PAMP, Purdue University

Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the NPI: A Comparison of Two Models
NIDA CORRY, Purdue University

MMPI Code Types of “Narcissistic” Individuals
MICHELE THORNE & MIRJAM QUINN, Purdue University

Are NPI Scores Related to Ethnicity and Gender in a College Student Population?
SUNGEUN YOU, Purdue University

Social Judgment

Friday, 10:00-12 noon  Salon 1

MARK STASSON, Metropolitan State University, Moderator

10:00 Invited Talk
Putting it in Perspective: The Social Psychological Significance of Point of View in Mental Imagery
LISA K. LIBBY, Ohio State University
libby.10@osu.edu
This research investigates how the visual perspective (own first-person vs. observer’s third-person) that people use when picturing life events is related to construal-level, self-judgment, emotion, and behavior.

10:30
Power of Expectations: Evidence for a Perception-Based Account
LEZLEE J. WARE, Ohio University; MATTHEW J. LINDBERG, Ohio University; G. DANIEL LASSITER, Ohio University
lc300203@ohio.edu
Four studies demonstrate that providing participants with an expectation about a target leads to a biased information search for expectation-consistent information. This supports a perception-based account of selective information
registration rather than a memory-encoding account of selectively weighting expectation-consistent information.

10:45
Violations of Justice and its Impact on Evaluations of Instructors
MICHAEL T. PARKER, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point; JENNIFER L. SEEFELT, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point; DANIEL P. SHELDON, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point; CRAIG A. WENDORF, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point
mpark810@uwsp.edu
We created scenarios describing various student-professor interactions, each manipulating one specific criterion of justice. Each scenario was designed to be low, moderate or high in perceived fairness. Results indicated fairness affects student evaluations of instructors as well as classroom behaviors. Implications of research and directions for future research are presented.

11:00
Seeing a Hypocrite or not Depends on the Eye of the Beholder
JAMIE BARDEN, Howard University; DEREK D. RUCKER, Kellogg School of Management; RICHARD E. PETTY, Ohio State University
barden.5@osu.edu
The impact of the perceiver bias on judgments of hypocrisy in others was investigated. In a case where hypocrisy was ambiguous, Republicans and Democrats judged ingroup politicians as less hypocritical than outgroup politicians. Consistent with Social Identity Theory, ingroup bias occurred only among highly identified participants.

11:15
Message Uniformity as a Moderator of Majority/Minority Influence
CHRISTINE GOCKEL, Michigan State University; ARFAN QURESHI, Michigan State University; NORBERT L. KERR, Michigan State University; ERNEST S. PARK, North Dakota State University
gockelch@msu.edu
The goal of this Internet-based study was to examine how argument uniformity moderates majority/minority influence. We found that majority/minority status affected participants’ attitudes about the implementation of senior comprehensive exams: A majority source produced more attitude change than a minority source. However, this effect was not moderated by argument uniformity.

11:30
The Role of Perceived Intuition and Reasoning in Impression Formation and Change
HONG LI, University of Florida; DOLORES ALBARRACIN, University of Florida
A series of studies tested the effects of different perceived thought processes on the formation and change of impressions about other people. It was found that, perceiving one’s judgment is based on intuition increases its resistance. In contrast, perceiving one’s judgment is based on reasoning decreases its resistance.

11:45
Professional Expectation
JING CHEN, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; CHI-YUE CHIU, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
jchen10@s.psych.uiuc.edu
Contrary to previous assumption about East Asians’ tendency to focus on the situation instead of the person in social judgment, we posit that East Asians rely heavily on personality-context fit in social judgment. Thus, instead of overlooking personal attributes, they consider both personal attributes and their relationship to the context when forming social judgments.

Relationships: Rending and Mending

Friday, 10:00-12:30
Salon 6
MAUREEN WANG ERBER, Northeastern Illinois University, Moderator

10:00
Loneliness and Social Monitoring in Social Interaction
ADRIENNE R. CARTER-SOWELL, Purdue University; ZHANSHENG CHEN, Purdue University; KIPLING WILLIAMS, Purdue University
arcarter@purdue.edu
This study investigated whether lonely individuals had the skills to monitor social interactions. Across three social situations, it’s found that lonely individuals performed better on inclusion/exclusion detection task, which were consistent with several recent studies on loneliness. Thus, the traditional skill-deficit view on loneliness needs to be revised.

10:15
Interpersonal Rejection, Felt Security and the Desirability of New Relationships
KRISTIN SOMMER, Baruch College, City University of New York; FRANK BERNIERI, Oregon State University; BEN BARKOWSKI, Oregon State University; ALISSA CZAJKA, Oregon State University; ALYSSA RAYMOND, Oregon State University
Kristin_sommer@baruch.cuny.edu
Rejected compared to accepted participants reported lower felt security within new interactions, anticipating more rejection from (and greater disliking of) new relationship partners. Reductions in felt security led rejected participants to
dismiss the importance of future interactions and to perceive fewer positive traits in new relationship partners.

10:30
**Male Sexual Jealousy: Paternal Uncertainty or Lost Paternity Opportunities?**
JOHN E. EDLUND, Northern Illinois University; MARIA-MAGDALENA FARC, Northern Illinois University; JEREMY D. HEIDER, Eastern Oregon University; CORY R. SCHERER, Northern Illinois University; TIMOTHY D. RITCHIE, Northern Illinois University; MARCOS D. LOPEZ, Northern Illinois University; BRAD J. SAGARIN, Northern Illinois University; DAVID J. BULLER, Northern Illinois University
jedlund@niu.edu
There is a debate in the literature about the origins of male sexual jealousy. This study pits two competing hypotheses against one another. Supporting the paternity opportunities hypothesis, in scenarios where there is a loss of paternity opportunities without paternal uncertainty, men (but not women) show an increase in jealousy.

10:45
**“Mean” Girls or Just Low Agreeable? Agreeableness and Relational Aggression**
AIMEE L. SMITH, Purdue University; JENNIFER W. BRUCE, Purdue University; WILLIAM G. GRAZIANO, Purdue University
smith405@purdue.edu
Agreeableness was examined as a possible moderator of female participants’ evaluations of confederate aggressors and victims in relationally aggressive situations. Significant interactions were found in high agreeables’ liking of and similarity to the victim, and low agreeables’ evaluations of the aggressor’s competency, in the non-outcome dependent condition.

11:00
**Conditional Giving: The Role of Conflict Specific Factors on Willingness to Sacrifice**
BRENT A. MATTINGLY, Saint Louis University; EDDIE M. CLARK, Saint Louis University; KIARA J. WEAVER, Saint Louis University; TIM M. EMGE, Saint Louis University; CHRIS K. ADAIR, Saint Louis University
mattinba@slu.edu
This study investigated conflict specific factors related to willingness to sacrifice. It was found that importance of the conflict and the extent the conflict is seen as a sacrifice mediated the relationship between perceived severity of conflict and willingness to sacrifice. Gender moderated these effects.
11:15
Does Crying Improve Interpersonal Rapport?
REBECCA J. MILLER, Western Illinois University; KRISTINE M. KELLY, Western Illinois University; KATERINA KOSCOVA, Western Illinois University; EVELYNANN DAVIS, Western Illinois University
rj-miller1@wiu.edu
Participants interacted with a crying or non-crying confederate on two puzzle tasks. The videotaped interactions were rated on coordination by a panel of independent judges. Results of the data analyses indicated that coordination increased as the interaction progressed only for those who viewed the crying confederate.

11:30
Recovering Threatened Needs: The Efficacy of Apology and Future Inclusion
JESSICA A. REVAK, Western Illinois University; KRISHA L. OTTO, Western Illinois University; KATERINA KOSCOVA, Western Illinois University; KRISTINE M. KELLY, Western Illinois University
ja-revak@wiu.edu
After being excluded in a chat room by confederates and then receiving an apology (or not) and an invitation for future inclusion (or not), participants completed a measure of threatened psychological needs. Results indicated that future inclusion and apology helped participants recover two of the four psychological needs.

11:45
The Assessment of Multiple Dimensions of Forgiveness
LOREN TOUSSAINT, Luther College; JON WEBB, East Tennessee State University
touslo01@luther.edu
This study developed a multidimensional measure of dispositions toward forgiveness. The forty-eight item measure assesses six unique dimensions confirmed through factor analysis. Preliminary construct validity and reliability analyses are promising and suggest the measure should continue to be refined and used.

Prejudice and Discrimination

Friday, 10:00-12 noon
Salon 8
JOHN PRYOR, Illinois State University, Moderator

10:00 Invited Talk
Police Officers, Training, and Racial Bias in the Decision to Shoot
JOSHUA CORRELL, University of Chicago
jcorrell@uchicago.edu
Participants performed a first-person-shooter videogame, making shoot/don’t-shoot decisions in response to White and Black targets. Novices (lay people, untrained undergraduates) showed racial bias, setting a lower threshold for the decision to shoot a Black rather than a White target. Among experts (police officers, trained undergraduates) bias was eliminated.

10:30
Seeing Prejudice through the Normative Window
MARK A. FERGUSON, University of Kansas; CHRISTIAN S. CRANDALL, University of Kansas
ferguson@ku.edu
A series of studies on the conceptual foundations of prejudice suggest that the phenomenon of prejudice is a normal response to perceived social change. Rather than a moral failing, individual differences in prejudice reflect people’s subjective experience of social change and their defense of the status quo.

10:45
Gender-Role Variables as Antecedents to Motivation to Respond Without Prejudice
JENNIFER RATCLIFF, G. DANIEL LASSITER, KEITH D. MARKMAN, CELESTE J. SNYDER, MICHELLE DUPREY, & DANA PREWITT, Ohio University
ratcliffjen@frognet.net
Individuals reporting both high internal (personal) and low external (normative) motivation to respond without prejudice exhibit less prejudice than do other individuals (Devine et al., 2002). However, the antecedents to such motives are not well understood. The current work revealed that gender-role variables predict motivation to respond without sexual prejudice.

11:00
Personality, Anxiety, and Threat: Predicting Classic and Modern Prejudice Toward Mexican and Arab Immigrants
BRADLEY M. OKDIE, University of Northern Iowa; AMY HOLT, University of Northern Iowa; HELEN C. HARTON, University of Northern Iowa
Bradley4ster@gmail.com
Symbolic and realistic threat predicted classic and modern prejudice, but intergroup anxiety only predicted classic prejudice. Social dominance and authoritarianism were related to perceptions of threat, whereas anxiety was predicted by low levels of empathy. Results are discussed in relation to the integrated threat theory (Stephan et al., 1998).

11:15
How Ambivalent Sexism toward Women and Men Support Rape Myths
KRISTINE CHAPLEAU, Marquette University; DEBRA L. OSWALD, Marquette University; BRENDA L. RUSSELL, Castleton State College
This study examined how ambivalent sexism toward women and men are both associated with rape myth acceptance. Hostile sexism toward women and the benevolent belief that women are morally superior to men correlated with rape myth acceptance. Benevolent sexism toward men was also associated with rape myth acceptance.

11:30
Refusal to Consider Information: Agreeableness and Prejudice Towards Overweight Women
JENNIFER W. BRUCE, Purdue University; WILLIAM G. GRAZIANO, Purdue University
jenbruce@psych.purdue.edu

Prejudice can be expressed in evaluations, but also as a refusal to consider information. We explored prejudice against overweight women in a prospect of future interaction situation. Low agreeable persons provided more negative evaluations of overweight women when future interaction was expected, but high agreeable persons sought less relevant information.

Success at School: Selection, Socialization, and Motivation

Friday, 10:00-12:30 PDR 9
SUSAN SHEFFER, Lewis University, Moderator

10:00 Invited Talk
Making the Right Decision: The Use of Standardized Tests in Graduate Admissions
NATHAN R. KUNCEL, University of Minnesota
nkuncel@stat.psych.uiuc.edu

For over 70 years research has been conducted on the predictive power of standardized tests in graduate admissions. In the past 5 years, my colleagues and I have aggregated much of this voluminous literature into a series of meta-analytic studies on the GRE, GMAT, PCAT, and MAT. Contrary to many popular opinions, the predictive power of these measures is not only strong but extends to criteria beyond 1st Year GPA including research productivity, faculty evaluations, and even job performance and evaluations of creativity. This talk discusses these findings and presents thoughts about the future of graduate admissions.

10:30
Social Integration of First-Year University Students
TERESA M. HECKERT, Truman State University; COLLEEN DRAZEN, Purdue University; REBECCA CHAMBERS, Truman State University
The social integration of retained college students versus students who dropped out was studied. The College Student Experiences Questionnaire showed retained students were significantly different from dropouts on three social integration scales. The social aspect of student lives plays a significant part on student’s remaining at their respective university.

10:45
Effects of Student Housing, Group Identity, and Ethnicity on Campus Involvement
JAY W. JACKSON, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne; KRISTA DILLMAN, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne
jacksonj@ipfw.edu
Students living in residence halls, vs off-campus, are more involved in university activities. We test a proposition that group identification can explain this relationship. We further examine the extent to which involvement with a student subgroup organization correlates with overall campus identification, and if ethnicity moderates this relationship.

11:00
Student-Faculty Interaction and its Relationship with College Students’ Academic Self-Concept and Academic Motivation
SERGEY MUSULKIN, Southern Illinois University; MEERA KOMARRAJU, Department of Psychology, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
snmus26@gmail.com
116 undergraduates completed the Student-Professor Interaction, Academic Self-concept, and Academic Motivation Scales. Results showed significantly positive associations between intrinsic motivation, academic self-concept, and perceptions of faculty as caring, connected, and approachable. Lack of motivation was negatively correlated with student-professor interactions.

11:15
The Relationship between Learning Styles and Academic Motivation
MEERA KOMARRAJU, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; STEVEN J. KARAU, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
meerak@siu.edu
260 undergraduates completed the Inventory of Learning Styles and the Academic Motivations Scale. The four learning styles (synthesis-analysis, elaborative processing, fact retention, and study method) were positively related with intrinsic motivation and negatively related with amotivation. Agentic learning styles (fact retention and study method) were positively related with extrinsic motivation.
11:30 Invited Talk
Different Strokes for Different Folks: How Personal Interest Moderates the Effects of Situational Factors on Task Interest
AMANDA DURIK, Northern Illinois University
adurik@niu.edu
In two studies personal interest was tested as a moderator of effects of situational factors designed to catch and hold task interest. Across both studies, effects of each manipulation depended on participants’ personal interest in math. Results are discussed in terms of interest theory.

Invited Symposium
Psychopharmacology of Nicotine
Friday, 10:30-12:30 Crystal Room
RICK A. BEVINS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Organizer and Moderator
Pharmacologic and Environmental Modification of Nicotine Self-Administration: The Role of Nicotine Pharmacokinetics and Alternative Reinforcement
MARK G. LESAGE, Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation
Laboratory Challenge Studies as Predictors of Smoking Progression
HARRIET DE WIT, University of Chicago
Conceptualizing Nicotine as a Cue within an Interoceptive Pavlovian Conditioning Framework
RICK A. BEVINS, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Recent Findings on Cue Reactivity, Drug Availability and Cigarette Craving in Smokers
STEPHEN T. TIFFANY, University of Utah
MICHAEL T. BARDO, University of Kentucky, Discussant

Social and Personality Psychology Poster Session
Friday, 10:30-12:30 Upper Exhibit Hall
DANIEL MILLER, Indiana-Purdue University Fort Wayne, Moderator
1
Enhancing Enjoyment of Learning: Roles of Utility Value and Interest
OLGA GÖDES, University of Wisconsin, Madison; JUDITH HARACKIEWICZ, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Two experiments investigated whether utility value (UV) and “catchiness” can enhance enjoyment of learning. Results showed that individuals with high interest in the topic enjoyed learning more when UV was present, whereas those with a low level of interest only benefited from UV if instructional materials were also catchy.

2
Perceived Qualities of an Ideal Teacher in Relation to Academic Self-Concept and Academic Motivation
ROBERT VENDIG, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; MEERA KOMARRAJU, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
micwarmer@yahoo.com
76 undergraduates completed the Teachers’ Behavior Checklist, Academic Self-concept, and Academic Motivation Scales. Extrinsic motivation was positively correlated with the “professional competence and communication skills” and the “interpersonal caring and supporting” dimensions and lack of motivation was negatively correlated with the “interpersonal” dimension.

3
Spread of Success and Failure from Short-Term Goals to Related Long-Term Goals
LINDA HOUSER-MARKO, University of Missouri-Columbia; KEN SHELDON, University of Missouri-Columbia
LSH18C@mizzou.edu
Participants recalled times they succeeded and failed on short-term goals relevant to long-term goals, then rated their feelings of success or failure on the long-term goals. Goal-internalization buffered the negative effects of short-term failure and boosted the positive effects of short-term success. This asymmetry supports the importance of autonomous goal-engagement.

4
Eliminating Egotistically Motivated Aggression
SARA KONRATH & BRAD BUSHMAN, University of Michigan; KEITH CAMPBELL, University of Georgia
skonrath@umich.edu
In this presentation we will describe research findings that have successfully eliminated narcissistic aggression in the laboratory by inducing potential aggressors to believe they share a key similarity with potential targets.

5
Narcissism, Humility, and their Relation to Self-Enhancement
KRZYSZTOF SUPINSKI, University of Illinois; DUSTIN WOOD, University of Illinois
ksupins2@uiuc.edu
We investigated how self-reports of narcissism and humility are related to self-enhancement. In a large sample (N = 317) using self and observer reports, we found narcissism to be related to self-enhancement, but only for agentic traits. Humility was related to self-deprecation on agentic traits, but enhancement on communal traits.

6  
A Factor-Analytic Examination of Satisficing: Stability Across Measurements?  
STEVEN A. MILLER, Loyola University Chicago; RENEE ENGELN-MADDOX, Loyola University Chicago  
smille4@luc.edu  
Instruction-readings task and other tasks designed to assess satisficing were given to participants. Whether tasks comprised a single satisficing factor was examined. While an acceptable model fit was obtained, not all items loaded significantly. Exhibiting satisficing once in a study may not predict satisficing throughout.

7  
Sensation Seeking Sustains The Link Between Narcissism and Gambling  
PAUL ROSE, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville  
prose@siue.edu  
I examined the link between individual differences in narcissism and real-life gambling among college students. Narcissism was positively correlated with both the amount students had recently spent on gambling and the frequency with which students had recently gambled. Sensation seeking mediated both of these associations.

8  
Personality Certainty: Increasing the Predictive Utility of Personality Scales  
BRITTANY L. SHOOTS-REINHARD, KENNETH G. DEMARREE, & RICHARD E. PETTY, Ohio State University; DEREK D. RUCKER, Northwestern University  
shoots-reinhard.1@osu.edu  
The present research examines how certainty in one’s personality affects the predictive utility of personality constructs. We show that participants high (vs. low) in certainty of their responses to personality scales (e.g., Self-Monitoring) act more consistent with the personality trait (e.g., creating social vs. utilitarian advertisements).

9  
Self-Awareness as a Strategy for Self-Improvement? The Role of Self-Construal
The current study combines research on socio-cultural differences in motivation and self-awareness to examine the conditions under which self-focused attention facilitates self-improvement. Specifically, when opportunities for self-improvement are available, independent vs. interdependent individuals seek out vs. avoid self-awareness in response to negative self-relevant information, respectively.

10
Defensive Pessimism, Strategic Optimism, and Effects of Expectations and Reflectivity
CHRISTINA M. BROWN, Miami University
browncm5@muohio.edu
The effect observer expectations and pre-task reflection on defensive pessimists’ and strategic optimists’ performance was examined. For strategic optimists, reflecting prior to the task actually improved their performance to the extent that it reduced their tendency to think about the difficulty of the test while they were taking it.

11
The Effects of Perceived Social Support on Cultural Adjustment
PO SEN CHU, Kansas State University; SCOTT HEMENOVER, Kansas State University; SARA SMITH, Kansas State University; TIFFANY DENTON, Kansas State University; DONALD A. SAUCIER, Kansas State University
chupo@ksu.edu
We explored the relationship between perceived social support and cross-cultural adjustment in Asian international students. Consistent with hypotheses, we found that higher levels of perceived social support were associated with better cross-cultural adjustment. These findings may provide suggestions for cross-cultural adjustment training and preparation.

12
The Mediating Influence of Hostility Between Video Game Play and Aggression
CHRISTOPHER P. BARLETT, Kansas State University; RICHARD HARRIS, Kansas State University; ROSS BALDASSARO, Kansas State University
cpb6666@ksu.edu
The current study sought to determine the mediating influence of hostility during video game play on aggression, suggested by the General Aggression Model. Participants (N = 99) completed scales measuring hostility and aggression after playing a violent video game. Results show a complete mediating effect of hostility on aggression.
13
Ethnic Identification, Segregation, and Substance Vulnerability among African American Adolescents
MICHELLE L. STOCK, Iowa State University; MEG GERRARD, Iowa State University; FREDERICK X. GIBBONS, Iowa State University mlgano@iastate.edu
A longitudinal study of African American adolescents revealed that those in integrated neighborhoods with high levels of ethnic identification reported the lowest levels of substance use vulnerability, whereas those with low ethnic identification reported the highest. This relationship was mediated by adolescents’ favorability and similarity to the typical substance user.

14
Upward Social Projection and Self-Certainty: Thinking about Regulatory Control
ROLF HOLTZ, Ball State University rfholtz@bsu.edu
American farmers estimated disagreement/contrast between themselves and the Environmental Protection Agency on eight conflict relevant issues. Consequently, these participants exhibited less opinion certainty than farmers in three other target conditions. Negative thoughts about the absolute control of the EPA over farming regulations mediated the effect of intergroup projection on self-certainty.

15
Situated Gender: Evidence that Gendered Traits Covary with Gendered Situations
LAURA M. SINNETT, Grinnell College; ERIC K. DAVENPORT, Grinnell College; MOLLY M. KRATZ, Grinnell College sinnett@grinnell.edu
Participants’ self-reports of instrumentality and expressiveness were correlated with ratings by themselves and by another group of raters of the masculinity and femininity of the situations they were in before completing these self-reports. Situational masculinity significantly predicted trait instrumentality, demonstrating that traits are not totally independent of situations.

16
Situated Personality: Evidence that Big Five Traits Covary with Situations
LAURA M. SINNETT, Grinnell College; MOLLY M. KRATZ, Grinnell College; ERIC K. DAVENPORT, Grinnell College sinnett@grinnell.edu
Participants’ NEO PI-R self-reports were correlated with others’ ratings of the personality of the situations participants were in before completing these self-reports. Situational personality significantly predicted trait levels, especially for participants who responded based on “state” versus “trait” personality.
instructions. This demonstrates that traits are not totally independent of situations.

17

Self-Assessment for Introverts: A Measure Evaluation
MAYA RONEN, Illinois Institute of Technology; M. ELLEN MITCHELL, Illinois Institute of Technology; EYAL RONEN, Illinois Institute of Technology
talmaya@iit.edu
Laney’s (2002) Self-Assessment for Introverts measure was evaluated for its internal consistency and convergent validity, using a sample of 147 undergraduate students. Results indicate that the measure is viable, displaying adequate internal consistency and convergent validity with the NEO-FFI and MBTI, yet the SAI’s content is less biased towards extraverts.

18

Does Emotional Contagion Impact Dyadic Rapport?
KRISHA L. OTTO, Western Illinois University; JON E. GRAHE, Pacific Lutheran University
kl-otto@wiu.edu
In a dyad, one participant viewed an emotion-eliciting movie clip (happy, angry or sad) and the other viewed a neutral movie clip. After exposure, dyads completed a puzzle task where each member was limited by constrained roles. Results indicated that participants’ rapport experience was impacted by the emotion condition manipulation.

19

Ostracism, Psychological Needs, and Death-Thought Accessibility: A Terror Management Perspective
DOUGLAS COOPER, Western Illinois University; DEANNA N. PRICE, Western Illinois University; KRISTINE M. KELLY, Western Illinois University
DP-Cooper@wiu.edu
Participants experienced either social exclusion or inclusion and then were asked to complete questionnaires measuring self-esteem, threatened needs, and death-thought accessibility. Results showed a significant relationship between threatened need for psychological control and death-related words. Also, low self-esteem was associated with threats to belongingness, control, and meaningful existence.

20

Partner Risk Factors as Predictors of Risky Sex in Women
TESSA R. KIEFFER, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; DIANE REDDY, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
tessakieffer@yahoo.com
This study examined partner risk factors, empowerment, and condom negotiation strategies as predictors of risky sexual behavior in heterosexual
college women. Results showed that regardless of relationship context, partner risk factors were the strongest significant predictor of risky sexual behavior followed by direct condom negotiation strategies.

21 Antecedents and Consequences of Psychological Sense of Community
JAMES J. LINDSAY, University of Minnesota; MARK SNYDER, University of Minnesota; ALLEN M. OMOTO, Claremont Graduate University
linds053@umn.edu
A process model of psychological sense of community (PSOC) is proposed and tested. Data indicate that model-based intervention interacts with personality and background characteristics to create increases in PSOC. Findings show PSOC effects on community involvement. Understanding the development of PSOC also may aid in promoting psychological and physical functioning.

22 Adult Attachment Style, Sexual Behaviors, and Condom Use
JEFFREY A. RATLIFF-CRAIN, University of Minnesota, Morris; KATIE M. KUECHENMEISTER, University of Minnesota, Morris; ROBIN MOE, St. Cloud State University; BETH VENEKAMP, University of Mary
ratliffj@morris.umn.edu
Sexual history, motivations, and attachment style were assessed in 374 undergraduates. Younger age at first intercourse predicted greater lifetime partners, single-time partners, and lesser condom use. Attachment styles were non-significant predictors of current risky behaviors beyond sexual history and motivations. Results further clarify the role of early sexual activity.

23 Choose Your Own Adventure: Attachment Dynamics in a Simulated Relationship
AMANDA M. VICARY, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; R. CHRIS FRALEY, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
avicary2@uiuc.edu
According to adult attachment theory, attachment orientations influence the attributions and decisions made in romantic relationships. We presented participants with an interactive Choose Your Own Adventure dating story to determine how these choices may be impacted when participants are under the impression that their choices affect how the relationship evolves.

24 An Improved Minimal Group Induction Procedure
BRAD PINTER, Pennsylvania State Altoona; ANTHONY G. GREENWALD,
University of Washington
tbp1@psu.edu
In two experiments a novel minimal group induction procedure for which subjects briefly memorize the names of a group was found to be superior to a traditional deception-based procedure for which subjects are categorized on an ostensibly meaningful (but actually deceptive) basis.

25

Emotional Contagion in Conversational Language
FRANK BERNIERI, Oregon State University; BEN BARKOWSKI, Oregon State University; KRISTIN SOMMER, City University of New York; JENNIFER OCHOA, Oregon State University
frank.bernieri@oregonstate.edu
Following the experimental manipulation of social acceptance or rejection, undergraduates were videotaped conversing with a new interaction partner. Text-analysis of speech (Pennebaker et al., 2001) revealed that rejected targets used more negative affectively valenced words than accepted targets. Partners who received no manipulation were similarly influenced, demonstrating linguistic emotional contagion.

26

Reaction to Aid as a Function of Willingness, Effort & Outcome
JOHN C. PARKER, Northeastern Illinois University
j-parker@neiu.edu
Past research on “recipient’s reaction to aid” (see Nadler & Fisher, 1986) focuses on reactions to an offer of aid - not the aid itself. This project examines how the manner in which the help is given affects the recipient’s satisfaction with the help received. Results indicate three components influencing recipient’s satisfaction - helper’s willingness, helper’s effort, and successful / failed outcome.

27

The Group Dilemma Questionnaire
MARK STASSON, Metropolitan State University; KYLE IRVING, Metropolitan State University; JASON W. HART, Christopher Newport University
mark.stasson@metrostate.edu
The Group Dilemma Questionnaire measures of the degree to which one would act in accordance with personal goals as opposed to group goals. An assessment os the Group Dilemma Questionnaire showed that responses to the scenarios posed in the measure correlated significantly with measures of individualism and collectivism.

28

Role of Love Styles in the Engagement of Maintenance Behaviors
LEVI R. BAKER, Marquette University; DEBRA OSWALD, Marquette University
This study examined how one’s outlook towards romantic relationships (love style) relates to the behaviors they engage in to maintain the relationship. Results suggest individuals who endorse Eros, Storge, and Agape love styles also engage in more of the routine and strategic relationship maintenance behaviors.

29 Poaching Someone Else’s Mate: Attachment Style and Relationship Dynamics
STEVEN HOEKSTRA, Kansas Wesleyan University; HAELY N. RETTIG, Kansas Wesleyan University
hoekstr@kwu.edu
Relationship poaching is a mating strategy where one targets someone who is currently in a relationship with someone else. The present study extended previous research by exploring how poachers might differ from non-poachers in relationship patterns, beliefs, and/or attachment style.

30 The Effects of Gender on Relational Aggression: A Meta-Analysis
NATALIE D. BROWN, Kansas State University; SARAH KOON, Kansas State University; KATIE GIBB, Kansas State University; DEBORAH MURPHY, Kansas State University; CHRISTOPHER P. BARLETT, Kansas State University
ndb@ksu.edu
The current study is a meta-analysis of gender differences and relational aggression. Twenty-eight studies (N = 20,560) were identified for inclusion in the study. The preliminary overall effect size, $d = .238$, $p < .001$, suggests a gender difference with relational aggression. The implications of these findings will be addressed.

31 A Longitudinal Study Comparing Parental Stress of Mothers and Fathers
MELISSA K. WHEATLEY, Indiana University Southeast; DIANE E. WILLE, Indiana University Southeast
mhwheatl@ius.edu
This longitudinal study assesses parental stress to evaluate differences in stress experienced by mothers and fathers, investigates parental stress level changes as children mature from 8 to 14, and evaluates continuity between the Parenting Stress Index and Stress Index for Parenting Adolescents. By Melissa K Wheatley & Diane E Wille, PhD.

32 Social Networks of Star Wars Fans
ERIN E. STEURY, Indiana University
Results of field sample of Star Wars fans reveal that highly identified Star Wars fans tend to have social networks that do not differ from low identifiers’ with the exception of romantic relationships. Additionally, in contrast to our predictions, highly identified Star Wars fans tend to have achieved fewer academic and occupational successes.

33  
**Effects of Attachment and Intimacy Goals on Conflict Resolution**  
HEATHER SMITH-SCHRANDT, Avila University; AMY BUCHER, Avila University; LISA WOOLERY, Lab One  
heatsmith13@hotmail.com  
Intimacy motivation was directly correlated with attachment anxiety and inversely with avoidance. Both attachment style and intimacy motivation were correlated with conflict resolution style. Attachment avoidance directly predicted conflict style while attachment anxiety predicted indirectly through intimacy motivation. It appears intimacy goals uniquely relate to the different dimensions of attachment.

34  
**Then, Then and Now**  
AMY MARTIN, Northern Illinois University  
peaceamy@yahoo.com  
The present study investigated explanations for a discrepancy in two Asch-like studies on conforming behaviors. Results indicate that neither stimuli presentation, group influence nor communication style explain the discrepancy. A reanalysis of one of the investigating studies located a miscalculation. Social proof in the context of computer-mediated-communication was exhibited.

35  
**Emotion and Behaviour towards a Disadvantaged Outgroup: A Social Identity Perspective**  
BIANCA G.M.C. JANSEN, University of Sussex  
bgmj20@sussex.ac.uk  
The experiment tested intergroup emotions towards beggars in a Social identity approach (Tajfel & Turner, 1986). Participants with either a salient religious or non-salient religious identity filled in a questionnaire. Results indicated a significant difference between the two groups in felt sympathy when seeing, and when the beggar asks for money. The results provide support for the prediction that religious people (i.e. Christians and Buddhists) regulate their sympathy by their salient religious identity.

36  
**Blaming the Victim: Looking at Counterfactual Thinking, Impulsivity and Culture**
JASON A. CANTONE, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
cantone@gmail.com
Responding to short vignettes about negative events, Asian Americans were significantly less likely to use counterfactual thinking than Caucasians. Significant positive relationships between impulsivity and counterfactual thinking, impulsivity and tendency to blame the victim, and counterfactual thinking and tendency to blame the victim were also found.

37
Reactions to Different Explanations of Prisoner Abuse at Abu Ghraib
AMY L. BROWN, Miami University; ARTHUR G. MILLER, Miami University
brownal2@muohio.edu
This research explored reactions to three different psychological explanations for the prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib: A personality-type explanation, a situational explanation, and a person x situation explanation. As expected, the personality explanation suggests that the guards should be blamed for their actions; the situational explanation is seen as providing an excuse and eliciting sympathy for the guards. The person x situation explanation allowed for sympathetic reactions toward the guards but still held them responsible for their actions.

38
How Women Self-Stereotype
DEBRA L. OSWALD, Marquette University; KRISTINE CHAPLEAU, Marquette University
debra.oswald@marquette.edu
Integrating gender identity theory and social identity theory we examine the way in which women self-stereotype in personality, physical, and cognitive domains. We also examine how selective self-stereotyping is related to self-esteem. The results of this study provide theoretical and practical insight into women’s use of gender self-stereotypes.

39
Shared Stereotypes vs. Shared Processing Goals for Mock Juries
SARAH A. STAWISKI, Loyola University Chicago; AMANDA DYKEMA ENGBLADE, St. Xavier University; ERIN WITTKOWSKI, Loyola University Chicago; REBECCA STARKEL, Loyola University Chicago; ELIZABETH JACOBS, Loyola University Chicago
sstawis@luc.edu
This study assessed mock jury verdicts in a fictitious child molestation case where defendant stereotypes and judges instructions were manipulated. Results show that stereotypes influenced jury verdicts only when a “preponderance of the evidence”, as opposed to a “reasonable doubt”, criterion was used.
Influence of Outgroup Homogeneity on Perceptions of Group Threat
CHARLENE S. CHRISTIE, Indiana University-Purdue University Columbus
chschrisc@iupuc.edu
Three studies showed that manipulations of outgroup homogeneity and similarity to the ingroup influence perceptions of outgroup threat. After reading a threatening article suggesting that ingroup members had more difficulties finding employment than outgroup members, participants reported feeling most threatened when outgroups were homogenous and relatively distinct from the ingroup.

Experimenter Nationality Moderates Ethnicity’s Stereotype Threat Impacts, Implicating Anticipated Prejudice
LLOYD SLOAN, Howard University; DEBORAH CAMP, Howard University; GRADY WILBURN, Howard University; STEFANIE GILBERT, Howard University; KRystal COOK, Texas A & M University
Lsloan@fac.howard.edu
Experimenter (Black & White, male & female Americans and a British woman) proctored African American HBCU students’ intellectual testing labeled diagnostic/nondiagnostic of ability. American White experimenters created performance decrements while Black experimenters and surprisingly, the White British woman experimenter didn’t, suggesting that differences in perceived prejudice may moderate Stereotype Threat.

Age-Negative: Portrayals of Seniors in Greeting Cards
MARK N. HATALA, Truman State University; JENNIFER M. WALKER, Truman State University; LAUREN RICH, Truman State University; JAMES R. HARRINGTON, Truman State University
mhatala@truman.edu
Ninety-two greeting cards featuring pictures of seniors were analyzed for content. Results supported the hypotheses that as the age of the person portrayed increased, there was an increased occurrence of associated physical and cognitive problems and the cards were more negatively themed.

Mass Media’s Influence on Body Image in Males and Females: A Cross-Gender Analysis
KRISTY M. VANCE, Northern Illinois University; LISA M. FINKELESTEIN, Northern Illinois University
kmvance123@yahoo.com
We looked at the effects of exposure to same gender attractive, opposite gender attractive, and neutral advertisements on the body image of both males and females. Results revealed that females experienced greater body dissatisfaction
than males across all conditions, and that negative mood was related to body dissatisfaction for females.

44
**Influence of Social Comparison and Social Group on Body Image**
DANA J. WEBER, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; KRISTIN C. FLORA, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee; ROBERT M. HESSLING, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee
djweber@uwm.edu
Female undergraduates (N=232) reported their body-mass index, social comparison frequency, and the perceived difference between their weight and their friend’s weight. Social physique anxiety was heightened if women were social comparers and perceived themselves as more overweight than their friends.

45
**Do Predictors of Women’s Body Image Problems Also Affect Men?**
DANA N. MAIR, REBECCA LAWRENCE, LINDSAY HERGERT, CHELSIE LINCOLN, & ROBERT HESSLING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
danamair@uwm.edu
Fifty undergraduate men completed assessments of magazine reading, negative comments about weight, and body image. Men who read more magazines and received more negative comments about weight were more likely to have body image problems.

46
**Do Different Types of Feminism Affect Body Image Differently?**
CARRIE L. SCHNEIDER, University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee; ROBERT M. HESSLING, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee
carries6@uwm.edu
Female undergraduates (N = 117) completed an assessment of activist feminism, egalitarianism, and body image. Endorsement of activist feminism beliefs was associated with body image problems, and women who endorsed activist feminism but not egalitarianism were most vulnerable.

47
**Do Both Positive and Negative Comments Affect Women’s Body Image?**
JENNIFER L. OSBURN, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; ROBERT M. HESSLING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
jlosburn@uwm.edu
Female college students (N = 100) completed an assessment of positive and negative comments about weight from their mother, father, and friends. The results showed that father’s negative comments were the strongest predictor of body image problems. Positive comments did not influence body image.
The Provision of Emotional Support to Men and Women
TARA J. SCHMIDT, JENNIFER L. KLESSIG, TIFFANY M. PUFAHL, & ROBERT M. HESSLING, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee
tjs3@uwm.edu
Male and female undergraduates (N = 78) wrote responses to a partner’s problem. All problem descriptions were actually a gender-neutral problem that the researchers prepared beforehand. More emotional support was provided in male-male dyads than female-female or mixed-sex dyads, which does not reflect the trend in self-report literature.

Invited Address cosponsored by the American Psychological Association Science Directorate
The Development of Pure Numerical Estimation
ROBERT S. SIEGLER, Carnegie Mellon University

Friday, 11:30-1:00 Monroe Room
SUSAN GOLDIN-MEADOW, University of Chicago, Moderator

Invited Symposium
How Symbols and Actions Influence Spatial Thinking
Friday, 1:00-3:00 Wabash Parlor
DAVID H. UTTAL, Northwestern University, Organizer and Moderator

The Transformative Effect of Maps on Spatial Thinking
DAVID H. UTTAL, Northwestern University

Language and Thought: Which Side Are You On, Anyway?
TERRY REGIER, University of Chicago

Embodied Intuition: Spatio-Motor Simulation of Typing Guides Letter Dyad Preference in Expert (but not Novice) Typists
SIAN BEILOCK, University of Chicago

The Role of Action in Children’s Adaptive Combination of Spatial Information
NORA NEWCOMBE, Temple University

MARY HEGGERTY, University of California, Santa Barbara, Discussant
Motivation and Self Regulation

Friday, 1:00-3:00
Salon 1
DANIEL ARKKELIN, Valparaiso University, Moderator

1:00 Invited Talk
Dynamics of Goal-Based Choice
AYELET FISHBACH, University of Chicago
ayelet.fishbach@chicagogsb.edu
People’s choices are often made in sequences and with respect to multiple activated goals (e.g., dieting and food enjoyment). In my talk I address the manner in which prior choice influences subsequent ones in a multiple goal environment. I suggest that when people perceive their initial goal pursuit as indicating goal-commitment, they are more likely to make congruent subsequent choices. However, when people perceive their initial goal pursuit as indicating goal- progress, they are more likely to make incongruent subsequent choices that serve for other goals.

1:30
Self-Focused Attention and Effort During Self-Regulation: A Psychophysiological Analysis
PAUL J. SILVIA, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; GUIDO H. E. GENDOLLA, University of Geneva, Switzerland; DANIEL MCCORD, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; WILLIAM DRATH, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; MICHAEL RICHTER, University of Geneva, Switzerland
p_silvia@uncg.edu
Using Brehm’s theory of motivational intensity, we conducted four experiments to examine how self-awareness affects effort for tasks that vary in difficulty. In contrast to classic findings by Carver and Scheier (1998), the experiments found that self-focus has nonlinear effects on effort (measured via systolic blood pressure).

1:45
Goal Priming and Chronic Motivations: The Case of Achievement Priming
WILLIAM P. HART, University of Florida; DOLORES ALBARRACIN, University of Florida
willhart@ufl.edu
Two experiments found that after achievement priming, people high in chronic achievement motivation activated a goal to achieve, whereas people low in this motivation did not. Experiment 3 ruled out an alternative explanation that the findings from Experiments 1 and 2 were the result of differential levels of concept activation.
2:00
The Effects of Regulatory Fit on Self-Regulation
ANGELA Y. LEE, Northwestern University; JIEWEN HONG, Northwestern University
aylee@northwestern.edu
Four experiments show that regulatory (non)fit enhances (impairs) self-regulatory performance. When participants’ goal pursuit strategy fits vs. conflicts with their regulatory orientation, they demonstrated more physical endurance (squeezed a handgrip longer), greater cognitive persistence (solved more anagrams), and increased willpower to resist temptation (chose an apple over a chocolate bar).

2:15
Regulatory Focus Alters Stereotype Threat Effects on Women’s Leadership Aspirations
ANKE SK GOERZIG, University of Mannheim
goerzig@uni-mannheim.de
Two studies tested whether Regulatory Focus would moderate Stereotype Threat effects on women’s leadership aspirations. Women in a prevention focus showed more interest in a leadership role under threat (vs. no threat) whereas women in a promotion focus showed more interest in a leadership role under no threat (vs. threat).

2:30
Subjective Experience and Nonconscious Goal Activation
CHRIS LOERSCH & VALERIE E. JEFFERIS, Ohio State University; B. KEITH PAYNE, University of North Carolina
loersch.1@osu.edu
In the present study, we outline a novel possible mechanism for nonconscious goal activation: the ease with which goal-relevant ideas and experiences come to mind. Rather than changing the content that is activated, priming may affect goal pursuit by influencing the experience of bringing information to mind.

Comparative Cognition

Friday, 1:00-3:00
Salon 4
MARIANNE ENGLE, Muskingum College, Moderator

1:00 Invited Talk
Episodic Memory in Animals: The Answer to an Unexpected Question
THOMAS R. ZENTALL, University of Kentucky
zentall@uky.edu
Episodic-like memory in animals has been assessed by demonstrating that animals know the ‘what,’ ‘where,’ and ‘when’ of a past event. However, control by semantic memory cannot be ruled out unless the memory test is unexpected.
We show that pigeons can respond correctly to the unexpected question, “What did you just do?” and “Where did you just respond?”

1:30 Invited Talk
Stages of Abstraction and Exemplar Memorization in Pigeon Category Learning
ROBERT G. COOK, Tufts University & J. DAVID SMITH, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York
Robert.Cook@tufts.edu
We examined category learning in pigeons and humans across acquisition. Five birds and eight humans learned six-dimensional perceptual categories constructed to include prototypes, typical items, and exceptions. Early on in both species, prototype performance improved and exception performance correspondingly worsened, indicating an initial mastery of the categories’ general structure. Later on, exception performance improved selectively, indicating exception-item resolution and exemplar memorization. The results suggest a psychological transition in pigeon category learning from abstraction-to exemplar-based processing similar to that previously found in humans.

2:00
Trajectory Perception and Motion Adaptation in Macaque Area MT
PASCAL WALLISCH, University of Chicago; DAVID C. BRADLEY, University of Chicago
wallisch@uchicago.edu
The neural correlates of trajectory perception remain unknown. We recorded extracellularly from neurons in area MT and found that the transient response following a preceding stimulation of the receptive field surround is significantly decreased. We take these findings to suggest the concept of an “Adaptation field” in area MT.

2:15 Invited Talk
Cognitive Flexibility in Orangutans (Pongo spp.)
ROBERT W. SHUMAKER, Great Ape Trust
rshumaker@greatapetrust.org
Longitudinal studies with orangutans reveal different styles of learning and varying approaches to problem solving. These data reinforce and expand our understanding of the mental flexibility that can be demonstrated by orangutans. Results may also assist in understanding the cognitive processes associated with the cultural variation documented for wild orangutans.

Problem Solving

Friday, 1:00-3:00
Salon 5
NELLIE LAUGHLIN, Covance Laboratories, Moderator
1:00 Invited Talk
Collaboration, Expertise and Problem Solving
JENNIFER WILEY, University of Illinois at Chicago
jwiley@uic.edu
Previous studies on creative problem solving have found that experts can sometimes be fixated on incorrect solutions by their knowledge (Wiley, 1998). Meanwhile, in most cases, expertise is positively related to successful problem solving. Studies exploring the benefits of collaborating in mixed expertise groups, and how collaboration may facilitate effective problem solving, will be discussed.

1:30 The Locus of Fixation: Knowledge Activation and Retrieval
BEN D. JEE, University of Illinois-Chicago; JENNIFER WILEY, University of Illinois-Chicago
bendj@uic.edu
High knowledge sometimes impairs problem solving through fixation on domain-related information (Wiley, 1998). Where does fixation originate? Across three studies we examined high- and low-knowledge individuals’ activation and retrieval of domain-related and -unrelated information. Our results suggest that fixation originates in retrieval, not in activation of information in long-term memory.

1:45 Effects of Working Memory and Domain Knowledge in Problem Solving
TRAVIS RICKS, University of Illinois-Chicago
tricks2@uic.edu
Two studies investigated whether domain knowledge and working memory were related to creative problem solving and whether an interaction between working memory (WM) and domain knowledge exists. Results from the two studies indicate that both domain knowledge and working memory affect creative problem solving, but they seem to do it in different ways.

2:00 Mood Effects on Insight Problem Solving
KARUNA SUBRAMANIAM, Northwestern University; MARK JUNG-BEEMAN, Northwestern University
k-subramaniam@northwestern.edu
We used functional magnetic resonance imaging to investigate (a) the neural processes involved during mental preparation for problem solving that biases people to solve with insight or noninsight; and (b) how positive and anxious mood states modulate this preparatory neural activity, modulating, in turn, insight versus noninsight solving processes.
2:15  
**Pushing Around Participant Performance: How Recruitment Methods Affect Statistical Reasoning Performance**  
GARY L. BRASE, University of Missouri- Columbia  
braseg@missouri.edu  
Across-study variations in Bayesian reasoning have used to draw theoretical implications, but the present research demonstrates that these variations are attributable to different participant sampling methodologies. Using an identical task, paid participants from elite universities outperformed alternative types of inducements or participants. Implications may extend across a range of tasks.

2:30  
**Exploring Why Choices and Reasons Disagree in the Sunk Cost Effect**  
CHRISTOPHER L. VOWELS, Kansas State University  
cvowels@ksu.edu  
The sunk cost effect is understood as an economically-irrational judgment, because prior investments, which will not affect future outcomes, have exerted influence on a decision or set of decisions. In this study, examining the choices versus the reasons allows one to draw different conclusions about the nature of the effect.

2:45  
**Comparison-Induced Density Effects on Recall of Values from Memory**  
VICTORIA N. BOLENDER, DePaul University; JESSICA M. CHOPLIN, DePaul University  
vnbolender@gmail.com  
We tested and found evidence to support a Comparison-Induced Distortion theory account of density effects on recall of values from memory (Choplin, 2004; Choplin & Hummel, 2003, 2005). Recall of values in dense regions were biased away from each other, while values in sparse regions were biased toward each other.

**Multiple Perspectives on Personality and the Self**

Friday, 1:00-3:00  
Salon 6  
WILLIAM SNELL, Southeast Missouri State University, Moderator

1:00  
**Development and Validation of a New Measure of Regulatory Focus**  
AMY L. SUMMERVILLE, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; NEAL J. ROESE, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign  
asummerv@uiuc.edu  
Concerns regarding existing regulatory focus scales prompted an empirical development of a new scale. The new Measure of Self-Regulatory Styles (MSRS) was constructed on the basis of results from a principal components
analysis on a pool of items derived both from items from existing scales and from newly designed items.

1:15
Processing Efficiency Theory: An Investigation into the Role of Defensiveness
DAN R. JOHNSON, University of Oklahoma; KIRBY GILLILAND, University of Oklahoma
johnsoda@ou.edu
The goal of our study was to integrate Eysenck and Calvo’s (1992) Processing Efficiency Theory and Eysenck’s (1997) Four-Factor Anxiety Theory to better account for anxiety and performance relationships. Utilizing measures of working memory and subjective state, we found defensive repressors and high anxiety individuals exhibit similar performance decrements.

1:30
The Role of Self-Handicapping in Social Networks
BRIDGETT J. MILNER, Indiana University; EDWARD R. HIRT, Indiana University
bharness@indiana.edu
This study examined the social networks of high and low self-handicappers (SH). Previous research found negative interpersonal reactions to high SH, suggesting that the social networks of high SH would suffer. This study found no structural differences in the networks of high and low handicappers. Differences in expectations regarding sympathy from friends were found but not in the sympathy which friends actually reported.

1:45
Contingencies of Worth and Contingent Motivation Orientation
DAVID M. BUCK, Florida State University; CONNIE WOLFE, Muhlenberg College
buck@psy.fsu.edu
The current study examines the benefits of examining the contingencies of self-worth from an approach and avoidance perspective. Results suggest that individuals that are approach oriented in a contingency will exhibit self-enhancing behaviors, such as practicing for a domain specific task and pursuing potentially positive feedback from the task.

2:00
Defensive Self-Esteem: A Moderator for Reactions to Mortality Salience?
EMILY-ANA FILARDO, York University; IAN MCGREGOR, York University; PAUL M. KOHN, York University
everes@yorku.ca
Eighty undergraduates, who completed measures of implicit and explicit self-esteem, either wrote about their imagined death or a control topic.
Self-esteem striving after mortality salience increased only among participants with high explicit, but low implicit self-esteem. Implications of these findings for terror management theory are discussed.

2:15
Putting the Context in Personality: Idiosyncratic Responses to Recorded Success and Failure Scenarios
STEPHANIE A. MEARS, York University; DOUG MCCANN, York University
tamears@yorku.ca
Extending the results of Mendoza-Denton et al. (2001), encoded content and impact of self-encoding were expected to differ by personality. Analyses focus on the nature of self-descriptors x personality type within self-encoding condition. Personality was associated with systematic variation in encoded content and impact of contextual encoding on affect regulation.

2:30
Evolutionary Domain Specificity in Perceptions of Risk Taking
DANIEL J. KRUGER, University of Michigan; X.T. WANG, University of South Dakota; ANDREAS WILKE, Max Planck Institute for Human Development
kruger@umich.edu
From an evolutionary viewpoint, human risk-taking behaviors should be viewed in the context of evolutionarily recurrent survival and reproductive problems. We report on the validation of a scale of risky behaviors in five domains corresponding to challenges in the human ancestral environment.

2:45
Lesbian Lives: Ideology, Faith, and Quality of Life
ED DE ST. AUBIN, Marquette University; BETH SHAW, Marquette University; KIM SKERVEN, Marquette University
Ed.destaubin@marquette.edu
Based on a sample of 225 lesbians, psychosocial well-being was more strongly related to personal ideology (general values orientation) than to faith (religiosity and spirituality). Indices of well-being were inversely related to level of normativism, a dimension of personal ideology stressing norm adherence and the conditional worth of human beings.

Persuasion II

Friday, 1:00-3:00
Salon 8
ALLYSON HOLBROOK, University of Illinois at Chicago, Moderator

1:00
Persuasion in Context: A New Perspective on Source Perceptions
JOSHUA J. CLARKSON, Indiana University; ZAKARY L. TORMALA, Indiana University
jjclarks@indiana.edu
This research explored the impact of prior irrelevant messages on perceptions of subsequent target messages. Results suggest that when people have similarity mindsets, they are more persuaded by messages that are preceded by other messages with high rather than low credibility sources. When people have dissimilarity mindsets, this effect reverses.

1:15
Social Context and Thoughtful Attitude Change
LINDSEY CLARK LEVITAN, University of Chicago; PENNY S. VISSE, University of Chicago
lindseycl@uchicago.edu
The presence of attitudinal diversity in one's social network increases openness to attitude change. The degree to which this attitude change results from thoughtful consideration was examined. Individuals whose networks included a variety of attitudes toward an issue considered arguments more thoughtfully, and differentiated strong from weak arguments.

1:30
Feel Better Now? - Dissonance Reduction and Mood Regulation
VERENA P. GRAUPMANN, University of Sussex; PAUL SPARKS, University of Sussex; RALPH ERBER, DePaul University
vpg20@sussex.ac.uk
Two experiments looked at the relationship between mood regulation and cognitive dissonance reduction. Experiment 1 shows that mood regulation attenuates the need to reduce dissonance. In Experiment 2, this result is replicated in another paradigm. Furthermore, dissonance reduction is found to affect the need to regulate mood after a decision.

1:45
The Effect of Considering to Important Values in Relation to a Message: An Elaboration Likelihood Perspective
KEVIN L. BLANKENSHIP, Purdue University; DUANE T. WEGENER, Purdue University
kllblank@psych.purdue.edu
Recent research (Blankenship & Wegener, 2005) found that having participants actively link or “bond” important rather than unimportant values to a persuasive message increases elaboration of the message, thus creating a resistant attitude. The current work attempts to replicate previous effects with a more subtle bonding technique.

2:00
Now or Never: A Critical Period for Rationalization Processes
JANE L. RISEN, Cornell University
jlr97@cornell.edu
Is there a “critical period” for rationalization? Four studies demonstrated that participants who could not immediately rationalize a choice or outcome did not change their attitudes, even after obstacles to rationalization were removed. Results from two studies provide evidence that this occurs because of reduced motivation and ability to rationalize.

2:15
Why Does Social Comparison Reduce Dissonance? Evidence for Social Validation
DANIEL R. STALDER, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
stalderd@uww.edu
Despite recent evidence that social comparison (with similar-behaving others) can reduce cognitive dissonance, the question of why remains. Given potential (dissonance-induced) constraints on dissonance-study participants in self-reporting perceived validation accurately (Stalder & Devine, 2002), I asked participants to role-play a comparison-dissonance procedure and found evidence for a social validation mechanism.

2:30
Exploring the Mechanisms Underlying the Success of the Disrupt-then-Reframe Compliance Technique
EDWARD R. HIRT, Indiana University; BRYAN BULLINGTON, Indiana University; ZAKARY TORMALA, Indiana University; FRANK R. KARDES, University of Cincinnati
ehirt@indiana.edu
The Disrupt-Then-Reframe (DTR) technique (Davis & Knowles, 1999) has proven to be effective at increasing compliance, yet the mechanism underlying its success has not yet understood. The present research tested and found support for the role of elevated need for closure in participants’ increased attitude change and behavioral compliance following a DTR script.

2:45
Effects of Persuasion on False Memories
JASON T. REED, Purdue University; DUANE WEGENER, Purdue University
jreed@psych.purdue.edu
Reports of false memory can be influenced by the strength of reasons supporting other peoples’ memory claims. Participants who received strong rather than weak reasons to believe another person’s memory reported more false memories for previously unpresented critical lures independent of semantic priming at time of retrieval.
Self-Regulation of Anxiety

Friday, 1:00-3:00  
CHRISTINA KRAUSE, Aurora University, Moderator

1:00 Invited Talk
Expanding the Frontiers of Social Anxiety: Self-Regulation, Psychological Flexibility, and Positive Experiences
TODD B. KASHDAN, George Mason University
tkashdan@gmu.edu
This talk will provide an overview of a self-regulatory model for how and why social anxiety might interfere with positive psychological functioning. Meta-analytic data will be presented on the strength and specificity of relations between social anxiety and positive subjective experiences. Findings from experience-sampling studies will be described to illustrate support for the joint influences of social anxiety and struggles to self-regulate emotions on everyday positive experiences and events.

1:30
Social Anxiety and Shyness
MIA BIRAN, Miami University; ANNIE OZARCHUK, Miami University
biranmw@muohio.edu
The present study examined the possibility that high levels of cognitive preoccupation with negative evaluation distinguish between shyness and social anxiety. Two-hundred eighteen participants filled out shyness, social anxiety, fear of negative evaluation, and social avoidance scales. Fear of negative evaluations and social avoidance scores were higher among individuals scoring high on social anxiety than in individuals scoring high on shyness.

1:45
Individuation-Attachment and Psychopathology in Psychiatric Outpatients
KALMAN J. KAPLAN & KARA M. CURRY, Wayne State University; TODD SCHIRMER, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science; MARTIN HARROW & ROBERT FAULL, University of Illinois
kalkap@aol.com
To study hypotheses about the importance of fears and needs of individuation and attachment with regard to psychopathology, 127 psychiatric outpatients were followed-up 5 times over 15 years. Fears but not needs of individuation and attachment are significantly related to delusions, poor functioning, and suicidality, especially for women.

2:00
Obsessive-Compulsive Symptomology, Depression, and Hyperarousal and Executive Functioning
Winnie Limmer, Westminster College; Kirk M. Lunn, Westminster College
limmerwm@westminster.edu
The present study examined the effects of obsessive-compulsive symptomology, depression, and hyperarousal on executive functioning. Results indicated that comorbid depression plays a more influential role in the impairment of executive functioning than OC-symptomology. Furthermore, results suggest that deficits of executive functioning exhibited by OC-symptomatic individuals may be due to hyperarousal.

2:15
A Scale to Measure Heterophobia: A Social Phobia
Nicholas R. Bosk, Loyola University Chicago; Joseph A. Durlak, Loyola University Chicago
nbosk@luc.edu
A web-based survey was developed to assess Heterophobia: a combination of negative reactions of gay and bisexual men resulting from interaction with heterosexuals. Analysis indicated a reliable factor structure and promising evidence for discriminate validity for the construct of Heterophobia.

2:30
The Development and Evaluation of the Harm Reduction Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (HRSEQ)
Kristina T. Phillips, Bowling Green State University; Harold Rosenberg, Bowling Green State University
ktphill@bgsu.edu
The Harm Reduction Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (HRSEQ) was designed to examine intravenous opiate users’ perceived confidence in their ability to utilize specific harm reduction strategies in three different types of high-risk situations. Preliminary analyses of the measure demonstrate good test-retest reliability and internal consistency, as well as construct and discriminant validity.

2:45
The Relationship between Behavioral Regulation Exercise Motives and Body Image
Jill Wagaman, Wartburg College; Nicole Erspamer, Wartburg College; Cynthia M.H. Bane, Wartburg College; David M. NJUS, Luther College
jill.wagaman@wartburg.edu
In a sample of 53 male and 138 female college students, exercising to satisfy external demands and to avoid guilt were associated with poor body image. Among women, exercising for enjoyment was positively associated with body esteem. Behavioral regulation motives should be considered when examining exercise motivation and body image.
Memories of the past are often vivid and clear, but what happens when a person’s memory is compromised? Could the ability to recall past events have an impact on a person’s behavior? Dr. Catherine Hadge from Loyola University Chicago will present her research on this topic at the Memory session on Friday, 1:00-3:00 PDR 6.

Dr. Hadge’s research focuses on the development of mnemonic skills in children. She will discuss findings from a longitudinal study of children’s memory over the first six years of life, as well as experimental interventions in which adults are trained to use elaborative conversational techniques. These findings suggest that parent-child communicative interactions can serve as mediators of developmental changes in remembering.

In a recent study, Dr. Hadge and her colleagues found that 4th grade and 6th grade students were able to prime for adult norms in a reading task. These results highlight the importance of understanding how language use affects memory development.

Dr. Hadge’s research has important implications for educators and parents. By understanding how language and conversation impact memory, we can develop strategies to enhance children’s ability to recall past events and use that knowledge to inform future decisions.
Encoding instructions (deep vs. shallow processing) and list composition (pure semantic, pure phonological, or hybrid) were manipulated using DRM lists. False memory rates varied as a function of both factors, indicating processing affects memory errors differentially depending on the type of associations present among list items.

2:15
Testing Improves Retention After One-Month in a Simulated Classroom Setting
ANDREW C. BUTLER, Washington University in St. Louis; HENRY L. ROEDIGER, III, Washington University in St. Louis
butler@wustl.edu
Students watched a lecture and then received an initial test on some of the material (short answer or multiple-choice). On a second test a month later, previously tested material was better recalled than non-tested material. Short answer testing conferred more benefit than multiple-choice testing. Testing can aid learning.

2:30
Directed Forgetting in a Proactive Interference Paradigm
JENNIFER C. LITTLE, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; R. REED HUNT, University of North Carolina at Greensboro;
jclittle@uncg.edu
According to the inhibition explanation of directed forgetting, the benefits are due to a reduction of proactive interference on the List 2 words. We tested this idea by using directed forgetting in a standard PI paradigm. The results show that directed forgetting instructions do not eliminate the build-up of PI.

Group Dynamics and Culture

Friday, 1:00-3:00
PDR 9
SCOTT TINDALE, Loyola University Chicago, Moderator

1:00 Invited Talk
Misunderstanding the Other’s Outcomes in 2-Person Mixed-Motive Interactions
CHARLES E. MILLER, Northern Illinois University
cmiller@niu.edu
Misunderstanding another’s outcomes in 2-person interactions such as the classic Prisoner’s Dilemma can lead to interesting and unexpected behavior that may depend on an individual’s social motivation (e.g., whether one’s orientation is individualistic, cooperative, or competitive).

1:30
Examining the Good Judge in a Round-Robin Group Setting
JON E. GRAHE, Pacific Lutheran University; RYNE A. SHERMAN, Monmouth College graheje@plu.edu
Introduces a new methodology to interpersonal perception research in which all participants are both targets and judges simultaneously in both deception and non-deception judgments. Also presents new findings about good judges and several moderators of judgment including acquaintance. Results suggest acquaintance increases judgment accuracy in both deception and non-deception conditions.

1:45
Relative Deprivation, Intergroup Contrast Projection, and Opinion Certainty
ROLF HOLTZ, Ball State University; REINALDO MEDINA, University of Florida; MEREDITH SCOTT, University of Florida; BROOK GONTAREK, University of Florida rfholtz@bsu.edu
In this experiment, disadvantaged group members estimated attitude disagreement between themselves and their advantaged out-group on conflict-relevant issues. The projection of attitude disagreement/contrast buttressed the opinion certainty of the disadvantaged group compared to the certainty of equal status participants, advantaged participants, or participants in a no-projection control group.

2:00
Unintentional Conflict Escalation in Reciprocal Environments
ANN C. RUMBLE, Ohio University-Chillicothe; MARILYNN BREWER, Ohio State University; HOOSHANG HEMAMI, Ohio State University rumble@ohio.edu
Reciprocity in social dilemmas can be influenced by error. Internal noise is cognitive error that occurs due to the limitations of the information processing system to accurately make choices. The current project found that reciprocal interactions are influenced by internal noise, leading to overcooperation or undercooperation depending on game type.

2:15
Newcomer Innovation in Work Teams
THOMAS HANSEN & JOHN M. LEVINE, University of Pittsburgh thh6@pitt.edu
This study found, contrary to conventional wisdom, that newcomers can produce change in the groups they enter. Using a team performance paradigm, we found that newcomer influence was affected by (a) the team’s performance optimism prior to the newcomer’s entry and (b) the newcomer’s behavioral style (assertiveness). Implications for team performance and minority influence are discussed.
2:30
Norms of Punctuality in Estonia, Morocco, and the United States
LAWRENCE T. WHITE, Beloit College; RAIVO VALK, Tartu University (Estonia); ABDESSAMAD DIALMY, University of Fez (Morocco)
whitelt@beloit.edu
Students in three countries responded to seven scenarios about people arriving early or late for an appointment or social gathering. The valuing of punctuality appears to be influenced by cultural norms, specific situations, and a fatalistic orientation toward the present but not influenced by personality traits such as conscientiousness.

2:45
Individualism, Collectivism, and Personality in a U.S. Sample
MARK STASSON, Metropolitan State University; JASON W. HART, Christopher Newport University; JOHN M. MAHONEY, Virginia Commonwealth University
mark.stasson@metrostate.edu
Measures of collectivism and individualism were assessed within a single culture. These variables demonstrated reasonable stability across time, and were related to the major dimensions of personality in meaningful ways. The results also supported the treatment of collectivism and individualism as separate constructs.

Social Psychology Poster Session
Friday, 1:00-3:00
Upper Exhibit Hall
ELAINE BLAKEMORE, Indiana-Purdue University Fort Wayne, Moderator

1
Discrepancy Magnitude and Rate of Progress in Predicting Emotions
ANN G. PHILLIPS, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
agphilli@uncg.edu
Objective Self-Awareness and Self-Discrepancy theories predict distance from goals predict affect, but Control Process theory predicts rate of progress in achieving goals predicts affect. Two studies examined the relationship between discrepancy magnitude, rate of progress, and emotions. Both found discrepancy size, but not rate of progress, predict negative affect.

2
How Men and Women Think about Expressing Their Emotions
EMILY JUNG & WOLFGANG FRIELDMEIER, Grand Valley State University; DAVID MATSUMOTO, San Francisco State University; SEUNG HEE YOO, Yale University; DAWN DE GERE, University of Washington
junge@student.gvsu.edu
Gender-specific expressivity of emotions may refer to internalized cultural norms. This study aimed to investigate gender-specific display rules for emotional expression. The Display Rule Assessment Inventory was applied to assess the subjects’ knowledge of display rules directly. The results show that gender-specific display modes primarily occur for particular emotions.

3
The Negative Association of Body Mass Index with Classroom Effort in Elementary School Children
LAWRENCE C. PERLMUTER, RAJA S. RAMASWAMY, MICHAEL F. MIROCHNA, SARAH HAGIN, & SHIVANG SHAH, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
lawrence.perlmuter@rosalindfranklin.edu
This study examined the relationship between Body Mass Index (BMI) and classroom performance among children from a diverse community. This study illustrated that increasing BMI correlated with a significant decrease in classroom effort. Thus, BMI associated reductions in effort may result in suboptimal levels of performance in the academic setting.

4
The Moderating Effect of BMI on the Association Between Negative Self-Esteem and Systolic Blood Pressure in Children
LAWRENCE C. PERLMUTER, MICHAEL F. MIROCHNA, RAJA RAMASWAMY, SARAH HAGIN, & SHIVANG SHAH, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
lawrence.perlmuter@rosalindfranklin.edu
SBP, BMI, and NSE were measured in (N=86) 3-5 graders. Higher NSE and BMI were positively correlated with SBP using a multiple regression model controlling for ethnicity and gender. A moderating effect of BMI on the relationship between NSE and SBP was found. NSE should receive attention when treating obesity.

5
The Effect of Blood Pressure Regulation on Effort in Children in an Academic Setting
LAWRENCE C. PERLMUTER & SANDRA JACKSON, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
lawrence.perlmuter@rosalindfranklin.edu
Postural shift from supine to upright requires a small increase in systolic blood pressure (SBP) to maintain adequate cerebral perfusion. Faulty SBP regulation is associated with poorer cognition and depressed mood. This study showed that in children, poorer SBP regulation is associated with lower levels of effort in the classroom.
6  The Role of Leisure and Intrinsic Motivation in Diabetic Men  
LAWRENCE C. PERLMUTER, CARISSA M. DIMACULANGAN, JULIA M. GABHART, & SANT P. SINGH, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science; NUZHAT CHALISA, North Chicago VA Hospital  
lawrence.perlmuter@rosalindfranklin.edu  
Intrinsic motivation reflected by the frequency of leisure activities was examined in relation to biomedical markers in older diabetic males (N =49). Increased engagement with leisure activities was curvilinearly associated with better health status. A greater number of co morbidities accentuated the positive impact of leisure behaviors on glucose control.

7  The Effect of Testosterone on Theory of Mind Skills  
M. CATHERINE DESOTO, University of Northern Iowa; JENNIFER J. BUMGARNER, University of Northern Iowa; ABBIE A. CLOSE, University of Northern Iowa; MELINDA J. COLLINGWOOD, University of Northern Iowa  
cathy.desoto@uni.edu  
Saliva samples assayed for testosterone were related to Theory of Mind skills. For most males (middle 3 SD’s), higher testosterone was associated with more errors, \( r (47) = .33, p = .02, R^2 = .11 \). But males with very high testosterone show an opposite pattern ( \( r = -.20 \)).

8  Are Interest and Enjoyment Distinct Positive Emotions?  
SAMUEL A. TURNER, JR., University of North Carolina at Greensboro; PAUL J. SILVIA, University of North Carolina at Greensboro  
p_silvia@uncg.edu  
Are interest and enjoyment distinct positive emotions? Two experiments on emotional responses to art found that (1) interest and pleasantness can be unrelated; (2) disturbing pictures were interesting but not enjoyable; and (3) interest and enjoyment had different causes and consequences.

9  Anger Expression, Defensiveness, and Cardiovascular Reactivity in Men and Women  
MOTOHIRO NAKAJIMA, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; JASON C. LEVINE, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; RAYMOND FLEMING, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; DIANE M. REDDY, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee  
nakajima@uwm.edu  
The relationship between anger expression, defensiveness, and cardiovascular reactivity was investigated using an acute laboratory stressor. Results from eighty-three participants revealed that anger expression was significantly related
to cardiovascular reactivity in women, while anger inhibition and defensiveness were related to cardiovascular reactivity in men during a mental arithmetic task.

10 Effects of Perceived Stress on Cardiovascular Reactivity During Acute Laboratory Stressor
JASON C. LEVINE, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; MOTOHIRO NAKAJIMA, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; RAYMOND FLEMING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; DIANE M. REDDY, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
jclevine@uwm.edu
The importance of perceptions of stress to the development and expression of cardiovascular disease was evidenced by heightened cardiovascular reactivity to an acute laboratory stressor in the present study. Higher perceived stress predicted significantly greater increases in heart rate and blood pressure during laboratory-induced stress in young women.

11 Mate Choice Copying in Humans
GARY L. BRASE, University of Missouri; BARBARA WINTON, University of Missouri; JENNIFER JONES, University of Missouri; NICOLE GLEESON, University of Missouri; TODD R. SCHACHTMAN, University of Missouri
Schachtman@missouri.edu
Mate copying (increased interest towards opposite sex individuals who have consorted with other members of one’s own sex) has been documented in other species, but this research documents similar effects in humans using an analogous methodological paradigm. Specifically, women preferred men shown with another woman whereas males did not.

12 Obligations, Internalization, and Excuses: Testing the Triangle Model of Responsibility
TODD R. SCHACHTMAN, University of Missouri; JENNIFER JONES, University of Missouri; MEGAN BALZER, University of Missouri; KENNON M. SHELDON, University of Missouri
Schachtman@missouri.edu
Three retrospective studies tested the negative association between excuse-making and responsibility-taking predicted by Schlenker’s triangle model and also the effects of fully internalizing one’s obligations. Responsibility-taking and internalization correlated with future commitment and success expectancy, and excuse-making did not. Perceived internalized motivation of the person levying the obligation predicted responsibility-taking.

13 Race, Racial Slurs, and the Perceptions of Violent Crime
This study evaluated effects of perpetrator/target races and perpetrators’ use of racial slurs on the punishment and perceptions of crimes in a vignette study. Results suggest that crimes are perceived as “hate crimes” more when racial slurs are used, and that White perpetrators received longer sentences than did Black perpetrators.

Counterfactual Thinking and Judgments of Mock Jurors
TARIKA DAFTARY, John Jay City College of New York; MELISSA A. BERRY CAHOON, University of Dayton
tdaftary@gc.cuny.edu
Interest surrounds how juries determine punitive damages in negligence cases. Patterns of counterfactual thought were examined with respect to their specific referents (plaintiff/defendant). Participants awarded significantly greater damages when referencing the defendant’s (vs. the plaintiff’s) actions. Although not statistically significant, greater responsibility and negligence were also assigned to the referent of the counterfactual.

A Psychometric Analysis of the Maximization Scale
KEITH M. WILSON, Eastern Illinois University; TARA RIDDLE, Eastern Illinois University
kwilson@eiu.edu
Participants completed the Maximizing Scale and measures of depression and anxiety. Failing to replicate previous findings, maximizing/satisficing was not significantly related to measures of depression, nor was it related to anxiety. Similarly, factor analysis, parallel analysis and the scree test failed to yield the factor structure previously reported.

Risky Behaviors and Estimates of Likelihood of Serious Negative Impact
DONALD E. JACKSON, Eastern Michigan University; JOHN R. KNAPP, Eastern Michigan University
Bamadonj@aol.com
The frequency with which 30 risky behaviors occur and estimates of the likelihood that each behavior could have a serious negative impact on their lives, were supplied by 331 undergraduates. On 13 occasions, there were significant positive relationships between the two variables.
A Pot of Gold: Leprechauns and Gnomes as Categorical Context Eliciting Contrast and Assimilation
SUSANNE M. KARPICK, University of South Carolina; DOUGLAS H. WEDELL, University of South Carolina
susannekarpick@hotmail.com
Stereotype content was controlled by using artificial groups learned prior to judgment (Pettibone, 2000). The learning phase was manipulated to examine when stereotypes are employed. Category-based contrast effects were observed for dominance judgments when individuating information was well-learned, otherwise assimilation effects were likely. Assimilation effects were found for ideal-point judgments.

The Role of Visual Imagery in Counterfactual Thinking
CHRISTOPHER P. BARLETT, Kansas State University; LAURA A. BRANNON, Kansas State University
cpb6666@ksu.edu
Participants read a scenario in which the outcome was either positive or negative and in which the counterfactual alternative was either salient or not. When the counterfactual was not salient, participants who were high in visual imagery (VVI) engaged in more counterfactual thinking than low VVI participants. Implications are discussed.

Comparison-Induced Hindsight Biases
RENEE STRAMA, DePaul University; JESSICA M. CHOPLIN, DePaul University
renstram@yahoo.com
In hindsight bias research, participants estimate answers to difficult questions, are then exposed to the correct answers, and later recall their original estimates. We propose and test a Comparison-Induced Distortion Theory account of why recollection of estimates is typically biased toward correct values.

Dying Young: Doth Death Enhance Our Worth?
MAUREEN ERBER, Northeastern Illinois University; RALPH ERBER, DePaul University; SAIMA SANAUULLAH, Northeastern Illinois University
m-erber@neiu.edu
This research examines the effects of death on perceptions of a person’s work. Participants read about artists who were either alive or dead and then evaluated a low or high quality poem purportedly written by the artist. Death increased ratings of the low quality poem only. Results support BJW theory.
21
Online I Am We: Contrast and Assimilation Effects in Online Environments
JESSE J. CHANDLER, University of Michigan; SARA H. KONRATH,
University of Michigan; NORBERT SCHWARZ, University of Michigan
jjchandl@umich.edu
Exposure to media figures can result in both contrast and assimilation effects on
people’s body image. One variable that may determine whether contrast or
assimilation will occur is the extent to which the target is included within the
self. Two studies of online gamers provide support for this hypothesis.

22
The Effects of Lay Theories of Change on Interpersonal Attraction
ROY SPINA & LI-JUN JI, Queen’s University
royspina@hotmail.com
North Americans tend to expect linear change, whereas Chinese tend to expect
cyclical change. Furthermore, North Americans tend to believe people are
consistent across time, whereas Chinese tend to believe people change across
time. Two studies investigated whether Chinese prefer individuals who have
changed to individuals who have not.

23
The Naive Physics of Psychological Momentum
COREY L. GUENTHER, Ohio University; KEITH D. MARKMAN, Ohio
University
cg187804@ohio.edu
Two studies test a theory that describes how people’s perceptions of
psychological momentum (PM) influence performance expectations in
achievement contexts. The theory posits that people’s perceptions of PM
originate in their naïve causal theories concerning laws of the physical world.
Results of both studies lend empirical support for the theory.

24
The Effects of Within and Between-Group Social Comparisons on
Self-Evaluation
ETHAN ZELL, Ohio University; MARK ALICKE, Ohio University; MEGHAN
MORRIS, Ohio University; RACHEL GOLDBERG, Ohio University; KEITH
POLTER, Ohio University
ez654504@ohio.edu
Research on the “frog-pond effect” suggests that most people do not account for
their membership groups’ relative standing when evaluating themselves (Marsh
& Parker, 1984; McFarland & Buehler, 1995). The current study supports this
view as within-group social comparison strongly predicted self-evaluation and
social judgments, while between-group comparison did not.
The Helping Goal Eliminates In-Group Favoritism in Helping
PEIZHONG LI, University of Wisconsin-Stout; RANDY MCCARTHY, University of Wisconsin-Stout
lip@uwstout.edu
People usually help members of their own group more than members of another group. This study shows that with the goal “to help” activated, one assists members of in-group and out-group equally, because helping either satisfies one’s goal to help. Without the helping goal, people discriminate against out-group in helping.

Positive and Negative Perfectionism: Correlations with Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorder in Athletes and the Depressed
LAWRENCE R. BURNS, Grand Valley State University; MELISSA MCDONALD, Grand Valley State University
burnsl@gvsu.edu
This research project plans to examine the possibility that the diagnosis of obsessive compulsive personality disorder isn’t necessarily fully negative. Correlations between positive perfectionism, negative perfectionism, obsessive compulsive personality disorder, athletes, and depression clarify the relationship between these various interrelated constructs.

The Effect of Positive Mood on Perceived Familiarity
CARRIE E. HALL, Miami University; HEATHER M. CLAYPOOL, Miami University
hallce2@muohio.edu
Participants were put in a positive or neutral mood and then rendered old/new judgments of faces. Some were given the opportunity to attribute their mood before doing this whereas others were not. Positive mood yielded increased feelings of familiarity for the faces. Attributing mood before judging familiarity ameliorated this effect.

Interpersonal Stress and Mental and Physical Health
THOMAS C. MACK, Luther College; KIMBERLY M. JORGENSEN, Luther College; LOREN L. TOUSSAINT, Luther College
macktc01@luther.edu
The present study examined the connection between interpersonal stress and mental and physical health symptoms in a sample of seventy-seven, midwestern college students. Measures included: interpersonal stress, life satisfaction, depression, and physical symptoms. Results showed that interpersonal stress was significantly correlated with health outcomes ($rs = -.28 - .53$).
29
The Primacy of Warmth in Social Evaluation
TAY E. HACK, Purdue University; STEPHANIE A. GOODWIN, Purdue University; SUSAN T. FISKE, Princeton University
tay@psych.purdue.edu
This research examined the primacy of warmth versus competence in social evaluation. Participants rated the warmth (e.g., warm, cold) versus competence (e.g., capable, deficient) of 40 individual photographs presented via computer. As hypothesized, people were faster to evaluate others’ warmth compared to others’ competence.

30
The Role of Cultural and Personality Variables in the Formation of Intentions
JOHN ADAMPOULOS, Grand Valley State University; CATHERINE KIDD, Grand Valley State University; KATY LITZNER, Grand Valley State University
adamopoj@gvsu.edu
The hypothesis that attitudes and social norms are important determinants of the behavioral intentions of individualists and collectivists, respectively, was examined. Individual weights on these determinants were not related to cultural or personality variables, though a third determinant of intentions - moral obligation - may be related to higher collectivism scores.

31
Individual Differences in Perceptions of Personality Attributes
COREY M. MADURA, DePaul University; MARK WALTER, Albion College; ANDREW CHRISTOPHER, Albion College; THOMAS PADGETT, Albion College
cmm10@alumnimail.albion.edu
This research extends previous findings by examining the perception of individuals based on Big-Five personality characteristics. Results show that perceptions of the Big-Five personality variables differ as a function of race and sexual orientation of targets. As with previous research, Openness to Experience stands out as an important personality variable.

32
The Presence of Implicit Theories of Motivation in the Classroom
MICHAEL T. PARKER, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point; JENNIFER L. SEEFELT, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point; CRAIG A. WENDORF, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point
mpark810@uwsp.edu
This study examined students’ implicit prioritization of six theories of motivation. Analyses revealed that Self-Direction Theory was rated significantly higher than all other theories except Equity Theory. Research suggests students
are more likely to be motivated when instructors give them a sense of autonomy rather than use control tactics.

33
Sympathetic Observers and Perceptions of Motive within Milgram’s Obedience Paradigm
ANDREW E. MONROE, Illinois State University; GLENN REEDER, Illinois State University
aemonro@ilstu.edu
Individuals make multiple inferences concerning judgments of morality and motive and integrate them together to explain behavior. Participants were randomly assigned to read several narratives describing one of the conditions from Milgram (1963). Results showed that participants were sympathetic to the teacher’s plight and refrained from attributing evil motivations.

34
Self and Other Ratings of Music Preferences and Personality
LUKE A. OWENS, University of Minnesota, Duluth; RACHEL K. HERRMANN, University of Minnesota, Duluth; RANDALL A. GORDON, University of Minnesota, Duluth
rgordon1@d.umn.edu
Participants rated listeners of six different music genres (e.g., heavy metal, punk, hip-hop, country, alternative, and rock) on a ten-item version of the big five personality inventory. Country and alternative listeners were perceived as the most agreeable, conscientious, and emotionally stable. The need for research that examines the diagnosticity of such perceptions is discussed.

35
Comparative Achievement Feedback and Academic Performance: The Moderational Effects of Academic Attributional Style
RANDALL A. GORDON, University of Minnesota, Duluth; STACY L. SEMINARA, University of Minnesota, Duluth; RYAN P. MCCARTY, University of Minnesota, Duluth; KRYSTLE A. BARRUS, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
rgordon1@d.umn.edu
The impact of attributional style on reactions to false feedback regarding test performance was examined. Responses on the Academic Attributional Style Questionnaire did not significantly moderate reactions to negative test performance feedback. However, optimists on the AASQ did outperform pessimists on a test following the false feedback manipulation.

36
Self-Monitoring as a Moderator of the Relationship between Attributional Style and Academic Performance
Equivocal findings on relationships between responses to the Attributional Style Questionnaire (ASQ) and academic performance lead to the examination of self-monitoring as a potential moderator variable. Responses of low self-monitors on some of the component ASQ measures were related to academic outcomes whereas ASQ responses from high self-monitors were not.

37
Not Another Blonde Joke: How Men and Women Perceive Humor Differently
CYNTHIA A. CERRENTANO, Northern Illinois University; DANIELLE JOHNSON, Northern Illinois University; KRISTINA MATARAZZO, Northern Illinois University; JESSICA HARTNETT, Northern Illinois University; LISA M. FINKELSTEIN, Northern Illinois University
nutdoc99@gmail.com
We extended Thomas and Esses’ (2004) individual differences and reactions to sexist humor study. They found that hostile sexism predicted males’ positive reactions to jokes. In a sample of males and females, we uncovered several competing findings. We address gendered reactions to female and male disparaging humor.

38
The Effect of Divided Attention on the Sexual Double Standard
MICHAEL J. MARKS, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign
mjmarks@uiuc.edu
This study tests the hypothesis that under cognitive load, people will evaluate sexually active men more favorably than sexually active women. Participants, under conditions of divided or full attention, evaluated men and women with varied amounts of sexual partners. Participants in the divided attention condition exhibited a sexual double standard.

39
Age and Gender Stereotypes of Dating
KERI L. CARLIN, University of Michigan- Dearborn; JENNIFER ROSS, University of Michigan- Dearborn; CATALINA MENDOZA, University of Michigan- Dearborn; JASON BABULA, University of Michigan- Dearborn
dreaminpink@wowway.com
Evolutionary psychology suggests gender and age biases in mate selection. Participants read dating scenarios where age and gender of older character and gender of initiator varied. With males five years older relationship acceptability was highest; least acceptable with male 18 years older. Relationship was least successful with female 18 years older and initiating.
40 Multifaceted Aspects of Forgiveness and Parent-Child Relationships
KIMBERLY J. JORGENSEN, Luther College; THOMAS C. MACK, Luther College; LOREN L. TOUSSAINT, Luther College
macktc01@luther.edu
This study examined the connection between multiple aspects of forgiveness and child-parent relationship quality in a sample of eighty-six, midwestern college students. Measures included: forgiveness of oneself, others, and situations and multiple indexes of relationship quality. Results showed that forgiveness was connected with paternal but not maternal relationship quality.

41 Sexism, Sex-Roles, and Need for Cognition
TIFFANY M. SCHMIDT, Luther College; DAVID M. NJUS, Luther College
hansti01@luther.edu
This study examined the moderating effects of need for cognition (NFC) on relationships among sex roles, sexism, and sex. Analysis of data from 212 college students revealed negative correlations between NFC and hostile sexism for undifferentiated males and females and a negative NFC-benevolent sexism correlation for feminine females.

42 Self Stereotyping after Personal Identity Threat and Gender Salience
LAURA K. TAYLOR, University of Kansas; MONICA BIERNAT, University of Kansas
taylorlk@ku.edu
A study that manipulated personal identity threat and gender category salience demonstrated that priming a social category can increase self-stereotyping among those experiencing personal identity threat in the same way that prior research has demonstrated the effects of social identity threat.

43 Prediction of Women’s Utilization of Active Resistance Strategies: A Prospective Analysis
KATIE M. EDWARDS, Ohio University; AMY VAN WYNSBERGHE, University of Georgia; CHRISTINE A. GIDYCZ, Ohio University; LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI, Ohio University
ke264505@ohio.edu
This prospective study assessed historical and situational predictors of specific types of resistance strategies utilized by women who were sexually assaulted. Results suggested that women’s intent to utilize specific strategies, past victimization, and perpetrator aggression all predicted specific types of responding in women. Implications for intervention are discussed.
Gender, Parenting, Religion and Attitudes Towards Physical Punishment
CHELSEA M. LOVEJOY, State University New York, Brockport; MATTHEW K. MULVANEY, State University New York, Brockport
Chelsea.M.Lovejoy@uwsp.edu
The current study examined how parenting and contextual variables differentially predicted favorable attitudes towards physical for males and females. Religious fundamentalism and average levels of physical punishment received during childhood predicted favorable attitudes towards physical punishment for females, while males’ favorable attitudes towards physical punishment were predicted by their parents’ authoritarian parenting styles.

Social Comparisons and Idealized Media Images: Faces vs. Bodies
RENEE S. ENGELN-MADDOX, Loyola University Chicago
rengeln@luc.edu
While research has explored the effects of idealized media images of female beauty on women’s self-perceptions, most has focused on images featuring the thin ideal, rather than idealized female faces. This study explores how face images differ from body-focused images in terms of their ability to inspire upward social comparisons.

Self-Handicapping Perfectionists: A Difference Between Using Claimed and Acquired Obstacles?
JESSICA E. ROHlfING, DePaul University; SHEILA C. RIBORDY, DePaul University; JOSEPH R. FERRARI, DePaul University
jrohfIn@depaul.edu
Early research on self-handicapping (the purposive use of obstacles to block evaluation of one’s performance) demonstrated consistent sex differences, with women claiming and men choosing handicaps. In the present experiment, perfectionistic participants selected from a list of handicaps and actually from a set of (bogus) performance handicaps. Sex differences were examined.

Self-Handicapping in Adolescence in an Academic Setting
SANDRA L. NOVAK, Roosevelt University
sandynov@comcast.net
This study examined directly the relationship between self-handicapping and academic achievement. Fifty-six participants completed Rhodewalt’s Self-Handicapping Scale. Results indicate that there is a significant relationship between the use of self-handicapping and GPA. The gender effect was not significant though in the direction anticipated. Implications from the research are discussed.
Why Thoughts of Death and Defecation Are Separated
CURT DUNKEL, Illinois Central College
cdunkel@icc.edu
Research has shown that thoughts of defecation and death are separated. This study tested the idea that the reason for this separation is because defecation defiles death. The results showed that high neuroticism interacted with defecation salience to predict the endorsement of a sacred view of death.

Categorical Comparisons of 33 Happy Moments in Brazil and the United States
ANGELA M. WHIRRY-ACHTEN & MELISSA JENSEN, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh; JANAINA BLUMETTI & POTIRA ROCHA, Barbosa University; & JOE W. HATCHER, Ripon College (Sponsor: KATHLEEN STETTER, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh)
whirra12@uwosh.edu
This project categorized and compared 33 happy moments from participants in Brazil to a matched sample from the United States. Authors analyzed differences between the collectivistic Brazil and the individualistic U.S. in the areas of achievements and relationships. Results confirm higher rates of moments related to achievements in the U.S.

Catastrophe Model of Affect
JIYUN ZU, University of Notre Dame; SY-MIIN CHOW, University of Notre Dame; STEVEN M. BOKER, University of Notre Dame
jzu@nd.edu
Treating affect as a dynamic system, we provided a Cusp catastrophe model, which predicts 1) when activation is low, emotion changes continuously; 2) when activation is high, a small continuous change in pleasantness will lead to a sudden, discontinuous burst of affect; 3) the thresholds for sudden transitions from different directions occur at different levels of pleasantness.

How Mood Affects Creativity and Attitudes Toward Alcohol
NICHOLAS R. BERGERON, University of Michigan; MARIANNE MCGRATH, University of Michigan-Flint
nbergero@umflint.edu
We explored how positive and negative mood influence creativity and attitude change in regards to alcohol use. Undergraduates first completed a survey about attitudes and two weeks later completed mood measures, created flyers opposing alcohol, and were again surveyed about alcohol. People who reported feeling more positive made flyers that were rated as significantly less creative than participants experiencing negative moods.
52  
Examining The Structure of Disgust  
ELLEN R. GORDON, Eastern Illinois University; STEVEN J. SCHER, Eastern Illinois University  
ellenr417@hotmail.com  
Rozin, Haidt, and McCauley’s hypothesized four disgust subtypes has received little empirical investigation. 108 participants were asked to list their reactions after reading a prompt that was characteristic of one of the subtypes. A hierarchical cluster analysis revealed three clusters of disgust, which do not correspond exactly to Rozin et al.’s subtypes.

53  
What’s in a Face?: Men’s and Women’s Perceptions of Pictures from the Internet  
VEANNE N. ANDERSON, Indiana State University; ERIC R. ANDERSON, Indiana State University; MARY GOURLEY, Indiana State University  
pyeande@isugw.indstate.edu  
Female and male faces were rated on physical attractiveness. Female faces were rated as being more attractive than male faces. Although the correlation between women’s and men’s ratings was high, women rated male faces as being more attractive than did the men.

54  
The Role of Facial Structure in Fear and Anger Recognition  
DONALD F. SACCO, Miami University; KURT HUGENBERG, Miami University  
saccodf@muohio.edu  
This study examined how a target’s facial structure, specifically eye size, influences the recognition of facial expressions. As predicted from the baby-facedness literature, smaller eyes facilitated faster and more accurate recognition of expressions of anger, whereas larger eyes facilitated faster and more accurate recognition of expressions of fear.

55  
Stop! In the Name of Reproduction: Screening Out Unattractive Faces  
BRITAIN A. SCOTT, University of St. Thomas; GREG L. ROBINSON-RIEGLER, University of St. Thomas; PATRICK L. ZIMMERMAN, University of St. Thomas  
bascott@stthomas.edu  
Participants’ ratings of faces as “attractive” or “unattractive” showed higher consensus in, and shorter RT for, ratings of unattractiveness. We suggest that the “preference for attractiveness” discussed in the evolutionary literature should be reframed as an “aversion to unattractiveness,” consistent with the general pattern of greater salience of negative stimuli.
Research Content and Perceptions of what is Scientific
DOUGLAS S. KRULL, Northern Kentucky University; HEATHER N. FOOZER, Northern Kentucky University
krull@nku.edu
Although science is defined by methodology, content (e.g., microscopes) may influence judgments. Hippocampal research and drug research were judged as more scientific than child research and music research. Upper division psychology students were as susceptible as introductory psychology students. This bias may have negative implications for psychology.

Comparing Attitudes Toward Computer Usage from 1986 to 2005
PAULA POPOVICH, NICOLE GULLEKSON, SAMANTHA MORRIS, & BRENDAN MORSE, Ohio University
popovich@oak.cats.ohiou.edu
The Attitude Toward Computer Usage Scale (ATCUS) was given in 2005 to undergraduates and compared to student results from 1986. Inter-sample comparisons showed some similarities (e.g., positive relationship between computer usage and attitudes) and differences (e.g., most sex differences have disappeared). Computer self-efficacy and steps for ATCUS updating are discussed.

Development of Undergraduate Psychology Major Learning Goal Skill Sets
GEORGE A. GAITHER & JON P. VALLANO, Ball State University
ggaither@bsu.edu
This paper traces the development and analysis of skill sets representing five APA learning outcomes. Psychology majors rated how well they expect the typical psychology major to develop sixty skills and how well they developed each skill. Analyses indicate skills can be reliably grouped into five sets.

The Effects of Communicator Self-Disclosure on Persuasion
TIRZA E. SHULMAN & LAURA A. BRANNON, Kansas State University
tirza@ksu.edu
Participants read a message by someone who disclosed personal information about himself. The communicator who disclosed positive information by choice was less persuasive than the communicator who was required to reveal the positive personal information. Communicator modesty increased persuasiveness independently of communicator fairness, sincerity, expertise, attractiveness, or likeableness.
Invited Address
The Hidden Side of Female Desire
MARTIE G. HASELTON, University of California, Los Angeles
Friday, 1:30-3:00
J. MICHAEL BAILEY, Northwestern University, Moderator

MPA Presidential Address
A Contextual Model of Affect Regulation
RALPH ERBER, DePaul University
Friday, 3:00-4:00
GALEN V. BODENHAUSEN, Ohio State University, Moderator

MPA BUSINESS MEETING
Friday, 4:00-5:00

MEETING OF MPA LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES
Friday (Immediately following the Business Meeting)

***SOCIAL HOUR***
Cosponsored by the DePaul University Psychology Department
In Honor of Ralph Erber’s MPA Presidency
Friday, 5:00-7:00
Symposium
A Continuum of Collaboration for Evidence-Based Practices for Urban Youth
Saturday, 8:30-10:30

JALEEL ABDUL-ADIL, University of Illinois at Chicago, Organizer

A Continuum of Collaboration: The Mirror Site
JOHNNY WILLIAMSON, University of Illinois at Chicago

A Continuum of Collaboration: The Integrated Site
KAREN BARBEE-DIXON, University of Illinois at Chicago

A Continuum of Collaboration: The Bilateral Site
VIVIAN PLOPER, Community Counseling Centers of Chicago

A Continuum of Collaboration: The Bilateral Site
TIMOTHY SHEEHAN, Lutheran Social Services Incorporated

A Continuum of Collaboration: The Principal Site
KAREN TAYLOR-CRAWFORD, University of Illinois at Chicago

Prejudice and Intergroup Relations
Saturday, 8:30-10:30
GARY BRASE, University of Missouri - Columbia, Moderator

8:30 Invited Talk
KURT HUGENBERG, Miami University
hugenbk@muohio.edu
Recent research suggests that social cognitions, such as social categorization and prejudice, may be intertwined with the perception of facial expressions. Specifically, the current work finds White participants have a tendency to more readily perceive anger on the faces of Black targets across a number of experimental paradigms.
9:00
Stereotypes and Implicit Social Comparison: Shifts in Comparison-Group Focus
ELIZABETH C. COLLINS, University of Kansas; CHRISTIAN S. CRANDALL, University of Kansas; MONICA BIERNAT, University of Kansas ecollins@ku.edu
People judged the comparison implied in a statement by an African-American, White, or Asian-American. Counter-stereotypic comments the African American saying he was “bad” at basketball caused participants to think the target was comparing himself to his ingroup; stereotypic statements caused people to infer that the comparison group was broader.

9:15
Implicit and Explicit Attitudes as Predictors of Conversational Friendliness
JEREMY D. HEIDER, Eastern Oregon University; JOHN J. SKOWRONSKI, Northern Illinois University jheider@eou.edu
White participants (N = 55) exhibited more verbal and nonverbal friendliness with a White (vs. Black) conversation partner. An explicit attitude measure (the Pro-Black subscale of the PAAQ) primarily predicted verbal friendliness (p = .07); an implicit measure (the IAT) primarily predicted nonverbal friendliness (p = .006).

9:30
Effects of Status and Expressions of Pride on Evaluation
CLIFFORD D. EVANS, Miami University; HEATHER M. CLAYPOOL, Miami University evanscd1@muohio.edu
We examined the impact of group status and expressions of group pride on evaluations of group members. Dominant group members who expressed pride were rated more negatively than others, whereas subordinate group members who did not express pride were rated more positively than others. Implications of these results are discussed.

9:45
Familiarity and the Ingroup Over-Exclusion Effect
MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, Miami University; HEATHER CLAYPOOL, Miami University bernstmj@muohio.edu
We manipulated the familiarity of targets and measured participants’ group identification. Both low and high-group identifiers rated familiar targets as more probable ingroup members than unfamiliar targets. Additionally, the ingroup over-exclusion effect, typically shown by high identifiers, was attenuated when targets were familiar.
Social Identity Effects on Out-Group Bias and Related Motivations
BRIAN E. ARMENTA, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; JENNIFER S. HUNT, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; APRIL L. SEIFERT, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
barmenta@earthlink.net
Social identity theory states that social identity threat may lead to increased out-group bias. We tested this assertion with both implicit and explicit measures of bias. As predicted, perception of threat was related to out-group bias. In addition, internal motivation to control prejudice mediated the relationship between threat and bias.

Nested Group Identification and the Link Between Perception and Behavior
M. LESLIE WADE, Ohio State University; MARILYNN B. BREWER, Ohio State University
wade.174@osu.edu
This research examines the ways in which categorization in nested groups might affect the link between perception and behavior. We find that males (but not females) will assimilate to stereotypes of gender subgroups.

Text Comprehension

Saturday, 8:30-10:30

8:30
Mental Models of Text
LESLEY G. HATHORN, Kent State University; KATHERINE A. RAWSON, Kent State University
lhathorn@kent.edu
The purpose of this study was to examine the process by which people go about updating, or failing to update, an incorrect mental model when reading scientific text. Knowledge of the text is necessary but not sufficient to form a correct mental model.

8:45
Dynamic Spatial Ability and Comprehension of Scientific Texts
CHRISTOPHER A. SANCHEZ, University of Illinois at Chicago; JENNIFER WILEY, University of Illinois at Chicago
csanch4@uic.edu
This study investigated the potential influence of dynamic spatial ability on the comprehension of a complex illustrated scientific text. Results indicate that those higher in this ability obtained significantly higher levels of understanding than those that were low in this spatial ability.
Situation Model Development Influences Transfer Benefits in Reading
FRANCES DANIEL, University of Illinois at Chicago; GARY E. RANEY, University of Illinois
fdanie2@uic.edu, geraney@uic.edu
Subjects read and reread texts that were easy to understand with a title but difficult to understand without a title. With a title, second reading times were related to situational comprehension. There was no such relationship without a title. These results are consistent with Raney’s (2003) model of transfer benefits.

Learning from Different Web-Writing Styles
ELIZABETH T. CADY, Kansas State University; KIMBERLY R. RADDATZ, Kansas State University; TUAN Q. TRAN, Kansas State University; PETER D. ELGIN, Kansas State University; TYLER C. HORT, Kansas State University
cady@ksu.edu
Concise and scannable hypertext writing styles are thought to facilitate learning, but past research has found no advantage for them on rote memory tasks. This study examined the effect of writing style on memory and learning and found that neither rote memory nor inferential learning differed across writing styles.

Do Children with Comprehension Problems Have a Specific Deficit in Inferencing?
JANICE M. KEENAN, University of Denver; REBECCA S. BETJEMANN, University of Colorado; LAURA S. ROTH, University of Denver
jkeenan@du.edu
We examined whether inference skills are a major source of individual differences in discourse comprehension. Literal and inference question accuracy was compared in children with reading disability, comprehension deficit, and ADHD. We found no evidence for a specific deficit in inferencing in any of the groups.

Remembering Perspectives in Communication: The Role of Group Identity
IBRAHIM SENAY, University Of Chicago; BOAZ KEYSAR, University of Chicago
isenay@uchicago.edu
People rely on the speakers’ social identity to anticipate referring behavior in communication. Participants expected that a female speaker would use another female’s conceptualization of an object more than a male’s. This resulted from relying on social identity to keep track of who said what.

Prior Knowledge and Experiences of Suspense During Reading
DAVID N. RAPP, University of Minnesota
rappx009@umn.edu
Suspense can arise during narrative comprehension even when readers are certain about story outcomes (Gerrig, 1989). This study examined the role of prior knowledge during moment-by-moment reading to develop a memory-based model of suspense. Results suggest that one way suspense may arise is due to failures of knowledge activation.

10:15
Semantic Interference and Associative Facilitation for Words
MARY L. STILL, Iowa State University
marystl@iastate.edu
Semantic interference and associative facilitation have been found in picture-word-interference tasks. We extend these effects to a novel rapid-serial-visual-presentation (RSVP) procedure with prime-target word pairs. Our results diverge from masked word priming findings of semantic facilitation. This discrepancy may arise from response competition produced in RSVP and picture-word-interference procedures.

All about Relationships: Dating, Mating, and Hating
Saturday, 8:30-10:30
CONNIE MEINHOLDT, Ferris State University, Moderator

8:30
When Cell-Phone Calls Terminate Interactions
FRANK BERNIERI, & ALISSA L. CZAJKA, Oregon State University
frank.bernieri@oregonstate.edu
We exploited cell-phone use to examine the importance of terminating a social interaction properly. People who took a cell-phone call that ended their interaction abruptly reported no ill-effects as a result. However, the cell-phone call and subsequent termination lowered the overall rapport felt by their partner who watched and listened.

8:45
If I Am Romantically Interested in You, Will You Reciprocate?
PAUL W. EASTWICK, Northwestern University; ELI J. FINKEL, Northwestern University
p-eastwick@northwestern.edu
Speed-dating participants exhibited positive dyadic reciprocity (unique romantic interest) but negative generalized reciprocity (participants who were interested in everyone were disliked). Positive dyadic reciprocity was associated with unique feelings of chemistry, whereas negative generalized reciprocity was associated with desperation. Remarkably, speed-daters acquire this information in a mere 4 minutes.
9:00
Personality and Sexual Satisfaction in Newly-Married Couples
TERRI D. FISHER, The Ohio State University at Mansfield; JAMES K. MCNULTY, University of Tennessee
fisher.16@osu.edu
After controlling for marital satisfaction, neuroticism predicted sexual satisfaction in 72 newlywed couples. One year later, controlling for changes in marital satisfaction, wives’ conscientiousness and neuroticism were significant predictors of changes in wives’ sexual satisfaction. Husbands’ extraversion, husbands’ neuroticism, and wives’ neuroticism were significant predictors of changes in husbands’ sexual satisfaction.

9:15
Perceived Marginalization and the Prediction of Romantic Relationship Stability
JUSTIN LEHMILLER, Purdue University; CHRISTOPHER R. AGNEW, Purdue University
justin@psych.purdue.edu
We examined the longitudinal effects of perceived relationship marginalization on individuals’ romantic involvements. Results revealed that marginalization at Time 1 predicted breakup at Time 2, with commitment level mediating this association. Among individuals whose relationships remained intact, marginalization predicted future levels of commitment above and beyond all Investment Model variables.

9:30
Social Interaction and Self-Regulation: What Makes an Interaction Partner Depleting?
SARAH J. SCARBECK, Northwestern University; ELI J. FINKEL, Northwestern University
scarbeck@northwestern.edu
Research addressing the intersection of social interaction and self-regulation has revealed that “high-maintenance” interactions require, and thus deplete, self-regulatory resources. We propose that interacting with a person exhibiting characteristics of depression can be conceptualized as a high-maintenance interaction, depleting one’s self-regulatory resources. Initial evidence supports this conceptualization.

9:45
Self-Esteem and Initiator Status Determine Failure Perception After a Break-Up
KATHERINE L. WALLER, Queen’s University; TARA K. MACDONALD, Queen’s University
veggielady1@yahoo.com
Undergraduates imagined a scenario where either they or their dating partner ended their real-life romantic relationship. Low self-esteem individuals evaluated themselves as greater failures after being rejected than after rejecting their partners, whereas initiator status did not affect failure ratings of high self-esteem individuals.

10:00
**Dating While Divorced: A Content Analysis of Personal Advertisements**
MARK N. HATALA, Truman State University; JENNIFER M. WALKER, Truman State University; JAMES HARRINGTON, Ohio University; LAUREN RICH, Truman State University; ENEDA HOXHA, Truman State University
mhatala@truman.edu
One hundred personal advertisements placed by divorced people were analyzed for content. Results supported the hypotheses that female ad placers would be more likely to stress their own physical attractiveness while seeking vocational and personality information from their prospective partners. Male ad placers stressed their own physical attributes.

10:15
**The Relationships Between Human and Pet Attachment and Life Satisfaction**
AMY L. LYSTAD, Eastern Washington University
alystad@eagles.ewu.edu
In a previous study, we revealed a curvilinear relationship between pet attachment and life satisfaction. The current study found that variance in secure, anxious, and avoidant human attachment style tendencies accounts for this relationship.

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**Stress and Negative (and Positive) Emotions**

*Saturday, 8:30-10:30*  
Salon 7

DANEE DEPTULA, Eastern Illinois University, Moderator

8:30 Invited Talk
**Lifetime Adversity and Depression in Youth**
KAREN D. RUDOLPH, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
krudolph@cyrus.psych.uiuc.edu
This talk focuses on how youths’ exposure to lifetime adversity, particularly disruption within the family, influences their stress reactivity. Research will be described suggesting that exposure to early adversity lowers youths’ threshold for depressive reactions to interpersonal stress. Effects of gender and developmental stage are explored.

9:00
**Mediators of Control Beliefs, Stressful Life Events, and Adaptive Behavior**
YO JACKSON, University of Kansas; KERRI KIM, University of Kansas; CHRIS DELAP, Pittsburgh State University
yjackson@ku.edu
The study examined the role of positive and negative appraisals and social support as mediators of the relation between control beliefs and adaptive behavioral outcome. Using the responses from 297 school-age children, the results suggested four significant mediational pathways. Social support and negative appraisal were mediators of the relation between unknown control and adaptive behavior.

9:15
Personality and Life Stress are Associated with Salivary Cortisol Patterns
KATHERINA K. Y. HAUNER, Northwestern University; EMMA K. ADAM, Northwestern University; SUSAN MINEKA, Northwestern University
k-hauner@northwestern.edu
The present study offers evidence of associations between personality and individual differences in diurnal cortisol rhythms. In a sample of 258 adolescents, the authors found that Neuroticism and Extraversion were associated with cortisol patterns; however, this link appeared to be influenced by chronic stress, episodic stress, and gender.

9:30
Emotional Numbing and the Processing of Emotionally Valenced Information
MELISSA MILANAK, University of Illinois; HOWARD BERENBAUM, University of Illinois
milanak2@cyrus.psych.uiuc.edu
Using an emotional priming paradigm, the processing of emotionally valenced information was examined in 82 trauma victims meeting Criterion A for PTSD. Those individuals who reported emotional numbing were insensitive to the emotional valence of primes, despite being sensitive to the emotional valence of targets.

9:45
Changes in Life Satisfaction Across the Life Span
BRENDAN M. BAIRD, Michigan State University; RICHARD E. LUCAS, Michigan State University; M. BRENT DONNELLAN, Michigan State University
bairdbr1@msu.edu
Age-related changes in life satisfaction were examined using data from 23,219 participants in an ongoing panel study in Germany. Multilevel modeling techniques were used to estimate the trajectory of life satisfaction from ages 17 to 90. Findings indicate a steady decline in satisfaction during late life.
10:00
Life Stress, Cognitive Styles, and Neuroticism: Prediction of Internalizing Symptoms
JONATHAN SUTTON, Northwestern University; SUSAN MINEKA, Northwestern University; RICHARD ZINBARG, Northwestern University; MICHELLE CRASKE, University of California-Los Angeles
j-sutton2@northwestern.edu
Prospective results at 9-month follow-up are reported from the first cohort of a four-year prospective study of adolescents at risk for mood and anxiety disorders. Neuroticism, dysfunctional attitudes, and life stress were significant predictors of time 2 depressive symptoms. Neuroticism was the only significant predictor of anxiety symptoms at follow-up.

Close Relationships and Social Belonging
Saturday, 8:30-10:30 Salon 8
VEANNE ANDERSON, Indiana State University, Moderator

8:30 Invited Talk
Passionate Love: New Findings from Social Cognition and Social Neuroscience
ARTHUR ARON, State University of New York at Stony Brook
aron@ic.sunysb.edu
Passionate love is a universal and highly impactful human experience. This talk summarizes a series of neuroimaging (fMRI) and other studies examining (a) what it is (goal oriented state or emotion), (b) its relation to sexual desire, (c) how it differs when reciprocated or not, and (d) its time course.

9:00 Male Facial Masculinity Influences Relationship Preferences and Personality Attributions
DANIEL J. KRUGER, University of Michigan
kruger@umich.edu
Two studies examined perceptions of masculinized and feminized male facial composites and uncovered attributions that may underlie conditional mating strategies. Female and male participants made attributions and showed preferences for composites in ways that would presumably benefit their own reproductive success.

9:15 Gender and Risk Perception in Close Relationships
TERRI D. CONLEY, University of Missouri - St. Louis; LETITIA ANNE PEPLAU, University of California Los Angeles
terriconley@hotmail.com
Heterosexual women may underestimate the risk that their relationship partners pose to them because they have been socialized to perceive men as protectors. In this study, females underestimated the risk posed to them by their boyfriends, whereas males, if anything, overestimated the risk posed to them by their girlfriends.

9:30
Parasocial “Friendships” among Individuals with Dispositionally High Belonging Needs
MEGAN L. KNOWLES, Northwestern University; WENDI L. GARDNER, Northwestern University
m-knowles@northwestern.edu
This research provides evidence that among college students as well as Americans more generally, individuals with dispositionally high belonging needs form parasocial attachments to their favorite media figures. Moreover, these parasocial attachments are characterized by a desire to self-disclose and feelings of empathy both characteristics of real life friendships.

9:45
Time Does Heal All Wounds, Sort of & Social Pain Relieved
ZHANSHENG CHEN, Purdue University; KIPLING D. WILLIAMS, Purdue University; JULIE FITNESS, Macquarie University; NICOLA C. NEWTON, Macquarie University
chen@psych.purdue.edu
Although social pain and physical pain share many similarities, we tested whether they differed in individuals’ ability to relive them (i.e., feeling the pain again). Social pain, but not physical pain was relived as highly painful. Time passage since the original episode lowered, but did not eliminate, reliving social pain.

10:00
Is Ostracism a Metaphor For Death? Worldview Defense Following Ostracism
ZHANSHENG CHEN, Purdue University; TOBIAS P. KERN, University of Heidelberg; KIPLING D. WILLIAMS, Purdue University
chen@psych.purdue.edu
Terror management theory suggests that mortality salience leads to worldview defense. We hypothesized that if ostracism was a metaphor for death, it should induce worldview defense. Low hurt prone individuals showed greater worldview defense following ostracism, but high hurt prone individuals viewed anti and pro US essays similarly, and neutrally.

10:15
Alone but Feeling No Pain: Physical and Emotional Insensitivity to Rejection
Prior findings of emotional numbness following socially exclusion led us to investigate whether exclusion causes insensitivity to physical and emotional pain. Results showed that social exclusion reduced sensitivity to physical pain, and caused emotional insensitivity (i.e., unemotional affective forecasts and reduced empath). The pain and emotional insensitivities were highly intercorrelated.

Developmental and Clinical Poster Session II

Saturday, 8:30-10:30
Upper Exhibit Hall
CAROL J. CLAFLIN, University of the Incarnate Word, Moderator

1
Differential ASCA Validity and Reliability for Cocopah Indian Students
GARY L. CANIVEZ, Eastern Illinois University
glcanivez@eiu.edu
Substantial replication of the factor structure and the internal consistency of the Adjustment Scales for Children and Adolescents (ASCA; McDermott, Marston, & Stott, 1993) with a sample of 108 Native American Indian students are reported. Internal consistency estimates were similar to those obtained with the standardization sample.

2
Validation of a Scale to Measure Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation
LINDSAY C. MADARAS, Kenyon College; DANA BALSINK KRIEG, Kenyon College
madarasl@kenyon.edu
The purpose of this study was to validate a scale to measure intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in athletes. Results showed that the scale had a high level of internal consistency and test-retest reliability. The measure can therefore be applied in future studies.

3
Gf-Gc Structure of the Woodcock-Johnson in a Learning Disability Sample
RYAN WALSH, University Wisconsin Milwaukee; DAVID C. OSMON, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
neuropsy@uwm.edu
Confirmatory factor analysis results demonstrated that the accepted seven factor structure of the Cattell-Horn-Carroll model of intelligence was supported for the Woodcock-Johnson Cognitive Battery-revised (CFI=.915, RMSEA=.061) and that a nine factor model that included two achievement factors would not converge on a solution.
Differences Between “Exploring” and “Declared” Freshmen on the CEDI-R
JAMES H. THOMAS, Northern Kentucky University; CYNDI R. MCDANIEL, Northern Kentucky University; BREA-ANNE M. WAGNER, Northern Kentucky University; AMBER N. WILSON, Northern Kentucky University thomas@nku.edu
College freshmen enrolled in “Exploring Majors” and “Declared Majors” sections of an “Orientation to College” course differed on the CEDI-R scales of Decidedness, Career Exploration and Self Exploration. The groups also differed in the percentage of their members falling into the vocational identity statuses of Achievement, Moratorium, Foreclosure, and Diffusion.

Using the CEDI-R to Identify “At-Risk” College Freshmen
JAMES H. THOMAS, Northern Kentucky University; CYNDI R. MCDANIEL, Northern Kentucky University; ELIZABETH L. CUNNINGHAM, Northern Kentucky University; PEG ADAMS, Northern Kentucky University thomas@nku.edu
We used the CEDI-R to group entering freshmen into the vocational identity statuses of Achievement, Moratorium, Foreclosure, and Diffusion. Diffusion status students, lowest in career decidedness, self exploration, career decision-making self-efficacy and conscientiousness, show few of the attributes usually associated with college success and appear to be significantly “at-risk”.

Disorder in the Family: The Family Chaos Scale
CAROLYN ROECKER PHELPS, University of Dayton; TIFFANY PEMPEK, University of Dayton; ANDREA DISANTIS, University of Dayton carolyn.roecker-phelps@notes.udayton.edu
This study presents a new scale, the Family Chaos Scale (FCS-16), which was developed to assess the perceived level of overall chaos in the family. Reliability and preliminary validity studies indicate that the FCS-16 can be a useful tool for both research and clinical work.

Evaluation of a New Parental Values Measure Predicting Prosocial Tendencies
MEREDITH A. MCGINLEY, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; RACHEL HAYES, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; HOPE VAN HOUTEN, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; CANDICE Batenhorst, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; GUSTAVO CARLO, University of Nebraska-Lincoln mmcgin392@yahoo.com
This study examined the psychometric properties of a new measure of parental values. The Parenting Values Measure (PVM) and the Prosocial Tendencies Measure was administered to 233 high school students (M age = 16.7 years).
Results suggest that the PVM has sound psychometric properties and is related to prosocial tendencies.

8
A Survey of Psychological Test Security in Academic Settings
BRYCE SULLIVAN, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville; JENNIFER M. CRAFT, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville; JAMECA W. FALCONER, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
bsulliv@siue.edu
A failure to maintain psychological test security may compromise the validity of test instruments. Surveys were distributed to a random sample of 742 departments of psychology to determine the policies and procedures used to insure the security of psychological test. Respondents (N = 207) answered a variety of questions related to test security.

9
Validity of the Student Worry Questionnaire-30 in the Assessment of Worry Among College Students
JENNIFER R. BAILEY, University of Northern Iowa; ASHLEY SALVATORE, University of Northern Iowa; QIJUAN FANG, University of Northern Iowa; KIRSTIN CHOMA, University of Northern Iowa; JOHN WILLIAMS, University of Northern Iowa
baileyj@uni.edu
These studies examined the psychometric properties of the Student Worry Questionnaire - 30 (SWQ-30). In Study 1, the 6-factor solution had adequate fit to the data. In Study 2, the SWQ-30 contributed to differentiating between the study groups. The scale scores were also linked with measures of anxiety.

10
Effects of Tests on Anxiety in 4th Graders
COLLEEN M. STEVENSON, Muskingum College; STEPHANIE LAUBE, Muskingum College
colleens@muskingum.edu
Fourth graders completed the Revised Children’s Manifest Anxiety Scale three times during the school year, once when no test was given, before a scheduled spelling test, and prior to proficiency tests. Overall anxiety scores did not increase before proficiency tests as predicted. These results counter claims that proficiency tests create a great deal of anxiety.

11
Structure and Psychometric Properties of the Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children in Adolescent Samples
KIRSTIN J. CHOMA, University of Northern Iowa; THOMAS C. MACK, University of Northern Iowa; QIJUAN FANG, University of Northern Iowa; FRANK BARRIOS, University of Northern Iowa
We extended research on the Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children (MASC) to adolescent psychiatric inpatients. Information Factor Analysis with Promax rotation identified four correlated factors (Study 1). In Study 2, scores on the MASC scales except one were useful in differentiating the responses of youths with internalizing and externalizing disorders.

12 Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Cope
MITCHELL OGISI, Northern Kentucky University; BILL ATTENWEILER, Northern Kentucky University; HEATHER HATCHETT, Northern Kentucky University
ogisim1@nku.edu
This project conducted a confirmatory factor analysis of Carver and Scheier’s popular coping inventory (COPE; 1989) with the aim of testing different factor groupings. Factors were categorized based on theoretical considerations. The most successful model consisted of four avoidant coping factors.

13 Snyder’s Hope Scale Reexamined
MITCHELL OGISI, Northern Kentucky University; HEATHER P. HATCHETT, Northern Kentucky University; BILL ATTENWEILER, Northern Kentucky University; CINDY SCHARF, Northern Kentucky University
ogisim1@nku.edu
This research study conducted a confirmatory factor analysis of the Hope scale (Snyder, Harris, et al., 1991) with the goal of validating the instrument. The CFA determined that the model had a good fit to the data. Analyses also revealed that the model could be improved by revising one item.

14 Construct Validity of the Adolescent Self-Report of Personality in a Clinic-Referred Sample
ROBERT WEIS, Denison University
weisr@denison.edu
Examined the construct validity of the Self-Report of Personality with a clinic-referred sample of 283 adolescents. Confirmatory factor analysis supported a three-factor structure. Correlations with the MMPI-A generally supported the construct validity of the SRP, but also suggested the composites measure a wider range of psychopathology than their labels imply.

15 The Coping Competence Scale: A Multiple Confirmatory Factor Analysis
ANGELA D. MORELAND, Purdue University; JEAN E. DUMAS, Purdue University; AMANDA M. PEARL, Purdue University
moreland@psych.purdue.edu
The purpose of the current study was to evaluate coping competence theory within a high risk population by testing whether the construct has three facets that can be distinguished through confirmatory factor analysis. Results showed that the three-factor model provided the best fit and the factors were similar across groups.

16
Validity of Childhood Autism Rating Scale and Behavioral Summarized Evaluation
ROGER N. REEB, University of Dayton; LINDSEY WILLIAMS, University of Dayton; RONALD M. KATSUYAMA, University of Dayton
roger.reeb@notes.udayton.edu
Results demonstrate that, when paraprofessionals employ these psychometric instruments, reliability and validity are maintained. Further, results suggest that these instruments have utility in differentiating autism from normal development and other pervasive developmental disorders. Recommendations focus on developing instruments that are even more sensitive in detecting differences among pervasive developmental disorders.

17
Factors Impacting Self-Concept Among Bipolar Individuals
MISHELL HASHMI, Midwestern University; GLORIA WORKMAN, Midwestern University; FRANK PREROST, Midwestern University; RICHARD C. NEY, Midwestern University
mishell.hashmi@mwumail.midwestern.edu
This study examined the psychosocial factors affecting the self-concept of individuals with Bipolar disorder. The results indicated that “bipolar” individuals who had been hospitalized tended to have lower self-concept than individuals who had been treated outpatient.

18
Atypical Eye Gaze, Affect Recognition, and Autonomic State in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders: Demonstration of a Compromised Social Engagement System
ELGİZ BAL, JOHN W. DENVER, DAMON LAMB, AMY VAUGHAN VAN HECKE, EMILY R. HARDEN, KERI J. HEILMAN, ANDREA J. PLAUT, MARIKA WRZOSEK, WENDY PADILLA, OLGA V. BAZHENOVA, & STEPHEN W. PORGES, University of Illinois at Chicago
elgizbal@uic.edu
Heart rate, facial electromyography, eye gaze, and affect awareness were tested in 7-17-year-old children with autism spectrum disorders and normally developing children, while participants viewed dynamic, emotional facial expressions of others. Preliminary analyses indicate group differences in eye gaze and RSA.
19
Differences in the Comorbidity of Childhood Depression and Anxiety by Age
JAMIE M. HOWARD, Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; JOHN V. LAVIGNE, Childrens Memorial Hospital, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; ZORAN MARTINOVICH, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
jhoward@northwestern.edu
While depression and anxiety are highly comorbid adult disorders, little known about early childhood comorbidity. This study examines their developmental course in childhood. Depression and anxiety were highly correlated throughout childhood, from age 3 to 17, with correlations increasing in later childhood, reflecting a trend towards increasing comorbidity with age.

20
Obsessive Compulsive Features in Schizotypal Symptom Clusters
MARY B. SPITZNAGEL, Summa Health System; JULIE A. SUHR, Ohio University; JOHN GUNSTAD, Kent State University; JESSICA TAG, Ohio University; KATIE RIECK, Ohio University
spitznagelm@summa-health.org
In this study, 1178 students completed the Maudsley Obsessional-Compulsive Inventory (MOCI) and Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ). Replicating prior research in clinical and non-clinical populations, MOCI and SPQ symptoms were highly correlated. MOCI symptoms differed among cluster-analyzed SPQ groups, with increased MOCI features, particularly slowness and doubting, in the positive/disorganized group.

21
Effectiveness of the Developmental, Individual Difference, Relationship-Based (DIR) Intervention in Autism: A Case Study
CAROL J. CLAFLIN, University of the Incarnate Word
claflin@uiwtx.edu

22
Therapeutic Lifestyle Change for Depression: Randomized Control Trial Follow-Up Results
KENNETH A. LEHMAN, University of Kansas; B. A. STITES, University of Kansas; C. J. HEATH, University of Kansas; L. KARWOSKI, University of Kansas; D. STEIDTMANN, University of Kansas
kalehman@ku.edu
Therapeutic Lifestyle Change for Depression (TLC-D) is an experimental depression therapy that integrates exercise, phototherapy, dietary supplementation, sleep hygiene, socialization, and anti-rumination skills training into a cohesive group-therapy framework. Preliminary RCT outcome findings show marked symptom reductions maintained for three months after termination at magnitudes significantly larger than for controls.

23 Therapeutic Lifestyle Change for Depression: Adherence Analysis for Therapy Components
BRIAN A. STITES, University of Kansas; KENNETH A. LEHMAN, University of Kansas; CHRIS J. HEATH, University of Kansas; JENNIFER PROHASKA, University of Kansas; LESLIE KARWOSKI, University of Kansas
kalehman@ku.edu
Therapeutic Lifestyle Change for Depression (TLC-D) is a novel treatment for depression that integrates six lifestyle elements into a cohesive group therapy framework. The results of this study show that sleep hygiene and exercise were most highly correlated with the overall reduction in depressive symptomatology.

24 Social Stigma Associated with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
WILL H. CANU, University of Missouri-Rolla; DANIEL L. W. POPE, University of Missouri-Rolla; TARA L. MORROW, University of Missouri-Rolla; NICOLE K. SCHATZ, University of Missouri-Rolla; LIA R. BARTNICKI, University of Missouri-Rolla
canuw@umr.edu
This study investigates social stigma related to Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Participants rated the desirability of male and female targets with ADHD, minor medical problems, and without any “weakness” across levels of social engagement (e.g., friend, roommate). Participants exhibited less desire to engage with those with ADHD (versus both control groups).

25 The Impact of Depression and Anxiety on Students Abroad
HOLLY A. HUNLEY, Loyola University Chicago
hunley@luc.edu
Studying abroad can be a stressful experience. Eighty-one students abroad completed questionnaires before departure and while abroad. This study found that higher levels of anxiety and depression predict decreased functioning in students while studying abroad. The results suggest that mental health services for students abroad are needed.

26 Differential Diagnosis of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder by Psychologists and Psychiatrists
JUNE SPROCK, Indiana State University Terre Haute; KATRIN W. CARLSON, Indiana State University
j-sprock@indstate.edu
This study examined differential diagnosis of PMDD using a vignette methodology. Psychologists were more likely than psychiatrists to consider a diagnosis of PMDD and to request the medical history necessary to make this diagnosis. Most participants selected other mood disorders suggesting clinicians may need to become more familiar with PMDD.

27 State Anxiety and Attentional Bias for Angry Faces
JACQUELINE S. CHAPLAIN, Wake Forest University; DALE DAGENBACH, Wake Forest University
chapjs4@wfu.edu
A dot probe paradigm that utilized threatening facial stimuli was used to compare state anxious and non-state anxious individuals on attention to threat. Results do not indicate that state anxiety influences attentional bias towards threat. However, trait anxious individuals are more attentive to moderate threat than non-trait anxious individuals.

28 Psychopathology and Stress: An Examination of the Role of Personality
AMANDA A. ULIASZEK, Northwestern University; RICHARD E. ZINBARG, Northwestern University
A-Uliaszek@northwestern.edu
This study examined the relationship between psychopathology and chronic life stress. Results showed that those with depressive and anxiety disorders experience heightened life stress, with neuroticism acting as an intervening variable. This broadens the scope of stress-psychopathology research by demonstrating a link between non-depressive psychopathology and chronic life stress.

29 The Relationship among Celebrity Worship, Body Image, and Eating Disorders
LAURA A. PAWLOW, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville; ANGELA CAPPS, Saint Louis University
lpawlow@siue.edu
The relationship among eating disorder symptomatology, body image disturbance and celebrity worship was examined in a sample of young, female, Caucasian adults. Participants completed the Eating Disorder Inventory- 2, the Body Esteem Scale, and the Celebrity Attitude Scale. Correlations revealed significant relationships among all three variables.
Does Stigma by Association Occur for Affiliates of Mentally Ill Individuals?
NICHOLAS BOWERSOX, Marquette University; DEBRA OSWALD, Marquette University
nbowersox@yahoo.com
To examine if affiliates of mentally ill persons are stigmatized by their association, participants rated a target who had a relationship (sister, girlfriend, friend, control) with someone with schizophrenia on professionalism, maturity, resilience, social skill, likeability, and stigmatizing traits. Results suggest that stigma by association did not occur. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

The Characteristics of Sexual Coercion and Violence
ELIZABETH A. HEIDEMAN, Marquette University; JULIE MELONE, Creighton University; MATTHEW HUSS, Creighton University
elizabeth.heideman@marquette.edu
This study focused on how impulsivity, narcissism, and sensation-seeking predict sexual coercion and how cold-heartedness, alienation and attribution of blame predict violence. Results indicate the combination of these traits predict sexual coercion and violence. Individually, alienation of blame significantly predicts violence. No association between violence and sexual coercion was found.

Cognitive Appraisals of Self-Protective Behavior for Sexual Victimization
LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI, Ohio University; CHRISTINE A. GIDYCZ, Ohio University; HOLLY RAFFLE, Ohio University; JESSICA TURCHIK, Ohio University; DANIELLE PROBST, Ohio University
pc173298@ohio.edu
The current study explores how factors described in the theory of planned behavior are associated with women’s engagement in self protective behaviors for sexual victimization. Self-protective behavior was associated with positive appraisals and intentions to engage in self-protective behavior.

Narratives of Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Situational, Perpetrator, and Victim Characteristics
MINNA CHAU, Ohio University; CHRISTINE A. GIDYCZ, Ohio University; JESSICA TURCHIK, Ohio University; DANIELLE PROBST, Ohio University; LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI, Ohio University
pc173298@ohio.edu
The current study utilized a quantitative-base qualitative analysis to explore college women’s self-generated characteristics of an unwanted sexual experience. Coding reflected common situational, perpetrator and victim characteristics as
as women’s self-generated expectancies. Women’s history of sexual victimization was used to explore trends within the narratives.

34
Data Analysis Approaches with Atypical Populations: Going Beyond the Mean
JAELYN R. FARRIS, JODY S. NICHOLSON, JOHN G. BORKOWSKI, & THOMAS L. WHITMAN, University of Notre Dame
jfarris@nd.edu
Internalizing and externalizing behaviors were examined in at-risk children over time. On average, children had “normal” scores; however, chi-square analyses revealed a disproportionate number of children with borderline or clinical symptomatology. Results relay the limitations of typical data analysis approaches with at-risk populations. Suggestions for alternative analytic techniques are provided.

35
The Importance of Identifying Community-Based Assets
CARLO R. BUTACAN, Loyola University Chicago; CHRISTINA PAGET, Loyola University Chicago; NATASHA SANTIAGO, Loyola University Chicago; ERIN MASSE, Loyola University Chicago; SCOTT LEON, Loyola University Chicago
cbutacan@gmail.com
Using the Internet and field observation by car, data were collected to determine the availability of community-based assets offering services to high-risk children. Both methods are necessary to obtain the most complete data. Useful establishments will be filtered out using a telephone interview before making them available to the community.

Applied Social, I/O, and Health Psychology Posters

Saturday, 8:30-10:30          Upper Exhibit Hall
CAROL J. CLAFLIN, University of the Incarnate Word, Moderator

36
The Glass Ceiling: A Test of Biernat’s Shifting Standards Model
JOHN C. JOHANSON, Winona State University
jjohanson@winona.edu
Biernat’s shifting standards model was tested as explanation of the glass ceiling. Provided with only faces as stimuli, subjects assigned male faces a higher mean leadership ratings than female faces—especially at the high level leadership. The results support the shifting standards model and demonstrate the glass ceiling.

37
A Threat Beyond the Boardroom: Stereotype Threat and Leadership
JONATHAN KUNSTMAN, Florida State University
kunstman@psy.fsu.edu
The present study assessed the impact of stereotype threat, domain
disidentification and gender identity on women’s leadership-motivation, efficacy,
and desire to lead in the future. Participants engaged in a leadership task with
three scripted confederates. Women in the control and stereotype threat
conditions evinced similar patterns of domain disidentification.

38
The Effects of Seductive Details in Computer-Based Training
RUPA PATEL, Illinois Institute of Technology; ADRIENNE CHIN-PEREZ,
Illinois Institute of Technology; COURTNEY VAN OVERBERGHE, Illinois
Institute of Technology; JAMIE KUO, Illinois Institute of Technology; EYAL
RONEN, Illinois Institute of Technology
paterup2@iit.edu
Information that is used to make the content of a training exercise more
interesting yet which is tangential to the material is known as a seductive detail
(SD). This study focuses on the use of SDs and the effects they have on training
outcomes.

39
The Impact of Personal and Bystander Harassment Experiences on
Appraisal
ROBERT T. HITLAN, University of Northern Iowa; BEN WALSH, University
of Northern Iowa; KIMBERLY T. SCHNEIDER, Illinois State University
rob.hitlan@uni.edu
The current research examined objective and contextual factors related to the
appraisal of potentially sexually harassing situations. Female participants
completed a workplace experiences survey. Consistent with predictions, results
indicated that characteristics of personal harassment experiences and bystander
experiences predicted how upset women were by their own sexual harassment
experiences.

40
Development of a Scale to Measure the Motivation for Antisocial Behavior
in Organizations and its Relationship to Manifest Needs: Is There a Need to
Annoy?
KENNETH M. YORK, Oakland University; LIZABETH A. BARCLAY,
Oakland University
york@oakland.edu
Antisocial behavior in organizations is common, and negatively impacts worker
productivity and job satisfaction. A survey was developed to measure motivation
for antisocial behaviors in organizations based on McClelland’s theory of
acquired motivations. The proposed Need to Annoy was correlated positively
with Need for Power, negatively with Need for Achievement.
Whistle-Blowing: A Test of the Pro-Social Theory and Contextual Influences
JESSICA L. HARTNETT, Northern Illinois University; TIMOTHY D. RITCHIE, Northern Illinois University
z090159@niu.edu
We tested Micelli and Near’s (2001) prosocial theory of whistle blowing (WB). Participants rated WB vignettes on-line (n = 63) or in class on paper following an exam (n = 96). Preliminary results suggest that aggression more accurately classified WB than prosociality, and that personality and WB relationships differed by response context.

Profiling Happy People with Optimal Data Analysis: Evolutionary Factors in Positive Psychology
TIMOTHY D. RITCHIE, Northern Illinois University; SARAH E. WOOD, Northern Illinois University
tritchie@niu.edu
Buss (2000) suggested at least seven ways humans evolved to cope with specific discrepancies between modern and ancestral living, which serve to maintain well-being. Optimal data analysis was used to explore the relationship between affectivity and life satisfaction and endorsement of evolutionary items by university students and faculty (N = 135).

Using Holland Codes to Predict Responses to Tedious Tasks
KARL N. KELLEY, North Central College; LISA MARI, North Central College
knkelley@noctrl.edu
After taking the Self-Directed Search (SDS), 49 students performed two tedious office tasks. It was hypothesized that individuals scoring high on realistic or conventional dimensions would respond more positively to these tasks than those scoring low or those scoring high on other dimensions. Results partially supported predictions.

Type of Experience Influences Restaurant Employees’ Appreciation of Food Safety
VALERIE K. PILLING, Kansas State University; LAURA A. BRANNON, Kansas State University; WOOMI PHILLIPS, Kansas State University; ELIZABETH B. BARRETT, Kansas State University; KEVIN R. ROBERTS; CAROL W. SHANKLIN, Kansas State University
vpilling@ksu.edu
Surveys to assess knowledge of food safety were completed by 270 undergraduates. Participants with restaurant experience did not appreciate food safety issues more than participants without experience. Only participants with
both formal food safety training and experience appreciated safety issues. Formal training was crucial for appreciating safety. Implications are discussed.

45

Collectivism and Group Evaluations
CHANDNI R. NARVEKAR, University of Northern Iowa; MICHAEL B. GASSER, University of Northern Iowa; ADAM BUTLER, University of Northern Iowa; ANDREW GILPIN, University of Northern Iowa; HELEN C. HARTON, University of Northern Iowa
Chandni.n@gmail.com

Caucasian American students evaluated the performance of a hypothetical group that was high, medium, or low in racial similarity to participants. When evaluating the training module, participants with higher collectivism on the dimension of Supremacy of Group Goals (SGG) gave higher evaluations to a more racially similar group.

46

The Roles of Redundancy and Expertise in Group Decision Making
AMANDA A. DYKEMA-ENGBLADE, St. Xavier University; R. SCOTT TINDALE, Loyola University Chicago
dykemaengblade@sxu.edu

Groups with a transactive memory system remember information consistent with their expertise and knowledge is distributed among members. The common knowledge effect suggests that members fail to discuss unique information. These areas present different theoretical orientations. This study pits these orientations against one another. Easing information load appears to be a driving force in improving group performance.

47

I Almost Won! Gamblers Respond to Token Reinforcers of Near Wins
GRACE DYRUD, Augsburg College
dyrud@augsburg.edu

Gamblers (students who had gambled in the past year) in two near wins conditions, one without reinforcers, and one with reinforcers of near wins played faster and longer than nongamblers in a gambling simulation. This suggests that gamblers are more responsive to small reinforcers of near wins than nongamblers.

48

Comparison with the Typical Drinker Predicts Willingness to Drink
DAVID J. LANE, Western Illinois University
dj-lane@wiu.edu

Men who compared themselves with an alcohol-using partner reported greater willingness to drink when they had favorable images of the typical drinker, compared to men in a non-comparison condition. This finding supports the
Prototype-Willingness Model’s contention that people compare with risk images, leading to greater willingness to take risks.

49
The Effect of Emergency Contraceptive Use on Sex Risk Behaviors
KAREN S. DUNST, University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee; DIANE M. REDDY, University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee; RAYMOND FLEMING, University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee; CAROLYNE SWAIN, Midwestern Professional Research and Educational Services
ksdunst@uwm.edu
The effect of emergency contraception (EC) use on condom behaviors was investigated from a sample of adolescent EC-users and non-users matched in race and age. Contrary to assertions that EC use would increase sex risk behavior of adolescents, EC use was associated with higher rates of obtaining, using, and carrying condoms.

50
Perceptions of Casual Sex Offers
LINDSAY A. BROCKMEIER, University of Missouri St. Louis; TERRI D. CONLEY, University of Missouri St. Louis
brockmel@msnotes.wustl.edu
Stereotypes suggest that men are more open to casual sex then women, according to Clark & Hatfield (1989). Based on this stereotype, we report that women are perceived more negatively than men when accepting casual sex offers. In addition, women perceive any casual sex offer more negatively than men.

51
Early Sexual Behavior’s Impact on Self-Concept and Risky Behavior
AMY E. HOULIHAN, Iowa State University; RACHEL A. REIMER, Iowa State University; FREDERICK X. GIBBONS, Iowa State University; HSU-CHEN YEH, Iowa State University; MEG GERRARD, Iowa State University
aemoses@iastate.edu
Longitudinal data revealed that earlier sexual onset predicts later risky sexual behavior among African American adolescents and that this effect is mediated by the positive impact that early onset has on their self-concept.

52
Effects of Exposure to Newspaper Headlines about Sexual Assault
RENAE FRANIUK, Aurora University; JENNIFER SEEFELT, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point
jennifer.l.seefelt@uwsp.edu
Two studies investigated the prevalence of “rape myths” in newspaper headlines and the causal impact of exposure to such headlines. Results suggested that, even with a verbally impoverished stimulus like a headline, people are being exposed to language that could make the reader less sympathetic to the victim.
Motivating Athletes: How Well Can Coaches Predict Athletes’ Emotional States?
JENNIFER M. BONDS-RAACKE, Briar Cliff University; JOHN D. RAACKE, Briar Cliff University; KENDRA J. HOMAN, Briar Cliff University
jennifer.bonds-raacke@briarcliff.edu
Previous research examining coaches’ knowledge of their athletes’ emotional states has yielded conflicting results. The current study investigated this discrepancy and the influence of athletes’ personalities on coaches’ evaluations. Results indicated that coaches were able to predict their athletes’ emotional states and that athletes’ personalities did influence coaches’ evaluations.

Trait Aggression and Self-Control as Predictors of Road Rage
JEFFREY B. BROOKINGS, Wittenberg University; HILLARY C. DEROO, Wittenberg University
jbrookings@wittenberg.edu
Multiple regression analyses of the Driving Anger Scale and Propensity for Angry Driving Scale (PADS) indicated a significant effect for aggression, no effect for self-control but, for the PADS only, limited support for an aggression/self-control interaction. Differences in the constructs assessed by the two “road rage” scales are discussed.

Minorities and Majorities in Newspaper Headlines: A Content Analytic Study
CHRISTINE M. SMITH, Grand Valley State University; KATE BELL, Grand Valley State University; KEVIN BETTES, Grand Valley State University; EMILY BUSHOUSE, Grand Valley State University; KARLIE SINGLETON, Grand Valley State University
smithc@gvsu.edu
Headlines from five major U.S. newspapers containing the terms “minority” and “majority” were content analyzed. Results suggest that “minority headlines were more frequent than majority headlines and tended to address social and economical issues. Majority headlines more frequently addressed political issues.

African-Americans’ Health Attitudes and Behaviors: The Role of Racialization and Identity
STEPHANIE E. AFFUL, Saint Louis University; RICHARD D. HARVEY, Saint Louis University
affuls@slu.edu
African-Americans reported the degree to which they viewed health-related behaviors as relatively more ‘white’ or ‘black’, as well as their perceived
importance and engagement in these behaviors. Results indicated that behaviors viewed relatively more ‘black’ were rated as more important and frequently engaged in. Nationalism racial identity moderated these relationships.

57
Psychological Characteristics of Applicants to the Jesuit Order
ANTHONY M. KUCHAN, Marquette University; MICHAEL WIERZBICKI, Marquette University; MARY ANNE SIDERITS, Marquette University
Michael.wierzbicki@marquette.edu
Psychological characteristics of 89 applicants to a region of the Jesuit Order were examined. Applicants were above average in intelligence and had occupational interests similar to those who engage in religious activities and teaching. Psychological measures generally did not predict duration of training in the religious order.

58
The Relationship between General Work Ethic and Exercise Work Ethic
CYNTHIA M.H. BANE, Wartburg College; JILL WAGAMAN, Wartburg College
jill.wagaman@wartburg.edu
A sample of 98 men and 128 women (average age = 59.4, +14.01) from rural Iowa completed general work ethic (GWE) and exercise work ethic scales. GWE beliefs were related to work-related exercise beliefs, even among non-regular exercisers. Asceticism was negatively related to beliefs about exercise as useful and moral.

59
Person-Environment Fit Among Residential Treatment Center Staff
SCOTT LEON, Loyola University Chicago; NIWAKO SUGIMURA; & BRITTANY LAKIN, Loyola University Chicago
sleon@luc.edu
This study explores whether the interaction between youth presenting problems and staff personality impacts staff burnout in the residential treatment environment. Findings indicate that oppositionality and depression among youth interacts with staff neuroticism to predict burnout.

60
Prospective Profiles of Juvenile Delinquency: An Optimal Classification Tree Analysis
HIDEO SUZUKI, Loyola University Chicago; FRED B. BRYANT, Loyola University Chicago; JOHN D. EDWARDS, Loyola University Chicago
hsuzuki@luc.edu
This study explored predictors of juvenile delinquency. Using the longitudinal National Youth Survey, Optimal Data Analysis (ODA) was employed to construct a nonlinear classification tree model that predicted delinquency versus
non-delinquency with 70% overall accuracy. Five attributes combined to define seven distinct profiles of delinquent and non-delinquent youth.

61
Factors Predicting Appreciation and Helping Behavior in the Children of Family Caregivers
NEENA GOPALAN & LAURA A. BRANNON, Kansas State University
ngnair@ksu.edu
Family members of family caregivers must be included while framing caregiver intervention programs. A variety of variables associated with willingness to help family caregivers were identified. Identifying different variables that influence appreciation of family caregiving risks and increase personal willingness to help family caregivers is important while designing interventions.

62
Sociodemographic Differences among Nigerians with Chronic Fatigue
MARY GLORIA NJOKU, DePaul University; LEONARD JASON, DePaul University; ANGELA KLIPP, DePaul University; ALLISON MAURO, DePaul University; TRACY YSTESUND, DePaul University
nmgloria@depaul.edu
Research on sociodemographic differences in the prevalence and severity of chronic fatigue suggests that gender and age impacts the experience of fatigue. The present study examined age and gender effects on prevalence and severity of fatigue among an African sample.

63
The Relationship between the Big Five Personality Traits, Cultural Tendencies, and Spirituality
MEERA KOMARAJU, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
meerak@siu.edu
523 undergraduates responded to the NEO-FFI personality inventory, the Spiritual Involvement and Beliefs Scale, and Triandis’s measure of Individualism-Collectivism. Extraverted, agreeable, conscientious, and open individuals tended to be score higher on spirituality, philosophical attitude to life, and relationship with nature. Collectivist individuals expressed higher levels of spirituality relative to individualists.

64
Relationship Uncertainty and Motivation to Comply with a Social Referent
JESSICA R. MUGGE, Iowa State University; PAUL E. ETCHEVERRY, Iowa State University; TIMOTHY J. LOVING, The University of Texas at Austin; CHRISTOPHER R. AGNEW, Purdue University
jmugge@iastate.edu
Uncertainty theory predicts that romantic relationship uncertainty is positively associated with motivation to comply with network’s opinions and negatively
associated with network approval. The current study with dating relationships supported the above predictions. Also, friend’s perceived general relationship knowledge moderated the association of that friend’s approval with relationship uncertainty.

65  Forgiveness in Distressed Relationships
KARI A. TERZINO, Iowa State University; SUSAN E. CROSS, Iowa State University; & NATHANIEL WADE, Iowa State University
Kterzino@iastate.edu
Compared to non-distressed relationships, participants in distressed relationships reported significantly lower trait forgiveness; greater depression, rumination, revenge motivation, shame, and guilt; and less faith, dependability, and predictability of the partner. No significant differences emerged for avoidance motivation or self-regulatory focus; however, means trended in the expected direction.

66  Biased Perception of Criticism in Marriage
KRISTINA M. PETERSON, University of Notre Dame; HEATHER L. HOLLEMAN, University of Notre Dame; JILL M. ROSE, University of Notre Dame; DAVID A. SMITH, University of Notre Dame
kpeters1@nd.edu
Perceived and actual spousal criticism, rated every 30-seconds during a videotaped interaction, were directly compared via signal detection methods (Macmillan & Creelman, 2005) to see if perceived criticism partially reflects biased perception associated with dysphoria and/or marital adjustment.

67  Criticism and Spousal Discrepancies Relating to Husbands’ Gender Role Conflict
CHAUNCE R. WINDLE, University of Notre Dame; MATTHEW J. BREIDING, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control; LORA A. SMITHAM, & DAVID A. SMITH, University of Notre Dame
cwindle@nd.edu
Gender role conflict (GRC) is associated with psychological problems in men (e.g., Cournoyer & Mahalik, 1995). We assessed GRC from the perspective of men, as in prior studies, and their wives. We also examined the relationship between husbands’ GRC and their use of criticism towards their wives.
Invited Address
Evolution, Natural History and Cognition
ALAN C. KAMIL, University of Nebraska
Saturday, 9:30-11:00 Wabash Parlor
RICK A. BEVINS, University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Moderator

Informal Posters
Saturday, 10:30 - 12:30 Upper Exhibit Hall
MARY JO CARNOT, Chadron State College, Moderator

1 The Role of Spiritual Attachment in Coping with Relationship Stress
ALBERT D. TUSKENIS, Governors State University
a-tuskenis@govst.edu
This study surveyed participants' utilization of spiritual attachment in coping with stress, especially stress related to human attachment relationships. Participants completed assessments of spiritual attachment style, adult romantic attachment style, marital/romantic relationship satisfaction, and questions targeting reliance on God for help in coping with stress, including relationship stress.

2 Variables Modifying Gender Difference in Reaction to Infant-Related Stimuli
GABRIEL FROMMER, MATTHEW SIFFERMAN, & JESSICA ODEN, Indiana University
frommer@indiana.edu
We recorded whether passers-by looked at an approaching a baby buggy pushed by a young adult female. Adding male-related contextual stimuli doubled the proportion of male (N=55) passers-by who looked (p<.06) to 0.44. The proportion of female passers-by (N=65) remained at about 0.75.

3 Minorities' Mental Health Service Use: Predicting Barriers to Help-Seeking and Treatment Attrition
ANGELIQUE WEST & STEPHEN SAUNDERS, Marquette University
angeliqwest@mu.edu
This study examined the barriers to help-seeking and treatment attrition in a low-income sample of minorities. Person barriers were endorsed the most followed by treatment and culture barriers. Barriers to help-seeking predicted
several clinical variables. Twenty-five percent of respondents dropped at follow-up; however, we were unable to predict attrition.

4 Fear in Right-Wing Authoritarians
J. COREY BUTLER, Southwest Minnesota State University
butler@southwestmsu.edu
New data will be presented on the relationship between fear and right-wing authoritarianism. Individuals high on RWA are no higher than the population average in general negative affect or fear, but they do show a higher level of fear in specific situations (e.g. social deviance, terrorism, modern worries).

5 Man with Anomalous Color Vision Sees New Colors
JANET D. LARSEN, John Carroll University
larsen@jcu.edu
At the age of 46, a man with anomalous color vision began to perceive colors he had not seen before. He was taking bromocriptine, 2.5mg 3x a day for a pituitary adenoma. This drug has been reported to affect vision adversely, but not to change color vision.

6 Preliminary Data and Design for Research in the Gendered Nature of Scenes
MATTHEW MARGRES, JULIE LYNCH, JOSEPH KIDD, EMILY DRYZGA, KARI GLEASON & PATRICK KENDZIORSKI, Saginaw Valley State University
margres@svsu.edu
Last year we presented materials development for this research, including how we operationally defined the schematic and gendered nature of scenes, as well as procedures for data selection. This year we will have preliminary data scored, and design possibilities for continued research, which are considerable.

7 Did I Do That? Exploring the Use of Role Playing in the Study of Reality Monitoring
MATTHEW MARGRES, ANDREA THON, MEGAN GRAVES, ELISA HODGE, JON LEFEVER & STACY HORNING, Saginaw Valley State University.
margres@svsu.edu
Research in reality monitoring must require participants to distinguish between things they have done, experienced, and/or thought of doing or experiencing. We are currently exploring role playing procedures to control the extent to which participants, engage in and/or discuss events. This allows us to vary the experiences considerably.
The Impact of Condom Possession and Perceptions of Sexual Intent: A Replication and Expansion Study
SAMANTHA WEBB, Castleton State College
Samantha.Webb@castleton.edu
It was predicted that condom carrying by a female will significantly increase attribution of blame in acquaintance rape, and when the condom is hidden this should result in less attribution of blame. The participants in this study included 121 college students (61 male, 54 female). Only the results for the amount of blame towards the perpetrator if the item seen was a tampon was significant.

The Relationship Between Need for Cognition and Bloom’s Levels of Thinking
JOAN M. SCHILLING, MOLLY C. SIMKINS, SARAH M. JOHNSON, & CRYSTAL A. NOWAK, Edgewood College
schillin@edgewood.edu
The present study investigated the relationship between college students’ scores on the Need for Cognition scale and scores measuring Bloom’s levels of thinking in the students’ writing samples collected during the semester. A preliminary analysis using Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation Coefficient found a positive correlation between the two sets of scores.

The Relationship between Locus of Control and Online Protection Behaviors against Identity Theft
RODNEY J. VOGL, ASHLEY M. HUM, & ANDREA M. BORDWELL, Christian Brothers University
rvogl@cbu.edu
Identity theft refers to taking someone’s identity to commit a crime. Approximately one hundred students completed Rotter’s Internal-External Locus of Control Scale and an “Online Protection Behaviors” questionnaire. It was hypothesized that as external locus of control increased that a person’s online protection behaviors would decrease (i.e., a negative correlation).

Distinctive Contexts can Prevent Negative Transfer
DIANA L. MORRIS, JAMES F. BRIGGS, & DAVID C. RICCIO, Kent State University
dmorris3@kent.edu
An experiment with rats investigated the effects of forgetting of contextual attributes on potentially conflicting responses using a proactive interference paradigm. When competing responses were learned in different contexts, compartmentalization prevented negative transfer. However, the failure to obtain proactive interference prevented assessing the effects of forgetting of attributes.
12 Caregivers’ Perceptions of Health, Personal Control and Control by Others across Five Domains
CHRISTINA MILES KRAUSE, Aurora University; MARIA E. J. KUHN & CHRISTOPHER S. JONES, Integrated Health Advocacy Program; & JENNIFER PANKOW, Northern Illinois University
ckrause@aurora.edu
This pilot study was conducted to examine caregiver differences in perceptions of health and control (personal, others) across domains. The results indicate that two types of caregivers (caring for children with Battens Disease, caring for individuals with multiple, chronic conditions) perceive themselves as less healthy than adults who are not caregivers. Correlational analyses were also conducted to examine the relation between health ratings and types of control.

13 In-Session Theory Guilt, Self-Efficacy, and Process in Counseling Psychology Internship Students
AMY BUCHER & JILLIAN CALIENDO, Avila University
Jillian.Caliendo@avila.edu
The present study is an examination of counseling theory adherence, and feelings of guilt associated with lack of adherence, or perceived lack of adherence, while in-session. The study also investigates any effects on feelings of efficacy as experienced in-session for Master’s level counseling psychology students enrolled in counseling internship class.

14 Everybody Loves Me Baby: Bill Clinton and the Attitude Congeniality Effect
CAROLYN R. BROWN KRAMER & MARC T. KIVINIEMI, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, & ALEXANDER J. ROTHMAN, University of Minnesota cbrownk1@bigred.unl.edu
The role of attitude congeniality effects in memory for information about public figures was examined. Attitudes toward and memory for valenced descriptions of Bill Clinton were assessed. Participants with positive attitudes remembered significantly more positive than negative adjectives. This demonstrates the role of congeniality in processing information about public figures.

15 Parent and Child Predictors of Behavior During Mother-Child Interactions
ELIZABETH A. HEIDEMAN, ALYSON C. GERDES, KATHARINE A. GANNON, CHERYL L. GRAYCAREK, Marquette University, & BETSY HOZA, University of Vermont elizabeth.heideman@mu.edu
The goal is to explore factors that contribute to behavior during mother-child interactions by examining the relative and combined predictive power of
maternal psychopathology, efficacy, child severity, and their interactions. Participants are 30 mother-child dyads. Mothers completed several measures and a parent-child interaction task. Hierarchical regressions will be used to test predictions.

16
Need for Cognitive Closure as a Moderator of the Prototype Effect in the Perception of Discrimination
MICHAELA M. BUCCHIANERI, ALEXANDRA F. CORNING, & HILARY C. CISCO, University of Notre Dame
mbuchia@nd.edu
Examining the perception of discrimination from a social cognition perspective, we found that degree of need for cognitive closure moderates perceptions of ambiguously-discriminatory situations. Participants with greater need for cognitive closure more readily made use of prototype information: they were more likely to view a prototypical executor as discriminatory.

17
Graduate Student Teaching Association (GSTA) of APA Division 2: The Society for the Teaching of Psychology
JORDAN LIPPMAN, University of Illinois at Chicago
jlippman@uic.edu
This poster will present an overview of the Graduate Student Teaching Association (GSTA) of APA Division 2: The Society for the Teaching of Psychology. The GSTA works tirelessly to provide graduate student teachers with services designed to enhance their teaching effectiveness.

18
What Do Familiar Face and Voice Processing Have in Common? An fMRI Investigation
JENNIFER L. FRYMIARE, University of Wisconsin-Madison, THOMAS A. ZEFFIRO, Georgetown University, JOHN W. VANMETER, Georgetown University, H. HILL GOLDSMITH, University of Wisconsin-Madison, & MORTON A. GERNSBACHER, University of Wisconsin-Madison
frymiare@wisc.edu
We are currently investigating the common and unique areas in familiar face and voice processing using event-related fMRI. Participants are asked to view facial photographs or listen to speech recordings. Preliminary results suggest the inferior frontal gyrus may be an area common to familiar face and voice processing.

19
Design and Implementation of Motivational Interviewing (MI) Based Counseling Intervention in a Multi-Modal Adherence Trial
NIKKI MALMO, SELWYN CALEY, KATHY NOGGIN, ANDREA BRADLEY-EWING, & ROBIN LIPTON, University of Missouri-Kansas City malomon@umkc.edu

MOTIV8 is a NAMH-funded 5-year randomized controlled trial of patients starting new Anti Retro viral Therapy regimes who are assigned to either MI with observed therapy, MI alone, or standard care. MEMS cap data are utilized to supplement MI sessions. Topics include motivation and confidence, self-monitoring, problem solving and relapse prevention.

20
Discrepancy Between Parent and Adolescent Ratings of Internalizing and Externalizing Symptoms
LAURA A. BEIN & STEPHEN M. SAUNDERS, Marquette University laura.schweitzer@mu.edu
Parent-adolescent congruence in reports of internalizing (e.g., anxiety) and externalizing (e.g., conduct problems) symptoms at psychotherapy intake are contrasted. Parallel parent-adolescent versions of a questionnaire were administered. Paired t-tests examining congruence will be conducted. It is hypothesized that parents will overestimate externalizing symptoms and underestimate the internalizing symptoms.

21
Shifting Standards for Male and Female Sport Fans
JASON R. LANTER & BETH DIETZ-UHLER, Miami University lanterjr@muohio.edu
This study further examines the shifting standard phenomenon. We expect males to be perceived as more serious fans than females on objective measures of sport fandom, with this sex difference decreasing for subjective measures of sport fandom. We also expect level of sport fanship and gender to moderate this effect.

22
Multicultural College Students’ Beliefs about Depression and Mental Illness
MARK W. DRISCOLL & MICHAEL J. WIERZBICKI, Marquette University mark.driscoll@mu.edu
This study examined compared beliefs about symptoms of depression and beliefs about causes and treatments of mental illness in a sample of college students with Western and non-Western ethnic background. Analyses suggest important similarities and differences in how college students with diverse ethnic backgrounds characterize depression and generalized mental illness.

23
Frequent Storytelling Behaviors for Individuals in Low and High, But Not Neutral Moods
We examined storytelling behaviors across mood and found that story frequency, audience size, and audience diversity were high for both low and high moods, but not for neutral moods (0 on a -3 to +3 scale). We are currently examining storytelling behaviors for negative and positive events across mood.

### 24
**Social Bias in Kin and Nonkin Based Groups**
ALMA R. HAAS, E.J. CAPALDI, & THOMAS MCLEAN, Purdue University
ahaas@psych.purdue.edu
We examined the fundamental attribution error in kin vs. nonkin based groups. Attribution ratings were measured in 4 experiments where targets kept and/or broke promises. Results show favoritism for kin in some but not all conditions. The results are interpreted with an evolutionary analysis.

### 25
**Pavlovian Intertrial Responding**
ANA MARTINS & E.J. CAPALDI, Purdue University
amartins@psych.purdue.edu
Employing consistent reinforcement, 50% irregular partial reinforcement and alternating reinforcement and nonreinforcement with rats, the stimuli controlling behavior at a 30s and a 90s intertrial interval (ITI) were investigated. Differences between schedules throughout each ITI and during the CS are discussed, as well as the role of time.

### 26
**The Behavioral and Electrophysiological Effects of Selective Attention in Speech Perception**
REBECCA WARD & CYNTHIA ZDANCZYK, Purdue University, & ROBERT MELARA, The City College of New York
cynthia@psych.purdue.edu
Although still in progress, the current research presents participants with baseline discrimination and selective attention tasks consisting of target speech sounds and distractor speech sounds, characterized by within- and between-category distinctions in voice-onset time. This research aims to give insight into how selective attention influences the perception of spoken language.

### 27
**The Clark Kent Effect: Face Recognition is Affected by Wearing of Glasses**
MICHAEL DONNELLY, LAURA BRODHUN, TIM GRINWALD, LANCE RUX, JESSICA BUKACHEK, & DESIREE BUDD, University of Wisconsin-Stout
How do simple features like glasses affect the ability to recognize faces? We have discovered that if a person is wearing glasses the first time you meet him, your ability to recognize him at a later meeting is lower if he has removed his glasses. Causal hypotheses are being tested.

28
The Effect of the Goal to be Helpful on In-Group Favoritism
RANDY MCCARTHY & PEIZHONG LI, University of Wisconsin, Stout
lip@uwstout.edu
People help out-group members less than in-group. We predicted that asking participants to recall an experience of failing to help someone should eliminate such discrimination. These participants should help in-group and out-group equally to reach their goal of being helpful. Surprisingly, the experiment did not support this prediction.

29
Effects of Hardiness on Cardiovascular and Pituitary-Adrenal Responses to Stress
OLGA SHCHESLAVSKAYA & RAYMOND FLEMING, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.
olga@uwm.edu
The effect of hardiness on physiological responses to stress will be investigated in fifty-eight participants exposed to the Trier Social Stress Test. It is hypothesized that higher hardiness will be associated with a predominantly myocardial (challenge) hemodynamic stress response profile, lower vascular (threat) response profile, and less cortisol reactivity.

30
Rethinking Agent-Based Modeling: Applications in Psychology
JEFFREY R. SPIES, University of Notre Dame
jspies@nd.edu
Agent-Based Modeling (ABM), used to understand or predict complex, emergent behavior, has been warmly accepted in the social-modeling community. However, ABM is currently inapplicable to disciplines in psychology unconcerned with social context. The current work offers a way to rethink the ABM paradigm and demonstrates this via an example.

31
Personality of Artists and Communication of Emotion In Art
HEATHER CARY & MARY JO CARNOT, Chadron State College
hecary@csc.edu or mcarnot@csc.edu
This study investigated the extent to which the personality of artists differed from non-artists in the “Big Five” personality factors. In addition, three types of artists
(2d, 3d, graphic) identified personal art pieces representing basic emotions. Forty students viewed the art to examine if they perceived the artists’ emotional intent.

32
Mock Aggression in Male and Female Athletes and Non-Athletes
ERIC GRIFFO, Chadron State College, and MARY JO CARNOT, Chadron State College
egrif@pipeline.csc.edu or mcarnot@csc.edu
This study investigated the use of mock aggression in 60 male and female college athletes and non-athletes (15 in each category). There was an interaction between gender and athletic participation, such that female non-athletes reported more mock aggression than female athletes, but male athletes reported more aggression than male non-athletes.

33
Personality and Eating Awareness
ERICA J. BELLAR, Chadron State College & MARY JO CARNOT, Chadron State College
erbell@pipeline.csc.edu
The research project examined the relationship between introversion and eating awareness among 50 female college students. No correlation was found between eating awareness and introversion. However there was a correlation found between eating consciousness and extraversion. Eating self-efficacy was positively correlated with both eating self-esteem and internal locus of control.

34
Faces and Brain Activity: Familiar and Unfamiliar Face Processing
KATHERINE D. MARCZYK, AMY VAUGHAN VAN HECKE, STEPHEN W. PORGES, & EMILY HARDEN, University of Illinois at Chicago
kmarcz2@uic.edu
ERP activity at ten electrodes to pictures of familiar and unfamiliar faces was measured in healthy adults. Results indicated that peak amplitude was increased to familiar faces, but that average latencies did not differ between picture conditions. Implications for disorders of social behavior are discussed.

35
EEG Activity, Heart Rate, and Blood Pressure during Postural Changes
AMY VAUGHAN VAN HECKE, STEPHEN W. PORGES, DAMON LAMB, ELGIZ BAL, & KERI HEILMAN, University of Illinois at Chicago
sporges@uic.edu
EEG alpha activity, blood pressure, and heart rate were measured during postural changes in healthy adults. Results indicated that supine conditions were characterized by less EEG activation, and lower heart rate and blood pressure. These systems may be modulated by a common physiological regulator, the Polyvagal system (Porges, 1995, 2001).
36 Neurobiology of Social Behavior in Selective Mutism
KERI HEILMAN, WENDY PADILLA, MARIKA I. WRZOSEK, ANDREA J. PLAUT, & STEPHEN W. PORGES, University of Illinois at Chicago
kheilman@psych.uic.edu
The research investigates physiological responses to social and physical challenges as a portal into the mechanisms that characterize selective mutism, a psychiatric disorder characterized by compromised social behaviors and heightened anxiety. Results indicate that dysfunction of the autonomic nervous system may be related to the compromised social behaviors in SM.

37 Social Engagement Behaviors in Fragile-X Syndrome
EMILY R. HARDEN, University of Illinois at Chicago; STEPHEN W. PORGES, University of Illinois at Chicago; ELIZABETH BERRY-KRAVIS, Rush University; KERI HEILMAN, University of Illinois at Chicago
eharden@psych.uic.edu
Social engagement behaviors and autonomic regulation are contrasted between controls and individuals with Fragile X Syndrome using measures of auditory processing, eye gaze, affect recognition, and vagal regulation of the heart. We hypothesize that individuals with Fragile X Syndrome will have deficits in these systems.

38 Differences in Innate Food Preference Between Rat Strains
RENEE A. COUNTRYMAN, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; AMANDA J. QUISENBERRY, Western Illinois University; JULIE M. CAMPBELL, Western Illinois University; RUSSELL E. MORGAN, Western Illinois University; PAUL E. GOLD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
rcountry@uiuc.edu
The social transmission of food preference (STFP) has gained recent popularity for studying learning and memory. Three rat strains were compared for innate food preference of numerous foods and strength of preference. The data reveal that STFP generalizes across rat strains and extends the use of STFP to study aging.

39 The Effects of Ciproxifan on Memory Impairment in Rats with Hippocampal Damage
TRAVIS MCDANIEL, JOHN ROFLOW, TIMBERLY LAMONTAGNE, CHRISTIAN FAULKNER-RAMSEY, & MARK E. BARDGETT, Northern Kentucky University
bardgettm@nku.edu
This study was designed to determine if the histamine H3 antagonist ciproxifan could improve memory in rats with hippocampal lesions. Rats with hippocampal
lesions demonstrated deficits in delayed alteration task performance; however, ciproxifan did not reverse this lesion-induced deficit.

40
Does a Cognitive Map of Proximally-Cued Arms Guide Radial Maze Choices?
JEROME COHEN, RICKY LAI, & EMILY MARCOTTE, University of Windsor
jcohen@uwindsor.ca
Our experiments determine whether rats will form and use a cognitive map from a fixed configuration of cued arms in the enclosed 8-arm radial maze. Rats learn to find a single baited arm when the configuration of the cued arms was either fixed or varied (independent groups). After learning this discrimination, they must open opaque doors to find the baited arm. Their pattern of micro-choices was not related to type of configuration condition when allowed to search all arms but was when only given three arms. A second experiment is under way to determine whether this effect reflects the use of a cognitive map or directional response learning. It involves testing whether the fixed configuration group can use a novel ‘back’ alley to find a baited arm.

41
A Test of State-Dependency’s Role in an Interoceptive Conditioning Task with a Nicotine Cue
RACHEL D. PENROD & RICK A. BEVINS, University of Nebraska- Lincoln
rpenrod@gmail.com
State-dependency predicts an attenuation of conditioned responding following a shift in drug state. The current experiment assessed the role of state-dependency in an appetitive interoceptive conditioning task. Rats trained with nicotine or saline and then tested on the opposite solution showed no difference in responding compared to controls.

Invited Address sponsored by the DePaul University Psychology Department

Authorship Processing: How Do You Know That Your Actions Are Your Own?
DANIEL M. WEGNER, Harvard University
Saturday, 11:00-12:30 Wabash Parlor
RALPH ERBER, DePaul University, Moderator
Invited Symposium sponsored by the Education Directorate of the American Psychological Association
Concrete and Abstract: Perspectives from Psychology and Education
Saturday, 11:00 - 1:00 Crystal Room

DAVID H. UTTAL, Northwestern University, Organizer and Moderator

Do Concrete Objects Help Young children Learn Early Mathematics: Perspectives from Psychology and Mathematics Education
DAVID H. UTTAL, Northwestern University

Grounded Idealizations for Learning about Science
ROBERT GOLDSTONE, Indiana University

Effects of Concreteness on Learning and Transfer
VLADMIIR M. SLOUTSKY, Ohio State University

Grabbing Randomness by the Marbles: Bridging Tools for Understanding the Law of Large Numbers
DOR ABRAHANSOM, University of California, Berkeley

Cognitive Control and Memory
Saturday, 11:00-1:00 Salon 5
MITCHELL METZGER, Ashland University, Moderator

11:00 Invited Talk
Codgers, Control, and Compensation: Insights from Functional Brain Imaging
CINDY A. LUSTIG, University of Michigan
clustig@umich.edu
Older adults often fare worse than young adults on tasks with high demands for controlled, effortful processing. This talk will describe brain imaging evidence that provides insight into the aspects of cognitive control that are especially influenced by aging versus those that are relatively spared, and potential mechanisms of compensation.

11:30 The Effect of Time of Day Alcohol Administration on Prose Recall
THOMAS PETROS, University of North Dakota; JENNY GUIDO, University of North Dakota; JOANNA MARINO, University of North Dakota
thomas_petros@und.nodak.edu
The present study examined whether the impact of intoxication with ethanol on memory for passages was modified by endogeneous levels of testosterone. Forty
males were administered ethanol or a placebo at 8 am or at 6 pm. Intoxication with ethanol impaired recall and the impact was larger in the morning.

11:45
**Estrogen and Episodic Memory**
JULIE YONKER, Raymond Walters College University of Cincinnati
Julie.Yonker@uc.edu
Results from these two population-based studies support the belief that estrogen’s active form, estradiol, can act upon the brain to influence women’s episodic memory performance. Based on positive correlations between estradiol and episodic memory in these two studies, women’s brains are more sensitive than men’s to estradiol’s activational influence.

12:00
**Higher Capacity can Produce Less Optimal Performance: Working Memory, Mental Set, and Strategy Selection in Math**
MARCI S. DECARO, Miami University; SIAN L. BEILOCK, University of Chicago
sammonm2@muohio.edu
We ask whether working memory (WM) can be viewed in terms of the problem solving strategies it affords. Using a test of mental set in math, we found that low WMs were more likely to switch to simpler problem solving strategies when available. High WMs persisted with the difficult strategy.

12:15
**The Cognitive Processes Involved in Deception**
ANDREA K. TAMPLIN, University of Notre Dame; LAURA A. CARLSON, University of Notre Dame
atamplin@nd.edu
Previous research has suggested that prior to a telling a lie, the truthful information being withheld may be activated. While telling a lie is more effortful, and there is a cost for switching between lying and telling the truth, little evidence for the activation of truthful information was observed.

**Sex, Gender, and Parenting**

*Saturday, 11:00-1:00*  
STEVEN VANDENAVOND, Silver Lake College, Moderator

**11:00 Invited Talk**
The Perpetuation of Patriarch: Hidden Costs of Gender Bias in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Children  
STEVEN ABELL, University of Detroit Mercy
abellsc@udmercy.edu
Relatively few scholars of psychiatric nosology have examined gender bias in the diagnostic categories for children. Unfortunately, gender bias in the diagnosis and treatment of children may reinforce a patriarchal system of family life, by supporting existing patterns of maternal child rearing rather than shared parenting.

11:30
Concurrent and Predictive Associations between Maternal Personality and Parenting
DAPHNA M. SHAFIR, Northwestern University
d-shafir@northwestern.edu
While there is reason to believe that parenting behaviors are influenced by parent personality traits, very little research has assessed this relationship. We examined the association between maternal self-reported personality and parenting behaviors assessed via two observations when children were ages 3 and 5. Results demonstrated that maternal neuroticism was concurrently associated with higher levels of criticism and intrusiveness and lower levels of pleasure and cue-reading. There were no significant predictive associations between maternal personality and parenting at age 5, but parenting dimensions showed moderate stability across the two-year interval.

11:45
Adolescents Living with Depressed Parents
NANCY M. MINAHAN, University of Wisconsin-Superior
nminahan@uwsuper.edu
Adolescents with depressed parents have an increased risk of depression themselves. Interviews of college students who had lived, as adolescents, with depressed parents indicated themes of irrational parental anger, family silence about the illness, lack of support systems, role reversal, fear of loss of parents, bewilderment and helplessness.

12:00
Conceputalizing Emerging Adulthood: What Undergraduates’ Definitions of “Sex” Can Teach Us
GARY GUTE, University of Northern Iowa
gary.gute@uni.edu
This study found that undergraduate emerging adults hold their significant others to a much higher standard than they hold themselves when considering a behavior “sex.” This paper argues that exploring this issue can lead to a more complete understanding of emerging adults’ identity, romantic relationships, and moral reasoning.

12:15
Should I Check Male or Female?: Personality Assessment with Gender-Variant Populations
KERRI L. RONNE, Chicago School of Professional Psychology
kronne@csopp.edu
40 gender-variant individuals completed 16PFs. 16PFs were scored as both male and female, and compared to test norms to evaluate effects of identifying oneself as male versus female. Gender-variant participants scored similarly to the general population, but results indicate that examiners must carefully consider gender issues, because scoring as male versus female significantly changed 16PF test profiles.

12:30 Invited Talk
Infants’ Attachments to Fathers: Socio-Psychological Factors and Interactional Synchrony
BRENDA L. LUNDY, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne
lundyb@ipfw.edu
Positive outcomes associated with attachment security have resulted in numerous investigations into potential antecedents. Despite relevant societal changes, most research continues to focus on the nature of mother-infant interactions. This talk discusses the role of synchrony as a mediator of the relationship between various paternal socio-psychological factors and infant-father attachment.

Stigma

Saturday, 11:00-1:00  Salon 8
MARK STAMBUSH, Muskingum College, Moderator

11:00
TMI (Too Much Information)? Consequences of Disclosing a Stigmatizing Condition
JAMES H. WIRTH, Purdue University; MICHAEL T. SCHMITT, Simon Fraser University
jwirth@psych.purdue.edu
Whereas past research indicates positive consequences of revealing a stigma, this study investigates possible negative consequences. In a scenario study, participants directly or indirectly learned of a roommate’s depression. Whereas direct disclosure increased relationship bond, it also increased anger, decreased help intentions, and increased negative attitudes toward the mentally ill.

11:15
Responses to Gender-Typed Mental Illness Over Time
ERIC D. WESSELMANN, Purdue University; JOHN B. PRYOR, Illinois State University; GLENN D. REEDER, Illinois State University
edwesse@psych.purdue.edu
Research on gender stereotypes and mental illness stigma is confusing and contradictory. We attempted to clarify the confusion by studying reactions over time, focusing on how gender stereotypes moderate reactions. Stereotypes did
not seem to play a role, but data suggests that time course is very important for stigma-based reactions.

11:30
Psychiatric Labeling and Perceptions of Dangerousness: Effects Over Time
ERIC D. WESSELMANN, Purdue University; GLENN D. REEDER, Illinois State University; JOHN B. PRYOR, Illinois State University; SHANNON CHRIUMORE, Illinois State University; TOM WOODRICK, Illinois State University
edwesse@psych.purdue.edu
Research suggests labels affect perceptions of the mentally ill. We examined label effects on perceived dangerousness and aggression of the behavior of the mentally ill. We found stigmatized labels do affect perceptions of aggression, dangerousness, and fear, and that time course is important for conceptions of dangerousness and fear.

11:45
Influencing Attitudes Towards Epilepsy: Presentation Makes All the Difference
APRIL M. WHALEY, Idaho State University; ALEX S. SOLDAT, Idaho State University
whalapri@isu.edu
Factors that influence attitudes towards epilepsy were examined. Participants read brochures about epilepsy containing statistical or personal information and a picture of a smiling or serious-looking woman. Sex of participant, information type, and facial expression were significant predictors of attitudes, mediated by perceived attractiveness and information recall.

12:00
Internalized Homonegativity, Well-Being, and Locus of Control in Lesbians
ED DE ST. AUBIN, Marquette University; KIM SKERVEN, Marquette University; ADRIANA RODRIGUEZ, Marquette University; KATHARINE GANNON, Marquette University
Ed.destaubin@marquette.edu
A sample of 218 lesbians was divided according to levels of internalized homonegativity, into OCCLUDERS (internalizers of heterosexist stereotypes) and TRANSCENDERS (non-internalizers of heterosexist stereotypes). Occluders scored significantly lower on four indices of psychosocial well-being, and were more likely to believe that life experiences/outcomes are determined by powerful others and by chance (locus of control).

12:15
Attitudes toward Athletes with Disabilities
MICHAEL J. WHITE, Ball State University; VANCE JACKSON, Ball State University; PHYLLIS GORDON, Chandler, AZ
Attitudes toward athletes with disabilities were examined with the Implicit Association Test and with two explicit attitude measures. Both types of measures showed a strong negative bias toward athletes with disabilities. The correlation between them was relatively low, however. Reasons for this lack of correspondence are considered.

12:30
Social Comparison-Induced Distortions Among African Americans’ Judgments of Skin Color Tones
JESSICA CHOPLIN, DePaul University; MIDGE WILSON, DePaul University;
LEPAUL WILLIAMS, DePaul University; PIERANGELA L. DORIETY, DePaul University
jchoplin@depaul.edu
We investigated the effects of verbalizable social comparisons on African-Americans’ evaluations of skin color tones. Biases followed an s-shaped evaluation function wherein small differences were overestimated and large differences underestimated. These findings might have important social implications within the African-American community affecting mate choice, friendship patterns, and social hierarchies.

12:45
Individuation of Out-Group Members: Skin Tone Influences Facial Recognition
KIMBERLEY A. MCCLURE, Western Illinois University; KEITH B. MADDOX, Tufts University; JOSHUA CARLSON, Western Illinois University;
RYAN M. COLCLASURE, Western Illinois University
KA-McClure@wiu.edu
Experiments were conducted to test the in-group/out-group model of face processing. The skin tone of Black target faces was manipulated to act as an implicit physical cue for group membership. Contrary to predictions, White participants had consistently high recognition accuracy for Black targets with the darkest skin tone.
Council of Teachers of Undergraduate Psychology (CTUP)

THURSDAY, MAY 4

Creative Classroom Presentations

Thursday, 1:00 – 2:00

How Do College Freshman View the Academic Differences Between High School and College?
DREW APPLEBY, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
24 students enrolled in a freshman learning community reported the differences they had experienced between (a) their high school classes and their college classes and (b) their high school teachers and their college professors. This presentation is a summary of the differences in these two crucial aspects of the academic environment (i.e., classes and teachers) supported by the actual “voices” of my students.

Thursday, 2:00 – 3:00

Doing Psychology: Actively Engaging Undergraduate Students to Become ‘Psychologists’ by Including Short Stories in the Psychology Curriculum.
KATHLEEN ACKLEY FELTON, Indiana University East
Students enroll in psychology courses expecting to learn about psychology, but not expecting to become the ‘psychologist.’ They struggle with abstract concepts and flounder when trying to apply the material. Short stories can ‘breath life’ into abstract psychological concepts. Examining personality characteristics, environment, and underlying relational dynamics of characters in short stories facilitates student learning of psychodynamic theory (e.g., self-psychology and object relations theories).

Thursday, 3:00 – 4:00

Using the Voices of Adolescents to Teach Adolescent Development
LOREEN HUFFMAN, Missouri Southern State University
This presentation discusses the use of adolescent quotes to teach concepts in adolescent development. Using “real voices” in the classroom can add richness to the explanation of abstract concepts. Examples of formal operational thinking, as well as identity and the changing historical experience of adolescence will be highlighted.
FRIDAY, MAY 5

CUPP Creative Department or Program Poster Session

Friday, 10:30-12:30
Upper Exhibit Hall

LINDA L. WALSH, University of Northern Iowa, Moderator & Organizer

CTUP has graciously continued to allow the Council of Undergraduate Psychology Programs to sponsor this addition to the CTUP Creative Classroom Poster Session. For the third year CUPP will sponsor an award to the winning poster in this category ($100 and a one-year free department membership in CUPP).

50 Protecting Undergraduate Volunteers: Balancing Confidentiality with the Duty to Protect and/or Warn
LAURA PAWLOW, ANDY POMERANTZ, & BRYCE SULLIVAN, Southern Illinois University – Edwardsville
lpawlow@siue.edu
Undergraduate psychology students are typically utilized as volunteer test-takers for graduate assessment classes. This can lead to ethical dilemmas that may ultimately harm undergraduate students. Unfortunately, there is scant literature on this topic. After consultation with multiple sources, we proposed a solution that could ultimately serve to protect undergraduate volunteers.

51 Using an Advising Center and an Orientation to the Major Course to Make Advising More Accessible and Increase Student Retention
GEORGE A. GAITHER & KIMBERLY MILLER, Ball State University
ggaither@bsu.edu
Our department has developed an Orientation to the Major course and an Advising and Resource Center which work together to provide students with support as they learn to set academic goals using a person-environment fit model.

52 Using a State Mental Health Grant to Develop an Undergraduate Internship Program for Underserved Populations
RYAN K. MAY, MARK E. SIBICKY, & MARY V. BARNAS, Marietta College
ryan.may@marietta.edu
We describe the acquisition of a grant that has allowed us to develop and implement an undergraduate internship program. The positive impact the program has had on students, the community, and the local mental health system
is discussed along with suggestions concerning how other small departments might secure similar funding.

CTUP Creative Classroom Poster Session

Friday, 10:30-12:30  Upper Exhibit Hall

DONNA J. DAHLGREN, Indiana University Southeast, Moderator and Organizer, ddahlgre@ius.edu.

The CREATIVE CLASSROOM, a CTUP/STP sponsored poster and demonstration session. The CREATIVE CLASSROOM is an opportunity for teaching psychologists to share teaching scholarship, successful teaching techniques, and instructional research that enhance teaching and learning in college psychology courses.

53
My Anti-Abnormal Semester: How Positive Psychology Left My Glass Half Full
DIANNE R. MORAN, Benedictine University
dmoran@ben.edu
This experiential learning project was designed to allow students the opportunity to learn about positive psychology as applied to their own lives. Students completed a series of self-exploration projects as course requirements. Pre-post comparisons were conducted to determine whether students functioned at higher levels of personal functioning upon course completion.

54
Integration of Statistics and Research Methods in a Single Course
ROBERT C. LENNARTZ, DONNA J. DAHLGREN, & DEBORAH G. FINKEL, Indiana University Southeast
rlennart@ius.edu
A year-long course for psychology majors was developed that integrates the topics of statistics and research methods. This reduces the time lag that normally occurs between learning about these two topics. The course appears be successful as measured both on its own merits and compared to the previous two-course sequence.

55
The 2/3 Rule: A Simple Heuristic for Understanding Research Results
MARY M. VANDENDORPE, Lewis University
vandenma@lewisu.edu
For most psychological research, about 2/3 of the sample will have responded in the reported direction. This 2/3 rule summarizes many results and helps students gain insight into response variability. This project examined student learning of
the 2/3 rule as it related to conformity research, survey data and classroom demonstrations.

56
Psychological Tests and Measures Class Activity on the Role of Standardized Tests in College/Graduate School Admissions Decisions
LAURA PAWLOW, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
lpawlow@siue.edu
The purpose of this exercise is to highlight the value of standardized tests. Groups list qualities of desirable students, discuss how to assess them and rank fictitious applicants. Students discuss problems encountered, the importance of the different components of applications, how they feel about standardized tests, and how they feel institutions should select applicants.

57
A Method of Assessing Student Learning in Biological Psychology Classes
LAURA PAWLOW, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
lpawlow@siue.edu
The purpose of this technique is to assess student learning across a semester. Students are assigned an article from Time Magazine at the beginning of the semester and write about what they did not understand. They repeat the exercise at the end of the semester, focusing on what they understand that they previously didn’t.

58
Point and Click Your Way to Knowledge: Use of a Student Response System to Learn Quantitative Material
KEITH A. CARROLL, Benedictine University
kcarroll@ben.edu
This technique was designed to increase student performance on quantitative tasks through a student response system. This technique compared the use of interactive Power Point presentation to the more conventional Power Point system. The new approach provided immediate feedback to both students and the professor.

59
The Use of Autobiographical Novels in Abnormal Psychology
ANN BARICH, Lewis University
barichan@lewisu.edu
It is often difficult for Abnormal Psychology students to relate to individuals who have mental disorders. Case materials are useful, but too brief to give students a true picture of the experience. Reflection papers based on autobiographical novels of individuals with different disorders are effective in increasing understanding of what it is like to actually experience a mental disorder.
60
The Teaching of Behavior Modification Principles through Independent Projects
K. CASEY COLE & AMYKAY COLE, Missouri Southern State University
Cole-C@mssu.edu
Students in an Applied Behaviorism course undertake a project involving modification of their own behavior or the behavior of a pet or willing participant. Students may select from a variety of proven behavioral principles discussed in class. Each student must then present their findings to their classmates.

61
A Comparison of the Most Frequently Cited People in Personality and Social Psychology
ALISA M. E. WILLIAMS, KARIN I. KARLMAN & DERRICK L. PROCTOR, Andrews University
proctor@andrews.edu
Name indexes in Social and Personality texts were compared. The most frequently cited 50 people for each course were compared. In Social Psychology there are a higher number of females, greater ethnic variation and more of the people cited are still alive and active professionally.

62
The 100 Most Frequently Cited Concepts in the Four Most Frequently Taught Psychology Courses
DERRICK L. PROCTOR & ALISA M. E. WILLIAMS, Andrews University
proctor@andrews.edu
The 100 most frequently cited concepts in the four most frequently taught psychology courses (Introduction, Social, Personality, and Abnormal) were identified. Knowing core concepts gives teachers and students a better idea of what is included in all texts rather than just the text they use.

63
Test First Ask Questions Later: An Instructional Technique to Enhance Students’ Application of Content Material.
SUSANNE M. MEEHAN, REBECCA M. STULTZ, & ERIN K. GARDNER, University of Akron – Wayne College Orrville
meehan1@uakron.edu
This technique uses computer assisted testing. Students demonstrate their understanding of the assigned text material before class. As a result, students are prepared for class, and prior to lecture, the instructor has information regarding the material that they do and do not understand. Thus, the lecture can evolve from a “content centered - teaching the text” format to targeted explanation of difficult concepts and a discussion of the application of concepts, theories and principles.
Effectiveness of Graduate Students as Mentors of Undergraduate Researchers
CECILIA SHORE, Miami University
Shorec@muohio.edu
Undergraduate research with faculty members has positive effects on students’ research and professional skills. Do similar experiences with graduate student mentors also benefit students’ research skills? The report includes pre-post data from the undergraduates as well as post-program assessments by the graduate student mentors.

Study Skill Development in an Introductory Psychology First Year Seminar
DIANE E. WILLE, Indiana University Southeast
This project targeted the students’ knowledge and use of study skills. The students completed a series of assignments in which they analyzed their study skills (ability to read the text, take notes and strategies for studying for tests), learned new study skills, and assessed how effectively they adopted these new study skills.

Multicultural Aptitude: Assessing Changes in Students' Development of Diversity Awareness, Knowledge, Behaviors and Level of Openness within General Psychology
PATRICIA A. MARSH, RACHEL BECK, & VIRGINIA HERRERA, Missouri Western State University
pmarsh1@missouriswestern.edu
This study examined the changes in diversity awareness, knowledge, behavior and openness across three general psychology courses; all with the same instructor. Pre- and post-scores will be analyzed and presented. In addition, students’ evaluation of group interactions, coverage of diversity content and satisfaction with group activities will be provided.

Silver Screen Psychology: How Effective is the 2005 Film Retrieval in Helping Students Learn about Memory?
PATRICIA A. MARSH & PHIL WANN, Missouri Western State University
pmarsh1@missouriswestern.edu
This study examined the effects of a film/dramatization and a storytelling exercise on student learning of memory concepts. Students’ (N=121) test and attitude scores were compared across three conditions: traditional lecture, the Retrieval film sponsored by APS, and a storytelling exercise. Results, materials, and lessons learned will be shared.
What Is Transformative Pedagogy and Can I Use It When Teaching Online?
STEVEN A. MEYERS, Roosevelt University
smeyers@roosevelt.edu
Transformative pedagogy is an approach to teaching that encourages students to critically examine their experiences and social issues, and promotes social action. I summarize how transformative pedagogy can be applied to online learning and present my own internet class, Field Placement with Children and Families, as a case study.

Exploration of Personality and Learning Motivation in Relation to Asking Questions
KARL G. NELSON, Indiana University Northwest
kagnelso@iun.edu
A token economy represents one way to increase classroom participation. This study reported on the use of bonus points to reward students for asking good questions. The gathered data suggested that students’ lives outside of the classroom, approaches to learning, and (less consistently) personality traits influenced rates of participation.

Service Learning in Cross Cultural Psychology: A Campus Event as a Course Teaching Tool
JEANNIE D. DICLEMENTI, Indiana - Purdue University Fort Wayne
diclemej@ipfw.edu
A campus festival was developed to increase the educational outreach experience of Cross Cultural Psychology. Students provided informational booths on relevant topics and invited campus and community groups to do the same. Over 300 persons attended each of the two semesters. Students and attendees rated the experience very positively.

How Do Powerpoint Lectures Compare to Traditional Lecture Formats? The Case of Social Psychology
DOROTHEE DIETRICH, Hamline University
ddietrich@hamline.edu
Although past research (Susskind, 2005) has not found a positive effect of PowerPoint lecture formats on academic performance in introductory psychology, the current investigation compares students’ attitudinal measures of the traditional lecture format against the PowerPoint driven version of Social Psychology using end-of-the-semester student evaluations of teaching.
Bright Light through Thick Fog: Emotion and Memory Problem Based Learning for Introductory Psychology
ROBIN LIGHTNER & RUTH BENANDER, Raymond Walters College, University of Cincinnati
robin.lightner@uc.edu, ruth.benander@uc.edu
In a problem based learning activity, students collected data about memories and emotion of the 9-11 attacks. Students then wrote up the data and drew larger conclusions about manipulating emotion and memory in politics. Opinions and content of the papers were assessed. Tips and materials will be provided.

Audio Commentary: No More Chicken Scratching!
ROBIN LIGHTNER & SUE SIPPLE, Raymond Walters College, University of Cincinnati
robin.lightner@uc.edu, sue.sipple@uc.edu
To provide students with better individualized feedback and to streamline the paper revision process, instructors provided students with audio commentary on drafts of papers. Instructors responded positively, and students reported that they get more feedback and wrote better papers than with written comments. Implementation tips will be discussed.

Creative Classroom Presentations

Friday, 1:00 – 2:00
Collaborating with Other Departments to Enhance Study Tours for Undergraduate Psychology Students
HERBERT W. HELM JR., Andrews University
A learning goal that APA has for undergraduate psychology majors is sociocultural and international awareness. In an attempt to meet this goal we collaborate with other departments and take students on a study tour to Peru. This presentation will look at issues such as curriculum, goals of the study tour, and other functional components.

Friday, 2:00 – 3:00
Bright Lights through Thick Fog: Emotion and Memory PBL for Intro Psych
ROBIN LIGHTNER, Raymond Walters College; & RUTH BENANDER, University of Cincinnati
Problem based learning (PBL) is an instructional technique where students direct their own learning to answer an ambiguous, multifaceted problem in the field. PBL promotes connections between content and higher level critical thinking (Gijbels, Dochy & Bossche, 2005; Hmelo-Silver, 2004). The purpose of our PBL exercise was to engage first-year students in research requiring work with data and assign a research paper that required application and synthesis of the content.
Affiliated Meeting of the Society
for Community Research and Action
Open Meeting of the Division 27 Interest Group

FRIDAY, MAY 5

Roundtable Discussion
Innovative Efforts to Disseminate Research Findings

Friday, 9:00-10:50 am

BRIGIDA HERNANDEZ, DePaul University
JAY ROSEN, DePaul University
M. JOYCE COMETA, DePaul University
JESSICA VELCOFF, DePaul University
DANIEL SCHOBER, DePaul University
RENE LUNA, ACCESS Living
CAROLINE SOKOLOWSKI, DePaul University
JOSEFINA ALVAREZ, DePaul University
MICHELLE DAVIDSON, DePaul University
JEFFREY DEANER, DePaul University
JOSEPH FERRARI, DePaul University
ANDREA FLYNN, DePaul University
BEN GRAHAM, DePaul University
DAVID GROH, DePaul University
ELIZABETH HORIN, DePaul University
LEONARD JASON, DePaul University
JOHN MAJER, DePaul University
GLEN MATHIS, DePaul University
MEGAN MURPHY, DePaul University
BRADLEY OLSON, DePaul University
OLYA RABIN-BELYAEV, DePaul University
GABRIELLE RULKA, DePaul University
JANE STOUT, DePaul University
GIEDRE STRAUTNIKAITE, DePaul University
Roundtable Discussion
On the Same Page? A Team Approach to Qualitative Methods
Friday, 9:00-9:50 am
Salon 7

SANGEETA PARIKSHAK, DePaul University
TERRINIEKA WILLIAMS, DePaul University
OSCAR DONOSO, DePaul University

Roundtable Discussion
Building Strong University-School Collaborations for Research
Friday, 9:00-10:50 am
Salon 3

STEVEN POKORNY, DePaul University
MONICA ADAMS, DePaul University
GINA CORTESI, DePaul University
TAYLOR MORELLO, DePaul University
LEONARD JASON, DePaul University
PAMELA FENNING, Loyola University Chicago
DAVID DUBOIS, University of Illinois at Chicago
MICHAEL GOLDMAN, DePaul University
JORDAN BRACISZEWSKI, Wayne State University
ELLEN BARRETT, DePaul University
DEBRA JOZEFOWICZ-SIMBENI, Wayne State University
SUSAN MCMAHON, DePaul University
SHANTEL NORWOOD, Wayne State University
ANNA PARNES, DePaul University
LINDSAY SANDER, Wayne State University
JUDAH VIOLA, DePaul University
Roundtable Discussion
An Ecological Perspective of the Mental Health Disparities of Latina Women
Friday, 10:00-10:50am Salon 7
BERNADETTE SANCHEZ, DePaul University
RICHARD RENFRO, DePaul University
ADRIANA GRACIA, Latino Family Institute
JESSICA HUDSON, DePaul University
GABRIELA JUAREZ, DePaul University
NATASHA NAJAR, DePaul University
DAYI PEGUERO, Kids Count

Roundtable Discussion
Community Psychology and Public Health: An Interdisciplinary Discussion
Friday, 11:00-11:50am Salon 2
KATHLEEN MULDOWNEY, DePaul University
RENEE TAYLOR, University of Illinois at Chicago
MONICA ADAMS, DePaul University
BARTON HIRSCH, Northwestern University
DAVID DUBOIS, University of Illinois at Chicago
MICHELLE CHOI, DePaul University
LEONARD JASON, DePaul University

Symposium
How can Schools Empower Students? Individual and Organizational Perspectives
Friday, 11:00-11:50 Salon 3
CHRISTOPHER KEYS, DePaul University
RONALD CROUCH, DePaul University
JESSICA PLUM, DePaul University
PRAVEENA GADIRA JU, DePaul University

208
## Symposium

**Personal and Collective Efficacy Constructs in Community Action Research**

**Friday, 11:00-11:50**

Salon 7

ROGER REEB, University of Dayton  
JOSEPH FERRARI, DePaul University  
PATRICK DONNELLY, University of Dayton  
CHARLES KIMBLE, University of Dayton  
JACOB CROUSE, University of Dayton  
ROBERT BRINGLE, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis  

## Midwest Regional Community Psychology Training Summit

**Friday, 12:00-12:50 pm**

Salon 2

STEVEN POKORNY, Chair, DePaul University  

### Roundtable Discussion

**International Perspectives in Community Psychology**

**Friday, 1:00-1:50 pm**

Salon 2

OLYA RABIN-BELYAEV, DePaul University  
MARY GLORIA NJOKU, DePaul University  
MARIYA ZATURENSKAYA, DePaul University  
FABRICIO BALCAZAR, University of Illinois at Chicago  
LEONARD JASON, DePaul University  
OLGA REYES, University of Illinois at Chicago  
JULIE DONALEK, DePaul University  

### Roundtable Discussion

**Interdisciplinary Collaboration in the Community: Issues in Development and Implementation**

**Friday, 1:00-1:50 pm**

Salon 7

D.K. EVANS RHODES, Pennsylvania State University  
J. JANKOWSKI, Pennsylvania State University  
J. RAPANO, Pennsylvania State University
Symposium
Promoting Children’s Personal and Social Competence:
Important Findings and Issues
Friday, 1:00-1:50
Salon 3

JOSEPH DURLAK, Loyola University Chicago
ROGER WEISSBERG, University of Illinois at Chicago
KEI KAWASHIMA, Loyola University Chicago
REBECCA TAYLOR, University of Illinois at Chicago
ALLISON DYMICKI, University of Illinois at Chicago
MOLLY PACHAN, Loyola University Chicago
EMILY DUPRE, Loyola University Chicago
SASHA BERGER, Loyola University Chicago
CHRISTINE CELIO, Loyola University Chicago

APA Division 27 Poster Session
Friday, 1:00-3:00 pm
Upper Exhibit Hall

ELAINE BLAKEMORE, Indiana-Purdue University Fort Wayne, Moderator

61
Academic Productivity During the Development of Community Psychology
MAZNA PATKA, STEVEN POKORNY, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University

62
Community Level Effects of Recovering Substance Abusers in the Neighborhood
DANIEL SCHÖBER, CAROLINE SOKOLOWSKI, BRADLEY OLSON, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University

63
Quantitative and Qualitative Outcomes of Alternative Education Students: Gender and Social Class
LINDSEY SANDER, DEBRA HERNANDEZ JOZEFOWICZ-SIMBENI, Wayne State University

64
The Effect of Substance Abuse Recovery on Family Life
CAROLINE SOKOLOWSKI, DANIEL SCHÖBER, BRADLEY OLSON, LEONARD A. JASON, DePaul University
School Smarts? Qualitative Study of Refugee Students’ Hidden Academic Skills
RIKE FRANGOS, ANGELA ORLANDO, FRED A MONU, NELLIE TRAN, University of Illinois at Chicago

Mental Health Outcomes for Homelessness and Housed Adolescents
JORDAN BRACISZEWSKI, DEBRA JOZEFOWICZ-SIMBENI, Wayne State University

Street Smarts? Qualitative Study of Non-Academic Skills of Refugee Children
DENNIS EPISCOPO, LINDY CARROW, ELIVERTA LUSHIA, DEBRA NG, NELLI TRAN, University of Illinois at Chicago

Occupational Effects on Individuals with Chronic Fatigue
TRACY YSTESUND, MARY GLORIA NJOKU, LEONARD JASON, ANGELA KLIPP, ALLISON MAURO, LAUREN BAILEY, DePaul University

The Relationship Between Energy Level and Fatigue in an African Country
ALLISON MAURO, MARY GLORIA NJOKU, LEONARD JASON, ANGELA KLIPP, TRACY YSTESUND, LAUREN BAILEY, DePaul University

How Social Support Affects Abuse and Employment for Low-Income Women
GILLIAN MASON, SUSAN STAGGS, SUSAN LONG, SANDHYA KRISHNAN, University of Illinois at Chicago

Service Motives by Volunteers and Eldercare Employees: Predicting Caregiver Experiences
VICTORIA LYMAN, THERESA LUHRS, JOSEPH FERRARI, DePaul University

Using GIS to Facilitate Community Lead Screening Efforts and Evaluation
DANIEL KRUGER, University of Michigan; KIM NOBLE and LAUREN SHIREY, Genesee County Health Department
73 Predictors of Cross-Ethnic and Co-Ethnic Friendships among Soviet Jewish Refugees
JENNIFER WATLING NEAL, EDISON TRICKETT, University of Illinois at Chicago

74 Understanding Successfully Aged Australians: Narrative Statements by Eldercare Employees
MEGHA TAILOR, GAYLE IWAMASA, MARIYA ZATURENSKAYA, JOSEPH FERRARI, DePaul University

75 A Two-Factor Conceptualization of Self-Esteem: Predicting Substance Abuse Recovery
MEGAN MURPHY, JOSEPH FERRARI, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University; MARGARET DAVIS, Dickinson College

76 Sex Differences in Impression Management Tendencies among Mutual Help Members
CATHERINE LEWIS, JOSEPH FERRARI, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University; MARGARET DAVIS, Dickinson College

77 Faculty Perceptions of Social Engagement Mission: Rank and Race Comparisons
LAURA BRANDT, JOSEPH FERRARI, DePaul University

78 No Family Left Behind: Positive Youth Development Programs for Families
MOLLY PACHAN, JOSEPH DURLAK, Loyola University Chicago

79 The Economic Impact of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
LISA VALENTINE, MICHELLE CHOI, SUSAN TORRES-HARDING, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University

80 Psychiatric and Medical Problem Severity in a National Sample of Substance Abusers Residing in Oxford Houses
GIEDRE STRAUTNIKAITE, JOHN MAJER, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University
Redesigning Diagnostic Criteria for Chronic Fatigue Syndrome in Children
LINDSEY TILL, MICHELLE CHOI, SUSAN TORRES-HARDING, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University

Self-Enhancement or Impression Management? Social Desirability Effects in Addiction Research
GABRIELLE RULKA, JOSEPH FERRARI, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University; MARGARET DAVIS, Dickinson College

Sense of Community among Substance Abuse Treatment Residents: A Pilot Study
BENJAMIN GRAHAM, JOSEPH FERRARI, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University; MARGARET DAVIS, Dickinson College

Hope and Substance Abuse Recovery: Comparing Men and Women’s Beliefs
GLEN MATHIS, JOSEPH FERRARI, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University, & MARGARET DAVIS, Dickinson College

At-Home Community: When a University’s Mission Statement Reflects Social Action
JOSEPH FERRARI, JACLYN CAMERON, SHAUN COWMAN, JESSICA VELCOFF, & JUDAH VIOLA, DePaul University

Symposium
Stigmatized Populations: Understanding how our Values can Facilitate Scientific Inquiry
Friday, 2:00-2:50
Salon 2

JOHN MAJER, LEONARD JASON, DePaul University; ROBIN MILLER, Michigan State University; RENEE TAYLOR, University of Illinois at Chicago
Symposium
Mental Health Problems and Services among Juvenile Detainees: Recent Findings from the Northwestern Juvenile Project
Friday, 2:00-2:50 Salon 3
JASON WASHBURN, ERIN GREGOR, JEANNE CHOE, & BETH LAPMAN, Northwestern University

Roundtable Discussion
The Future of Community Psychology: A Call for Undergraduate Awareness
Friday, 2:00-2:50 pm Salon 7
BRADLEY OLSON, DePaul University
JORDAN BRACISZEWSKI, Wayne State University
OLYA RABIN-BELYAEV, DePaul University
JOSEPH DURLAK, Loyola University Chicago
LEONARD JASON, DePaul University
CHRISTOPHER KEYS, DePaul University
YOLANDA SUAREZ-BALCAZAR, University of Illinois at Chicago
Psi Chi Program
*********************************************
THURSDAY, MAY 4
*********************************************
Psi Chi Poster Session I

Thursday 9:00-10:15  Upper Exhibit Hall
JEFF SMITH, Mount Union College, Moderator

1  Self-Awareness and Personal Levels of Depression among College Students
ELIZABETH ANGOTTI, Avila University (M. HUNT, Faculty Sponsor)

2  More than Just Words: Musical Tone and Lyrical Effect on Aggression
ANDREW OMAN, Lewis University (JOHN GREENWOOD, Faculty Sponsor)

3  Friends at Work: Effects of Interpersonal Relationships on Job Satisfaction
JESSICA L. MIKULICHEK, St. Cloud State University (LESLIE A. VALDES, Faculty Sponsor)

4  Anxiety, Arousal, Stimulus Intensity, and Cognitive Performance in College Students
CHRISTINE A. PEACOCK, Fontbonne University (REBECCA D. FOUSHÉE, Faculty Sponsor)

5  Antisocial Behavior: Attention and Parental Contributions in Adolescence
BETH APANASWIECZ & ASHLEY GALATI, Kent State University
(MANFRED VAN DULMEN, Faculty Sponsor)

6  Social Identity and Eating Disorders
KELLI NOWAK, University of Wisconsin – River Falls

7  Examining the Relationships among Personality Traits, Psychological Well-Being and Exercise
AMBER HAHN, St. Cloud State University (LESLIE A. VALDES, Faculty Sponsor)
8  Early Family Disruptions and Psychological Well-Being: The Effects of Divorce and Parental Death
KATY PETERSEN & EDMOND E. WILLIS, Central College (EDMOND E. WILLIS, Faculty Sponsor)

9  Does What We Study Affect our Perceptions of Others? The Case of Nature vs. Nurture
JENNIFER J. BUMGARNER & DUOC NGUYEN, University of Northern Iowa (HELEN C. HARTON, Faculty Sponsor)

10 Sex and Money in Heterosexual Relationships: Contributing Resources to Satisfy Belongingness Needs
MELISSA NORWICK & AARON POPPY, Western Illinois University (KRISTINE M. KELLY, Faculty Sponsor)

11 Photo Rating and Impression Formation
OLGA GLINSKI & MELANIE SHELDON, University of Missouri – Columbia (LYNNE COOPER, Faculty Sponsor)

12 Recent Psychology Graduates and Their Work Experience
ALAINA ROBINSON, NIC BALL, & R. ERIC LANDRUM, Boise State University (R. ERIC LANDRUM, Faculty Sponsor)

13 Student Attitudes toward Environmentally-Friendly Practices at Central College
WHITNEY BURTON, Central College (MARIA CARLA CHIARELLA, Faculty Sponsor)

14 The Role of Gender in the Relationship between Self Esteem and Academic Support Services among Disabled Students
DEANNA NIEMIEC & MELANIE MULLINS, Michigan Technological University (SUSAN AMATO, Faculty Sponsor)

15 Body Image Dissatisfaction in Athletic and Nonathletic Women
EMILY COMBES, Otterbein College (MICHELE ACKER, Faculty Sponsor)
16 Comparison of Hand-Preference in Captive Ring-Tailed Lemurs (*Lemur catta*) for Unimanual and Bimanual Feeding Tasks
JAMIE SCHRAUTH, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh (TERRANCE STEELE, Faculty Sponsor)

17 Perceptions of White Privilege at a Small Liberal Arts College
CARRAN CALDERWOOD, TRENT GRIGGS & AUDREY KETCHAM, Central College (MARIA CARLA CHIARELLA, Faculty Sponsor)

18 Factors Affecting Students with Disabilities’ Enrollment in Career and Technical Education Courses in Secondary Education
MELANIE MULLINS & DEANNA NIEMIEC, Michigan Technological University (SUSAN AMATO, Faculty Sponsor)

19 Life in the ‘Real’ World: Are Recent College Graduates More Likely to Experience Symptoms of Depression?
LISA M. COLLETTE, St. Cloud State University (LESLIE A. VALDES, Faculty Sponsor)

20 Updating a Community Education Program about Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
CAROLYN M. SEXTON, Northern Kentucky University (PERILOU GODDARD, Faculty Sponsor)

21 A Motivational Link between Implicit Theories and Lay Dispositionism
MICHAEL CHLADEK, University of Missouri-Columbia (RONALD S. FRIEDMAN, Faculty Advisor)

22 School and Familial Effects on Adolescent Dieting Behaviors
LISA MOWERY, Kent State University (MANFRED H. M. VAN DULMEN, Faculty Sponsor)

23 Who’s Labeling the Children: The Stigmatizing Effects of the Labeling Bias
LESLEY BIEL, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)
24 The Relationship between Moral Development and Bullying in Parochial School Students
JENNIFER SHAFFER, Eastern Illinois University (ANU SHARMA, Faculty Sponsor)

25 Tip of the Tongue: Does Cue Type and Stress Matter?
ANN CRAWFORD, CASEY MOSBY, NICOLE ROBERTS & SARAH WOELFEL, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

26 The Hands Show the Way: A Developmental Perspective on the Influence of Gesture on Spatial Representation
AUDREY MEYER, NATALIA MURASHEV, & MARGARET CARLIN, Northwestern University (DAVID UTTAL, Faculty Sponsor)

27 Personality and Coping in a General Population
JOSEPH BARKER, Ohio University-Chillicothe (ANN RUMBLE & CINDY MATYI, Faculty Sponsors)

28 The State of Black Men: Men Report Similar Concerns about Being Black in Milwaukee, Wisconsin
JUSTINA SHAW, Cardinal Stritch University (TERRY STEELE, Faculty Sponsor)

29 Desirability and Frequency of Student Behaviors in the College Classroom
JOSEPH CUNINGHAM, JULIE Gonzalez, & R. ERIC LANDRUM, Boise State University (R. ERIC LANDRUM, Faculty Sponsor)

30 Expertise in a Spatial Motor Task
NATALIE METTE-BORY, GLORIA BROWN, MAGGIE MCLAUGHLIN, & DAVID MEYERS, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (ELIZABETH MEINZ, Faculty Sponsor)

31 The Effect of Attitudes towards Academics and Athletics on Perceived Role Conflict in Student-Athletes
CAITLIN WOOD, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)
32
Adolescent Relationships Predicting Diversion from Antisocial Behavior During Young Adulthood Developmental Psychology
MEREDITH SNYDER, Kent State University (MANFRED H.M. VAN DULMEN, Faculty Sponsor)

33
Age and Worldview Defense
KEVIN P. DAVIS & DERREK HERRMANN, Illinois Central College (CURTIS S. DUNKEL, Faculty Sponsor)

34
An Examination of the Relationship between Ego Identity and the Tendency to Change College Major
KATHARINA MEREDITH, UC-Clermont College (WANDA MCCARTHY, Faculty Sponsor)

35
The Effect of Media Images on Eating Disorders in Women
SARA WILSON, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)

36
The Effects of Allotted Attention and Presentation Modality on Performance in a Divided Attention Paradigm
DANIEL S. TAYLOR, University of Missouri at Columbia (MOSHE NAVEH-BENJAMIN, Faculty Sponsor)

37
The Effectiveness of Education and Intervention Programs on Children with Conduct Disorder and Oppositional Defiant Disorder
LORI DELSIGNORE, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)

38
Peer Helpers: Students Helping Students
RACHEL MEIER, Wittenberg University (STEPHANIE LITTLE, Faculty Sponsor)

39
The “Beauty is Good” Stereotype in Children Identifying Characters in Fictional Stories
JACQUELYN WILKE & EDMOND E. WILLIS, Central College (EDMOND E. WILLIS, Faculty Sponsor)
Relations between Problem-Solving Styles and Psychological Outcomes: Is Stress a Mediating Variable for Young Adults?
ANN MARIE THORNBURG & EDWARD C. CHANG (University of Michigan), LAWRENCE J. SANNA & MICHAEL C. EDWARDS (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), MEGHAN M. RILEY & KATHRYN M. ZUMBERG, University of Michigan (EDWARD C. CHANG, Faculty Sponsor)

The Influence of Reward and Punishment Sensitivity on Alcohol Expectancies and Alcohol Use Onset in Freshman College Students
JOCELYN DIEHL, University of Missouri, Columbia (DENIS MCCARTHY, Faculty Sponsor)

The Effects of Judging Criteria and Attitudes of Professionals on Undergraduate Psychology Conference Submission Acceptance
MELISSA MCALLISTER, COURTNEY HAINES, & R. ERIC LANDRUM, Boise State University (R. ERIC LANDRUM, Faculty Sponsor)

The Influence of Personality, Sex Role Identifications, and Waiting on Anger and Aggression
COURTNEY WELLS, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)

The Relationship between Positive Self-Regard and Perceptions of Piety in College Students
STEPHANIE TRAYLOR & JESSICA BURKHARDT, Northern Kentucky University (JULIANN BOSKO YOUNG, Faculty Sponsor)

Cultural Media Views of Aging in Brazil and the United States
BEN EMER & AMY KNEPPLE, University of Wisconsin- Oshkosh, LIANA SANTOS PEIXOTO & SATA SANTOS CHAVES, Universidade Fedeeral da Bahia, Brazil (KATHLEEN STETTER, Faculty Sponsor)

Parental Discipline Styles: Do Parents’ Gender, Child’s Gender and Ethnicity Play a Role?
DANA LONG, Hope College (LORNA HERNANDEZ JARVIS, Faculty Sponsor)
47
Race, Politics and Dating: A Test of the Integrated Model of Racism
RYAN WEIPERT, ABBIE CLOSE, DUOC NGUYEN, & STEPHANIE STROUSE, University of Northern Iowa (HELEN C. HARTON, Faculty Sponsor)

48
Mentoring or Meddling? Parental Involvement in the Lives of Millennials in College
WENDY WAGNER & ARIANNE WALKER, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire (BLAINE F. PEDEN, Faculty Sponsor)

49
Psychometric Characteristics of the Suicide Resilience Inventory – 25 in Adolescent Inpatient Samples
QIJUAN FANG, KIRSTIN CHOMA, ASHLEY SALVATORE, & JENNIFER BAILEY, University of Northern Iowa (AUGUSTINE OSMAN, Faculty Sponsor)

50
Attention and Memory: Analyzing the Relationship between Inattentional Blindness and Working Memory
KATHRYN L. LLOYD, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)

51
Cognitive Control and Emotional Deficits in a Negative Schizotypy Sample
ANDREW WATROUS, University of Missouri (JOHN KERNS and BRUCE BARTHOLOW, Faculty Sponsors)

52
Gender Nonconforming Behavior and Sexuality: The Validity of Stereotypes
IRA HALL & MARGO WOLLER, Michigan Technological University (SUSAN AMATO, Faculty Sponsor)

53
Effect of Self-Esteem on Children with Learning Disorders throughout Their Academic Career
MEGAN LITTLE, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)

54
How Post-Treatment Information Influences the Placebo Effect
ZACH HAMILTON, University of Missouri (TODD SCHACHTMAN, Faculty Sponsor)
55 Interdependence vs. Independence in College Students’ Willingness to Live at Home
SARAH LEFFRING, Augustana College (DANIEL P. CORTS, Faculty Sponsor)

56 Decision Making: Narrowing Down Options
KATIE HANLEY, Purdue University (REESHAD DALAL, Faculty Sponsor)

57 Self-Monitoring and the “Public Expression” of Attitudes towards Gays
TRISHA LEAMING, MARK TRULLINGER, & EDMOND E. WILLIS, Central College (EDMOND E. WILLIS, Faculty Sponsor)

58 The Miscommunication of Humor
LOLA A. HANNAH, Ohio University (ANN RUMBLE, Faculty Advisor)

59 Impact of College Course Content on the Development of Moral Reasoning
ERIC KOHS, University of Wisconsin-River Falls (BRADLEY CASKEY, Faculty Sponsor)

60 Audio and Visual Distractions Influence Temporal Order Judgment
MAISI HARRIS, JESSICA GAUTHIER, NATASHA HOWE & CASSIE ROESLER, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh (DAWN VREVEN, Faculty Sponsor)

61 Evaluations of Actions in Katrina’s Aftermath: Race or Value Based?
KATIE JOHNSON, ANDREA SELIGMAN, JENNIFER BUMGARNER, & RYAN WEIPERT, University of Northern Iowa (HELEN C. HARTON, Faculty Advisor)

62 Mood, Emotional Regulation, and Self-Regulation
RICHARD HERMIDA, Purdue University (JESSICA FOSTER, Faculty Sponsor)

63 How Body Awareness Affects Perceptions of Female Celebrities
CAITLIN JOHNSON, Central College (PEGGY FITCH, Faculty Sponsor)
64
Test Construction for Behavioral Checklist for Farm Day Camp Child Attendees
LAURIE L. HUGHES, Northern Kentucky University (JEFFREY SMITH, Faculty Sponsor)

65
Self Efficacy & Role Balance in College Students
SARAH A. JACKSON, Fontbonne University (REBECCA D. FOUSHÉE, Faculty Sponsor)

66
Anagram Task Performance as a Function of Explanatory Style and Type of Feedback
CASSIE HULL, Simpson College (SARAH MEYERS, Faculty Sponsor)

67
Music Effects on Mirror Drawing and Word Recall
STEPHANIE ISTANICH, Ashland University (MITCHELL METZGER, Faculty Sponsor)

Psi Chi Poster Session II

Thursday 10:30 – 11:45 am
Upper Exhibit Hall
DANIEL CORTS, Augustana College (IL), Moderator

1
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: Updating a Community Education Program
CASEY L. ALLEN, Northern Kentucky University (PERILOU GODDARD, Faculty Sponsor)

2
Show Me the Money: Effects of Juror and Defendant Affluence on Verdicts of Blue- and White-Collar Crimes
LINDSAY ANDERSON, Purdue University (MARC ROGERS, Faculty Sponsor)

3
The Effect of Stress on Perceptual Recall
MARK BAKER, JORDONNA WILSON, & KATHERYN POTTER, Eastern Illinois University (JOSEPH E.G. WILLIAMS, Faculty Sponsor)

4
Effects of Music and Control on Job Satisfaction
5 The Effect of Vitamin E on Learning and Memory Following an Excitotoxic Lesion of the Nucleus Basalis Magnocellularis
MEGHAN C. BERNY & JESSICA G. MILLER, Mount Union College (JEFFERY S. SMITH, Faculty Sponsor)

6 The Effects of Familiarity on Attitudes towards Lesbians and Gay Men
TARA BLANKS, Avila University (MARIA HUNT, Faculty Sponsor)

7 Religiosity, Social Dominance, and the Nature of Prejudice
NICHOLAS BOLT, Calvin College & JERRY COLLUM, University of Wyoming (MARTIN BOLT, Faculty Sponsor)

8 College Adjustment in the First Semester: Personality, Career Indecision, and Campus Integration
ASHLEY BROKENS, SCOTT EILERS, & EMILY NURRE, Mount Mercy College (RONALD FELDT, Faculty Sponsor)

9 Sugar and Spice vs. Frogs and Snails: Gender Biases in Early Childhood
MELINDA BULLOCK, & ASHLEY SALVATORE, University of Northern Iowa (JOSHUA SUSSKIND, Faculty Sponsor)

10 Hemispheric Lateralization of Emotion in Relation to Levels of Sociotropy, Autonomy, and Neuroticism after Achievement and Interpersonal Experiences
TRACY BUTLER, Wittenburg University (STEPHANIE LITTLE, Faculty Sponsor)

11 Covering All the Bases: An Efficacy Study of a Revised Planner
ALICIA R. CASAGRANDE, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (JEREMY JEWELL, Faculty Sponsor)

12 Talker Variability and Pitch: How Does It Affect the Learning of New Words?
MELISSA COMBS, Purdue University (GEORGE HOLLICH, Faculty Sponsor)
13 Gender Role Stereotypes Still Influence Occupational Decision Making
ELIZABETH DAVISON & LAUREN SVACINA, Cardinal Stritch University
(TERRANCE L. STEELE, Faculty Sponsor)

14 What is the Correlation of Teenage Girls’ Attachment to Teen Magazines and their Self-Esteem?
JESSICA DETTMANN, Andrews University (OYSTEIN LABIANCA, Faculty Sponsor)

15 The Relationship between Adolescent Depression, Social Support and Sexual Orientation
REBECCA A. EGAN, Hamline University (CHUCK LABOUNTY, Faculty Sponsor)

16 The Effect of Viscosity on Thermogenesis
ANNA FERGUSON, Purdue University (TERRY DAVIDSON, Faculty Sponsor)

17 Cross-Sectional Analysis of Gender Stereotype Perceptions and Self-Ratings of Gender
CONNIE S. FRANK, Morningside College (SUSAN R. BURNS, Faculty Sponsor)

18 The Dividing Line: Examining the Relationship between Perceived Control and Roommate Relationship Satisfaction
JENNA GEHL, University of Wisconsin – La Crosse (TRACIE BLUMENTRITT, Faculty Sponsor)

19 Anticipated Family-Career Integration and the Influence of Religious Expectations
DEANN GILLETT, North Park University (ELIZABETH GRAY, Faculty Sponsor)

20 The Influence of Prior Training on Conditional Reasoning Capabilities
DANIELLE GIROUX, Kent State University (JOCELYN FOLK, Faculty Sponsor)
21
The Impact of Apolipoprotein E on Learning Ability of Mice
ELIN GRISsom, Eastern Illinois University (JEFfrey STOWELL, Faculty Sponsor)

22
An Investigation of the Generalization of Sensitization due to Interparental Conflict
CHRISTINA GULINO, REBECCA MCCORMACK, ASHLEY ESLAVA, & DAVID GELLINGS, Birmingham-Southern College, (SHANE PITTS, Faculty Sponsor)

23
The Relationship between Learning Behaviors and Learning Disability Diagnosis and Referral
LAURA HANKINS, Eastern Illinois University (GARY CANiveZ, Faculty Sponsor)

24
Convergent and Divergent Validity of the Preschool Learning Behaviors Scale and the Adjustment Scales for Preschool Intervention
JENNIFER HAUPTLY, Eastern Illinois University (GARY L. CANiveZ, Faculty Sponsor)

25
Models vs. Makeovers: Is Reality Television Altering the Body Satisfaction of College Women?
ALFRED HENDERSON II, TRACI SIMS & JENNIFER TRAVERS, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (JAMECA FALCONER, Faculty Sponsor)

26
The Public Image on Psychology
KASSIE HOBSON, Briar Cliff University (JENNIFER BONDS-RAACKE, Faculty Sponsor)

27
An Examination of Burnout in Customer Call Center Employees
CHRISTIANE HUBBARD, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (Catherine Daus, Faculty Sponsor)

28
Facial Symmetry and Personal Attribute Ratings across Two Cultures: Brazil and the United States
MACRAE HUSTING, University of Wisconsin- Oshkosh; JULIANA INAH, MILENA SOBRAL, & TACIANA BRITO- Federal University of Brazil, Salvador, Brazil (KATHLEEN STETTER, Faculty Sponsor)

29
Examining the Influences on Academic Motivation: Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic Factors
JAMI JACKSON, Southern Illinois University Carbondale (DAVID DILALLA, Faculty Sponsor)

30
The Effects of Threat-Related Stimuli and Anxiety on Attentional Regulation in Physically Abused Children
JESSICA JENNESS, University of Wisconsin-Madison (SETH POLLAK, Faculty Sponsor)

31
Gender Differences in Response to Emotional and Physical Infidelity
JENNIFER L. JONES, Lewis University, (MARY VANDENDORPE, Faculty Sponsor)

32
Speaker Identity and the Resolution of Lexical Ambiguity
SARAH KONFIRST, KYLE FERGUSON, & ROSALIND NGUYEN, Augustana College (DANIEL CORTS, Faculty Sponsor)

33
Using Self Esteem, Body Image, Clinical Symptoms, and Attitudes Regarding Family of Origin to Differentiate between Types of Eating Disordered Behavior
MEAGAN LAJINESS, SHANNON MILLER, & DEA ROBINSON, Grand Valley State University (ANDREA ROTZIEN, Faculty Sponsor)

34
Analysis of Gender Stereotyping in Children’s Websites
MARIAH LAVER, Morningside College (SUSAN BURNS, Faculty Sponsor)

35
Parents’ and Teachers’ Perception of a Child’s Dominant Intelligence
LAURA LAYDEN, Saint Mary’s College (REBECCA STODDART, Faculty Sponsor)

36
The Effects of Uncertainty and Self-Esteem Manipulations on Religiosity
DAVID LIM, ALICIA A. LEPERA, STACEY M. MEYERS, SOPHIA M. PAYIND, & JASON N. ROGERS, Ohio State University (AARON L. WICHMAN, Faculty Sponsor)

37
Code Blue! (or Pink?): Perceptions of Men and Women Physicians in Specific Gender Dominated Medical Subfields
MICHELLE MALICKI, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse (CAROL OYSTER, Faculty Sponsor)

38
Promoting the Cultural Worldview: Reminders of Death and Endorsement of Religious Values
LUKE MCINTYRE, DEANNE PRICE, and ERITA BENNETT, Western Illinois University (KRISTINE M. KELLY, Faculty Sponsor)

39
The Effects of Timing Delays and Instructional Framing on Judgments of Learning (JOLs)
GWENDOLYN MEINECKE, SCOTT MORELAND, & CHELSEA PATTON, Washburn University (MICHAEL J. MCGUIRE, Faculty Sponsor)

40
Societal Influence on Eating Disorders and Depression in Non-Morbid Undergraduate Women
EMILY MICK & SARAH RODENBERG, University of Northern Iowa (GARY GUTE, Faculty Sponsor)

41
Early Literacy Skills and Behavioral Problems
RACHEL MILLER, Eastern Illinois University (CHRISTINE MCCORMICK, Faculty Sponsor)

42
Are Intrusion Rates Higher In Cued Dietary Recall Tasks Than In Non-Cued Recall Tasks?
NICOLE MORRIS, Cleveland State University (ALBERT F. SMITH, Faculty Sponsor)

43
Age, Sex, and the Fundamental Attribution Error
DARIN NEI, University of Wisconsin – River Falls (TRAVIS TUBRÉ, Faculty Sponsor)
What's for Dinner: Making Decisions about Where to Eat
ASHLEY N. OESTREICH, Briar Cliff University (JENNIFER M. BONDS-RAACKE, Faculty Sponsor)

The Relationship between Life Satisfaction and Helping Behavior in Rural vs. Urban Populations
SHITAL PATEL, Hamline University (KIM GUENTHER, Faculty Sponsor)

A Study of the Effect of Gender Role and Music Type on Hypermasculinity
CRICKETT A. PHELPS, Morningside College (SUSAN R. BURNS, Faculty Advisor)

The Effect of Increased Procedural Justice on Organizational Citizenship Behavior
JONATHAN PONTINEN, Hamline University (DOROTHEE DIETRICH, Faculty Sponsor)

Effects of Antidepressant Advertisements on Self-Perceived Depression: Possible Interventions
KARIN RASMUSSEN, ANDREA LUECK, NICOLE BERNING, & JULIE ACKERLUND, University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire (BLAINE PEDEN, WILLIAM FRANKENBERGER, Faculty Sponsors)

Effects of Department Involvement on Students’ Psychological Sense of Community
AMY M. ROE, DANIEL L. KOLB, ASHLEIGH L.M. SEMPLOWSKI, & ALISON SCHULER, Western Illinois University (DAVID J. LANE, Faculty Sponsor)

Effects of Intralist and Extralist Interference on Learning of Verbally Presented Word Lists
PHILLIP RUPPERT, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (EVA DREIKURS FERGUSON, Faculty Sponsor)

Academic Self-Handicapping: Identifying the Motivation of Self-Defeating Students
DOROTHY SCHACHEL, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
(KATHLEEN CHWALISZ, Faculty Sponsor)

52
Effects of Maternal Educational Attainment on Self-Esteem, Self-Efficacy, and Liberal Attitudes toward Women
KRISTIN H. SCHULZ, University of Wisconsin – La Crosse College
(MATTHEW TAYLOR, Faculty Sponsor)

53
Attitudes and Arousal: Effects of Residual Arousal on Separate Indices of Attitude Strength
JESSICA SHENBERGER & CHRISTOPHER BAUMAN, University of Illinois at Chicago
(LINDA J. SKITKA, Faculty Sponsor)

54
Context Effects on the Interaction of Families with Young Adopted Children
MARTHA SKUP, University of Michigan
(KATE ROSENBLUM, Faculty Sponsor)

55
The Effect of Divorce on Young Women’s Sex-Role Orientation and Attachment in Adulthood
CARA SMIETANKA, Saint Mary’s College
(REBECCA STODDART, Faculty Advisor)

56
Differentiating between Types of Eating Disordered Behavior: The Impact of Anger, Coping and Emotional Eating
KAREN STANKIEWICZ & TONI ALDO, Grand Valley State University
(ANDREA ROTZIEN, Faculty Sponsor)

57
What Can Nonwords Tell Us About the Role of Sound and Spelling in Spoken Word Recognition?
KELSEY M. STOOS & LINDSAY E. JOHNSON, Minnesota State University Moorhead
(CHRISTINE P. MALONE, Faculty Sponsor)

58
The Relationship between Childhood Sexual Abuse and College Adjustment
LAURA TOMPKINS, Marietta College
(MARY BARNAS, Faculty Sponsor)

59
Student Assessment of Psychology Courses: Will Survey Results Differ After the Final Grade is Known?
CATHERINE TRESSA, Cleveland State University (DAVID M. GRILLY, Faculty Sponsor)

60
Influences of Sex and the City: Are Attitudes of College Age Women Affected by Media Images?
MEGAN UBINGER, LISA WALTON, & NICOLE ZOOK, Saint Mary’s College (GERMINE AWAD, Faculty Sponsor)

61
The Neurological Etiology of Dyslexia: Saccadic Suppression
ADAM VOGEL, Hamline University (MATT OLSON, Faculty Sponsor)

62
Prejudice on Campus: Implicit and Explicit Attitudes towards Greek Members
BRETT WELLS, Augustana College (DANIEL CORTS, Faculty Sponsor)

63
The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Autistic Spectrum Disorders
MELINDA WISE, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)

64
Social Problem Solving and Positive Functioning in Middle-Adulthood
KATHRYN M. ZUMBERG & EDWARD C. CHANG, University of Michigan, THOMAS J. D’ZURILLA, Stony Brook University, MEGHAN M. RILEY & ANN MARIE THORNBURG, University of Michigan (EDWARD C. CHANG, Faculty Sponsor)

65
Successful Memory Suppression Impairs Recall of Paired Associates
AUDREY KERNS, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (REZA HABIB, Faculty Sponsor)

66
Attitudes toward Family in Chile and the United States
STEPHANIE STROUSE, University of Northern Iowa (HELEN C. HARTON, Faculty Sponsor)
Psi Chi Poster Session III

Thursday 12:00 – 1:15 pm
Upper Exhibit Hall

KRISTINE KELLY, Western Illinois University, Moderator

1 Evolutionary Intersexual Attractions of Women toward Power and the Occurrence of Acquaintance Rape
LOUIS ALVARADO, Avila University (MARIA HUNT, Faculty Sponsor)

2 Evaluating the Effectiveness of Family Therapy with Children: A Meta-Analytic Review
ELIZABETH ASTA, Wittenberg University (STEPHANIE LITTLE, Faculty Sponsor)

3 Early Childhood Precursors of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
MARIA D. BALESTRINO, Saint Louis University (MICHAEL ANCH & HEIDI FELDMAN, Faculty Sponsors) HEIDI M. FELDMAN, RANDALL L. PHELPS, IRENE M. LOE, DIEGO G. CHAVES-GNECCO & JACK L. PARADISE, (other non-student authors) Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

4 How do Verbal Rewards and Interest in Material Affect Motivation to Read?
KELLI BECKEL, Central College (PEGGY FITCH, Faculty Sponsor)

5 Does Color Affect the Gender-Stereotyping of Concrete Objects?
ALYSSA BERTHIAUME, Ashland University (MITCHELL METZGER, Faculty Sponsor)

6 Age of Smoking Initiation Predicts Reasons for Smoking
SARAH BLUMA & OLGA SHCHESLAVSKAYA (DIANE M. REDDY, Faculty Sponsor)

7 Correlation between Sleep and GPA in Undergraduate College Students
MARK BRANDT, Concordia University River Forest, IL (BETH VENZKE, Faculty Sponsor)
8 Impact of Peer Mentoring Training on Leadership and Problem Solving Skills
BLAIRE BROWN, University of Illinois at Springfield (KAREN KIRKENDALL, Faculty Sponsor)

9 Effects of WIN 55,212-2 on Nicotine Pharmacology
DANA BUMGARNER & KELLI RODVELT, University of Missouri, Columbia (DENNIS K. MILLER, Faculty Sponsor)

10 The Automaticity of Afrocentric Facial Features in the Perceptual Identification of Weapons
CHRIS BYARD, SHELLEY MCGRAW, BEVIN O’NEILL, JESSICA NEIL & BECKY ROBERTS, Birmingham-Southern College (SHANE PITTS, Faculty Sponsor)

11 The Interactions between Cross-Cultural Media, Social Cognitive Motivations, and Political Ideologies
JENNIFER CLARK, University of Missouri-Columbia (LAURA KING, Faculty Sponsor)

12 The Effects of Actor Race and Age on Perceptions of Abuse in Aggressive Work Behavior
EMILY CRABTREE, Northern Kentucky University (PHILIP J. MOBERG, Faculty Sponsor)

13 The Impact of Marital Conflict on Social Information Processing
CRYSTAL DAY, Northern Kentucky University (ROBIN BARTLETT & CYNDI MCDANIEL, Faculty Sponsors)

14 The Role of Gender, Situation, and Self-Esteem in Human Mate Preferences: Testing the Evolutionary Theory of Attraction
MATTHEW J. DOMICO, Lewis University (CHWAN-SHYANG JIH, Faculty Sponsor)

15 Depression, Stress, and Health-Promoting Practices in a Sample of College Students
VICTORIA EGIZIO, Dominican University (THERESA SCHULTZ, Faculty Sponsor)

16  
Procrastination Induced Anxiety and the Resulting Performance Level  
JONATHAN P. FICARO, Lewis University (CHWAN-SHYANG JIH, Faculty Sponsor)

17  
Facial Prominence, Gender, and Intelligence  
CRISTINA FRICK & SARA DAWSON, Otterbein College (MICHELE ACKER, Faculty Sponsor)

18  
Comorbidity of Obsessive-Compulsive, Body Dysmorphic, and Eating Disorder Traits in an Adolescent Sample  
JESSI GERFEN, Eastern Illinois University (DANEEN P. DEPTULA, Faculty Sponsor)

19  
The Effect of Interview Technique on Eyewitness Accuracy  
ALISON K. GILLINGS, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (ELIZABETH J. MEINZ, Faculty Sponsor)

20  
Moderators of the Link between Parent Social Support and Aggression in Female Juvenile Offenders  
NICOLE M. GLEESON, University of Missouri-Columbia (CHARLES BORDUIN, Faculty Sponsor)

21  
Color and Memory: The Effect on Spatial Recall and Word Recall  
JESSICA GROTH, Ashland University (MITCHELL METZGER, Faculty Sponsor)

22  
Experience, Motivation, and Divergent Thinking as Predictors of Expertise and Creativity  
CINDY GULLO, SHANA THOMPSON-PRATT, TERESA WITHEROW, & ERIN BRUNSMANN, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (ELIZABETH MEINZ, Faculty Sponsor)

23  
Predictors of Attitudes towards Individuals with Disabilities
JENNIFER HANLON, Saint Mary’s College (REBECCA STODDART, Saint Mary’s College, Faculty Sponsor)

24
Subliminal Presentation of Anxiety Related Information and the Influence on Feelings of Anxiety
SHANNON HEALY, Monmouth College (JOAN WERTZ, Faculty Sponsor)

25
The Effects of Religious Attire on Impression Formation
TYLER HIGGS, Western Illinois University (KIMBERLEY MCCLURE, Faculty Sponsor)

26
Using Course Websites: Will Learning Be Improved?
KENDRA HOMAN, ASHELY OESTREICH, & KASSIE HOBSON, Briar Cliff University (JENNIFER BONDS-RAACKE, Faculty Sponsor)

27
Personality Traits as Predictors of Post-Traumatic Stress
RITA HUFFMAN, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)

28
Deviation from Ingroup Consensus and Lowered Resistance to Persuasion: The Effects of Nonverbal Communication on Attitude Certainty
MOLLY E. IRELAND, Baker University (ROBERT FLAHERTY, Faculty Sponsor)

29
The Time Courses of Conscious and Unconscious Processes in Semantic Priming
CHRIS JAEGGER & MICHAEL PRATTE, University of Missouri-Columbia (JEFF ROUDER, Faculty Sponsor)

30
Cross-Cultural Study of Individual Differences of Depression: U.S. and Nepalese Students
CRYSTAL L. JIMENEZ, St. Cloud State University (LESLIE A. VALDES, Faculty Sponsor)

31
The Role of Spatial Working Memory in the Load Theory of Selective Attention
32 Using the Five-Factor Model to Predict Aggressive Driving Behavior
JESSICA KOPP, University of Wisconsin - River Falls (TRAVIS TUBRÉ and BRYAN D. EDWARDS, Faculty Sponsors)

33 The Short-Term Effects of Music Therapy on Anxiety in Autistic Children
TERESA LAKING (formerly TERESA DAVENPORT) & ERIN AZBELL, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse (BETTY DE BOER, Faculty Sponsor)

34 The Validities of Two Measures of Dating Behaviors Related to Risk for Sexual Assault
KELLY L. LAY & MONICA M. PERRY, Northern Kentucky University (KIMBERLY HANSON BREITENBECHE, Faculty Sponsor)

35 Examining Hypermnesia in Free and Serial Recall
MELISSA S. LEHMAN, Lake Forest College (MATTHEW R. KELLEY, Faculty Sponsor)

36 The Relationship between Media Exposure and Self-Objectification Theory and its Effect on Body Dissatisfaction and Eating Disturbances
KRISTI LOOSE, Hamline University (DOROTHEE DIETRICH, Faculty Sponsor)

37 Is it Possible to Socially Influence One’s Interest and Mood in Work?
LISA MARI, North Central College (HEATHER COON, Faculty Sponsor)

38 The Effects of Competition and Cooperation on Performance
MICHAEL MCLoughlin, Central College (EDMOND E. WILLIS, Faculty Sponsor)

39 Prediction of Undergraduates’ Embrace of the Liberal Arts from Parental Achievement and Career Expectations
MITCHELL MELTZER, CHINAKA AGWU, BEN GREENBERG, SARAH KERTZ, ANDREW SKELETON, AMY WESSEL, & CINDY WOOLDRIDGE, Truman State University (JEFFREY R. VITENGL, Faculty Sponsor)
40
Nurturing and Children’s Concepts of Parents and God
ELIZABETH MICKALICH. Hope College (JANE R. DICKIE, Faculty Sponsor)

41
Sexual Abuse and Comorbidity of Externalizing and Internalizing Behaviors in Adolescents in Residential Care
LAURA MILLS, Wittenberg University (STEPHANIE LITTLE, Faculty Sponsor)

42
The Role of Context Dependency in the Misinformation Effect
AMANDA B. MORRISON, Marietta College (JENNIFER MCCABE, Faculty Sponsor)

43
The Impact of Authority, Encouragement, and Risk on Exploratory Behaviors
REBECCA NELSON, Dakota Wesleyan University (ANNE KELLY, Faculty Sponsor)

44
Take One Dog and Call Me in the Morning: Health Benefits of Animal Assisted Therapy on People over Age 65
KAREN O’MALLEY, Cleveland State University (BOAZ KAHANA, Faculty Sponsor)

45
The Influence of Afrocentric Facial Features and Anchoring and Adjustment on Criminal Sentencing
CARI BETH PENN, JACOB STIDHAM, JENNIFER PRUITT, & JORDAN GASTON, Birmingham-Southern College (SHANE PITTS, Faculty Sponsor)

46
Effects of Sibling Relationships on Disordered Eating Behaviors: Findings from the AddHealth Study
BETHANY PHILLIPS & MEREDITH SNYDER, Kent State University (MANFRED VAN DULMEN, Faculty Sponsor)

47
The Effect of Audiovisual Presentation on Recall
KATHERYN POTTER, MARK BAKER, & JORDONNA WILSON, Eastern Illinois University (JOSEPH E.G. WILLIAMS, Faculty Sponsor)
48
Cross-Cultural Experiences in the Workplace
RENEE RAVILLE, Wayne State University (MARCUS DICKSON, Faculty Sponsor)

49
Psychopathy and Emotion: Investigations into the Response Modulation Hypothesis
JILL E. ROGSTAD & MALINI AISOLA, University of Wisconsin – Madison (JOSEPH P. NEWMAN, Faculty Sponsor)

50
The Relationship between Self-Perception and Bullying Behavior
RAYMOND J. SABETTO, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)

51
Instant Messaging, Inhibitor of Social Involvement
DEBORAH SCHROER, Lewis University, and JENNINE HATU, Lewis University (CHWAN-SHYANG JIH, Faculty Sponsor)

52
The Relationship between Self-Focused Attention and Attitude Change
SARAH SEVERSON & KRISTEN DURNBAUGH, Valparaiso University (JENNIFER WINQUIST, Faculty Sponsor)

53
Age of Child at the Time of Parent’s Divorce Does Not Affect Later Life Satisfaction
SARAH SHERWOOD, ALISON HENDERSON & MORGAN EGGE, Cardinal Stritch University (TERRANCE STEELE, Faculty Sponsor)

54
Symbol of Attachment: Family Meals, Achievement, and Substance Use in Adolescents
MICHELLE SLOCUM, Lewis University (MARY VANDENDORPE, Faculty Sponsor)

55
In or Out?: Group Membership as a Predictor of Relational Aggression
AIMEE SMITH, Purdue University (NICKI R. CRICK, Faculty Sponsor)

56
Profiling a Cheater: An Examination of Academic Dishonesty at the College Level
JOHN P. STEELE, Kansas State University and ANGELA E. PHILLIPS, Morningside College (SUSAN R. BURNS, Faculty Sponsor)

57
The Impact of Religiosity on the Perception of Morality
BRITTANY SVEC, BRETT MCCARTHY, DEBBIE SUTTLES, HEATHER BURTON & EMILY SEVERINE, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (BRYCE SULLIVAN, Faculty Sponsor)

58
The Development of Religious Beliefs in Christian Fundamentalism
BRIANNA TRANBY, Hamline University (CHUCK LABOUNTY, Faculty Sponsor)

59
Mediating the Cross-Racial Recognition Bias by Altering Skin Color: Implications for Defining Race
ANTHONY TUCCI & KELLY RYAN, Elmhurst College (HELGA NOICE, Faculty Sponsor)

60
Enlarging Caucasians' Definitions of Racism by Perspective Taking
LAURELIN VANGINHOVEN, Hope College (MARY INMAN, Faculty Sponsor)

61
Are Psychology Majors Crazy? An Investigation of Psychological Disorders in Psychology Majors and Non-Majors
BREA-ANNE WAGNER, Northern Kentucky University (KIMBERLY HANSON BREITENBECHER, Faculty Sponsor)

62
Models of Groups Development: Competing or Complementary?
ERIN R. WILSON & ALYSSA J. MYERS, Missouri Western State University (KELLY BOUAS HENRY, Faculty Sponsor)

63
How do 5- and 6-year-olds Answer How and Why Questions about Natural and Artificial Adaptive Change?
SARAH WYNN & KRISTIN SZYMANOWSKI, University of Toledo (PEG SMITH, Faculty Sponsor)

64
Searching for a Default Scan: Gender-Related Scanning Differences
EMILY DEROUIN & NATHAN BOND, St. Norbert College (PAUL NGO, Faculty Sponsor)

65
Sexual Prejudice and Political Orientation Online: A Test of Dovidio and Gaertner’s Integrated Model of Racism
KIM KOCHURKA & AMY HOLT, University of Northern Iowa (HELEN C. HARTON, Faculty Sponsor)

66
Stereoscopic (Cyclopean) Metacontrast Masking: Finding the U.
DEVIN WINTER, Wheaton College (RAYMOND E. PHINNEY JR., Faculty Sponsor)

Psi Chi Poster Session IV
Thursday 1:30 – 2:45 pm
Upper Exhibit Hall
MARJORIE LINDNER GUNNOE, Calvin College, Moderator

1
Affective and Cognitive Hope: A More Brief Measure
TARA ANDERSON & PATTY KELLEY, Ohio State University at Newark (SARA STAATS, Faculty Sponsor)

2
The Effects of Romantic Perfectionism on Disclosure in Romantic Relationships
DUSTIN P. BAILEY, Southeast Missouri State University (WILLIAM E. SNELL, JR. Faculty Sponsor)

3
The Effects of Light and Privacy on Standardized Test Performance
FESTINA BALIDEMAJ, Hamline University (ROBERT K. GUENTHER, Faculty Sponsor)

4
A Comparison between Intercollegiate Athletics and Academic Performance in NCAA Division I and Division III Schools
KATHLEEN BENSON, John Carroll University (JOANNE RUTHSATZ, Faculty Sponsor)

5
The Relationship between Smiling, Time Intervals and Helping Behavior
STEPHANIE BINDL, UW-La Crosse (CARMEN WILSON, Faculty Sponsor)
6
Crimes of Passion: Sex Differences in Perceptions of Responsibility
SARAH B. BOLLASINA, University of Missouri- Columbia (GARY BRASE, Faculty Sponsor)

7
The Impact of Interruptions on Task Performance: The Role of Individual Differences
MICHAEL BRAUN, Purdue University (JESSICA FOSTER, Faculty Sponsor)

8
The Relationship between UV Exposure and Social Comparison
MICHELE BUCHAN & LINDSEY CARROLL, Avila University (MARIA HUNT, Faculty Sponsor)

9
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder in Focal Hand Dystonia
TRACY BUTLER, Wittenberg University (STEPHANIE LITTLE, Faculty Sponsor)

10
The Relationship between Cigarette Smoking and Body Dissatisfaction
CASSANDRA CANTU, Hamline University (CHARLES LABOUNTY, Faculty Sponsor)

11
Reliability and Validity of the Learning Behaviors Scale (LBS)
AMANDA COLE, Eastern Illinois University (GARY CANIVEZ, Faculty Sponsor)

12
Difficulty in Mood Repair: Contrast Effect and Temporal Explanations
JENNIFER CRAFT, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (ELIZABETH MEINZ, Faculty Sponsor)

13
The Relationship between Types of Perfectionism and Anxiety Levels after Experiencing Failure
JESSICA DETTMANN, SONJA STOJANOVIC, and KERN EASON, Andrews University (HERBERT W. HELM, JR., Faculty Sponsor)

14
Early Menarche, Father Absence, and Interest in Infants among Female Undergraduates: Do Women Who Experienced Early Menarche Prefer the Sight and Smell of Infants?
BRANDI DUNLAP, Otterbein College (MICHELE ACKER, Faculty Sponsor)

15
Effects of Animal Assisted Therapy in Children with Autism
ERIN FARRELL, Hamline University (MATTHEW H. OLSON, Faculty Sponsor)

16
Cooking Expertise: Are You an Iron Chef or a Chef Boyardee?
SHELBY FINN, LISA GOING, SARAH WEST, & BRAD WINSTON, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (ELIZABETH MEINZ, Faculty Sponsor)

17
The Effects of Perceived Similarity on Conformity in Non-Humorous Situations
LACEY GANSER & CHANTEL ZWIEFELHOFER, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse (BETSY L. MORGAN, Faculty Sponsor)

18
Law Enforcement and Helping Professionals’ Perceptions of Domestic Abuse: Influence of Sexism and Homophobia on Gatekeepers
HEIDI GIFFORD, ZACH BAUMGART & CAROL OLSON, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater (PAULA B. POORMAN, Faculty Sponsor)

19
Predictors of Skill in Texas Hold ‘Em
ALISON K. GILLINGS, CARLEE B. HAWKINS, BRETT E. MEYER, & JOSHUA L. SCHNEIDER, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (ELIZABETH J. MEINZ, Faculty Sponsor)

20
Need vs. Don’t Need as Intentional Forgetting Cues
LAUREN GOLOMBEK, LAUREN BOUCHARD, & MICHAEL STANDRIFF, Augustana College (DANIEL CORTS, Faculty Sponsor)

21
Fear of Rape: The Relationship between Anxiety and Fear of Stranger Rape and the Fear of Acquaintance Rape among College Women
ASHLEY M. GULDEN, Hamline University (DOROTHEE DIETRICH, Faculty Sponsor)

22
Cohesion vs. Flexibility: Comparing the Family Structures of Korean and Caucasian-American Families Using the Circumplex Family Map
23 Perceptions of Foreign Speakers: Language Exclusion and Reactions to Group Members
RYAN E. HANNINEN, BRADLEY W. GERBER, & YVONNE E. MUÑOZ, Western Illinois University (KRISTINE M. KELLY, Faculty Sponsor)

24 The Varying Effects of Attachment Style and Close Relationships on Death-Thought Accessibility and Self-Esteem: A Terror Management Perspective
ANN HECKER, University of Missouri – Columbia (JAMIE ARNDT, Faculty Sponsor)

25 Religious and Spiritual Change: An Examination of Religious, Social, and Academic Opportunities and Experiences During the College Years
SARAH HINSHAW, Wittenberg University (MARY JO ZEMBAR, Faculty Sponsor)

26 Peer Influence on Academic Motivation
STEPHANIE HOVELN, Eastern Illinois University (DANEEN P. DEPTULA, Faculty Sponsor)

27 Providing Lecture Notes to Students: Differing Perceptions of Students and Faculty
TONI N. HUNT & R. ERIC LANDRUM, Boise State University (R. ERIC LANDRUM, Faculty Sponsor)

28 The Relationship between Smoking Initiation, Depression, and Weight Concerns in College Women
JESSICA IRISH & LINDSAY KING, Eastern Michigan University (KAREN SAULES, Faculty Sponsor)

29 Relationships between Perceptions of Grief and Responses to the Bereaved
JESSICA JEFFERS, Marietta College (RYAN MAY, Faculty Sponsor)

30 Mere Exposure: Differential Effects of Frequency of Exposure, Duration of Exposure, and Task Difficulty
31 The Effects of Social Support on the Stress Experienced by Families of Children with Autism: A Cross-Cultural Comparison
CAITLIN KOCH, Beloit College (SUZANNE COX, and GREG BUCHANAN, Faculty Sponsors)

32 Effect of Magnesium Therapy on Motivated Behavior: An Animal Model of Work Following Traumatic Brain Injury
ABBY KYSER, Mount Union College (JEFFREY SMITH, Faculty Sponsor)

33 Music, Relaxation, or Silence: What Facilitates Optimal Spatial-Reasoning Performance?
JACQUELINE LASSER, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse (ELIZABETH SEEBACH, Faculty Sponsor)

34 An Examination of Gender, Hypermasculinity, and Empathy in Adolescents in a Residential Treatment Facility
MARIAH LAVER, Morningside College (SUSAN BURNS, Faculty Sponsor)

35 Frame, Affect, Outcome Probabilities, and Handedness as Moderators of Risky Choice
SHELLEY LEININGER, University of Toledo (JOHN D. JASPER, Faculty Sponsor)

36 A Model of Subjective Wellbeing: The Predictive Ability of Social Support and Responses to Negative Events
BRENNA MAHER, Simpson College (SAL MEYERS, Faculty Sponsor)

37 The Effect of the Norm of Reciprocity on Prosocial and Antisocial Requests
ANDREA MATA, Valparaiso University (JENNIFER WINQUIST, Faculty Sponsor)

38 The Effect of Daily Stress on Thyroid Function
GWENDOLYN MEINECKE, Washburn University (JOANNE ALTMAN, Faculty Sponsor)
39  
Cross Sectional Study of Short Term Memory Recall  
ANGELA K. MEYER, Morningside College (SUSAN R. BURNS, Faculty Sponsor)  

40  
Cognitive Control Questionnaire  
SCOTT MIDDLETON, University of Missouri-Columbia (JOHN KERNS, Faculty Sponsor)  

41  
The Relationship between Imagery Ability in Athletics and Personality Style  
ALEX MORAWIECKI, Hamline University (MATT OLSON, Faculty Sponsor)  

42  
Effect of Patient Gender on the Level of Perceived Mental Illness of Gender-Neutralized Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder Symptoms  
JASON MURPHY, LESLIE METCALF, MEGAN LERGERMAN & DYLAN JERRELL, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (ANDREW POMERANTZ, Faculty Sponsor)  

43  
Tempest in a D-Cup: Perceptions of Large-Breasted Women  
SYLVIA B. O’BRIEN, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse (CARMEN WILSON-VANVOORHIS, Faculty Sponsor)  

44  
Street Smarts, Book Smarts, or Both: Relationships among Empathy, Self-Efficacy, Perspective Taking, IQ, and Verbal Ability  
JILL PARSONS, Dakota Wesleyan University (ANNE KELLY, Faculty Sponsor)  

45  
Parent-Child Conversations about Past Emotional Events  
TRACY L. PETERS & KAREN E. KOLMODIN, Loyola University Chicago (CATHERINE A. HADEN, Faculty Sponsor)  

46  
Predictors of Sports, Entertainment and Current Events Knowledge  
AMANDA POLETTI, DANIEL HUTCHISON, ANGELA MITCHELL, BETHANY MUDD & SUSAN MUELLER, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (ELIZABETH MEINZ, Faculty Sponsor)
47
The Effects of Two Methods of Reading Instruction on Fourth Grade Reading Comprehension
JULIE RABATSKY, Cleveland State University (ANA BEGOVIC, Faculty Sponsor)

48
Impact of Manufactured Gender Stereotypes on Test Selection and Achievement Goal Adoption
JACQUELINE ROAT, Ohio State University-Newark (JESSI SMITH, Faculty Sponsor)

49
Crying in Social Interactions: Emotional Responses to the Distress of Others
AMY M. ROE, DEANNE N. PRICE, & REBECCA J. MILLER, Western Illinois University (KRISTINE M. KELLY, Faculty Sponsor)

50
Symmetrical Faces May Be More Pleasing but are They More Attractive?
KAREN SARMIR, SUSAN ODENWELLER, & DEBORAH BAKOWSKI, University of Dayton (SUSAN DAVIS, Faculty Sponsor)

51
Self-Esteem and Perceived Relationship Quality: Parents, Peers and Partners
KAITLIN SCHUESSLER, Hastings College (JEANNETTE M. WHITMORE, University of Michigan-Flint, Faculty Sponsor)

52
Social Eating among College Women
SARA SHEHADEH, LESLIE METCALF, SHANIKA FLANAGAN, LINDSEY MOSS & KRISTEN KALZ, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (LAURA PAWLOW, Faculty Sponsor)

53
Exploring the Structure of Liberal Arts Acculturation and its Prediction of College Students’ Well-Being
ANDREW SKELTON, CHINAKA AGWU, BEN GREENBERG, SARAH KERTZ, AMY WESSEL, & CINDY WOOLDRIDGE, Truman State University (JEFFREY VITTENGL, Faculty Sponsor)

54
The Reliability and Validity of the Learning Behaviors Scale in a Montessori School Setting
DARYLL E. SMALL, Eastern Illinois University (GARY CANIVEZ, Faculty Sponsor)

55
Effects of Race and Program Outcome on Attitudes toward Needle Exchange Programs
JAMIE A. SNYDER, Northern Kentucky University (PERILOU GODDARD and ROBIN BARTLETT, Faculty Sponsors)

56
The Perceptions of Undergraduate Seniors Concerning the Graduate Application Process
STEFANIE D. STEPHENS & R. ERIC LANDRUM, Boise State University (R. ERIC LANDRUM, Faculty Sponsor)

57
Alcohol and Drug Use Among College Students as Related to Their Place of Residence
MANDI THORNTON & ANNA SCHUMACHER, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (JEREMY JEWELL, Faculty Sponsor)

58
Perceptions of Same-Sex Families, Religiosity, and Parenting
JILL TREGLER, Lewis University (MARY VANDENDORPE, Faculty Sponsor)

59
Emotional Expression and Emotion Regulation as Contributing Factors to Relational Aggression
MEGAN UBINGER, Saint Mary’s College (REBECCA STODDART, Faculty Sponsor)

60
The Breast Is Best, but Not Everywhere: Attitudes toward Private and Public Breastfeeding
JULIA VANOVER, MICHELE ACKER, KATIE DENNIS, & SARA DAWSON, Otterbein College (MICHELE ACKER, Faculty Sponsor)

61
The Impact of Spirituality, Religiosity, and Perceptions of Belief on Marital Satisfaction
SHANA WEDDLE, Indiana University Southeast (DIANE WILLE, Faculty Sponsor)
62
The Effects of Mortality Salience and Sexual Orientation on Blame Attribution
JOHN PAUL WILSON, ASHLEY POWELL, JENNY HUGHES, & PAUL BELL, Birmingham-Southern College (SHANE PITTS, Faculty Sponsor)

63
When People Think Alike: Attitude Involvement and Communication
MELINDA BULLOCK, DANIELLE LINDSAY, & KATIE JOHNSON, University of Northern Iowa (HELEN C. HARTON, Faculty Sponsor)

64
Integrated Model of Racism: Implications for Workplace and University Settings
ANDREA SELIGMAN, RYAN WEIPERT, KATIE JOHNSON & JENNIFER BUMGARNER, University of Northern Iowa (HELEN C. HARTON, Faculty Sponsor)

65
The Prevalence of Weight Discrimination among Top Executives in Fortune 1000 Firms
JUSTIN BLAZEK, JEFFREY D. VANDLEN, & WILLIAM GUY, Hope College (PATRICIA ROEHLING, Faculty Sponsor)

66
Are Episodic Memory Deficits in Old Age Mediated by Sensory Loss? Investigating the Associative Deficit
ALICE M. ANDRES, University of Missouri - Columbia (MOSHE NAVEH-BENJAMIN, Faculty Sponsor)

67
Perceptions of Mattering Among Juvenile Sex and Criminal Offenders
KALA HARDY & MEGHAN KIMBALL, Edgewood College (J. DAVID LAMBERT, Faculty Sponsor)

68
The Role of Emotional Valence in Contextual Novelty
CHELSEA VANDERPOOL, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (REZA HABIB, Faculty Sponsor)

69
Black College Women’s Acculturation and Attitudes about Food
CHINAKA AGWU, Truman State University (JEFFREY VITTENGL, Faculty Sponsor)
The Relationship between Parental Education Expectations, Implicit or Explicit Support, Adolescents’ Perceptions of Expectations and their Academic Aspirations
ASHLEY J. BUROFF, MARY JO ZEMBAR, Wittenberg University (MARY JO ZEMBAR, Faculty Sponsor)

Who Returns?: Effects of Personality on Absenteeism
SETH E. ALLEN, St. Cloud State University (LESLIE A. VALDES, Faculty Sponsor)

Psi Chi Distinguished Speaker
A Meta-Cognitive Approach to Implicit and Explicit Attitudes
RICHARD PETTY, Ohio State University

Thursday, 2:45-4:00 Wabash Parlor
SCOTT W. VANDERSTOEP, Hope College, Moderator

Finding Employment with an Undergraduate Degree in Psychology
ROBERT YOUTH, Psi Chi National President, Dowling College (NY)
SCOTT VANDERSTOEP, Psi Chi Midwest Region Vice President, Hope College

Thursday 4:00 - 5:00 PDR 16
KELLY HENRY, Missouri Western State College, Moderator

***Psi Chi/Psi Beta Social Hour and Reception***
Thursday, 5:00 - 6:30 Psi Chi Hospitality Suite
(8th Floor of Hotel)
FRIDAY, MAY 5
************************************
Psi Chi Regional Research Award
Paper Presentation I

Friday 8:00 – 9:00 PDR 16
MARJORIE LINDNER GUNNOE, Calvin College, Moderator

1
The Relationship between Altruism and Self-Construal: A Cross-Cultural Study of Helping Behavior in Brazil and the United States
NICHOLAS C. CUCCIA, KRISTINA L. PAGEL, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh; CARINE FRANCA, GISELE LOPES, & GREICE SANTOS, Federal University of Bahia, Brazil (KATHLEEN STETTER, Faculty Sponsor)
Altruism was measured in relationship to self-construal and culture. Data were collected from two samples: Brazil and the United States. Overall, Brazilians scored lower on altruism. Interdependent self-construal was found to be negatively correlated with altruism in both the US and Brazil if the helping behavior involved loss of status.

2
Blaming Others under the Just Worldview Hypothesis: Terror Management Theory and Counterfactual Reasoning
ERIN ROBBINS, ZACHARY B. GIBSON, PHILIP GIBSON, & J. PATRICK CASHIO, Birmingham-Southern College (SHANE PITTS, Faculty Sponsor)
We investigated effects of mortality salience (MS) and counterfactual reasoning (CF) on empathy and blame judgments. Participants whose mortality was made salient manufactured counterfactuals for a tragic accident before making blame and empathy judgments. MS/CF participants produced the highest levels of blame and lowest levels of empathy relative to controls.

3
Gender Issues in the Categorization of the Elderly: Examining Evaluation, Potency, and Activity
MAGGIE FLYNN, Ohio State University – Newark (JESSI L. SMITH and PAUL PANNEK, Faculty Sponsors)
This study investigated how categorizations of the elderly influence ratings of evaluation, potency and activity. Results showed “Grandmother” as the most negative category label whereas “Elder Statesman”, was the most positive. Gender-neutral categories (Older Adult and Senior Citizen) were rated in the middle. Implications for ageism and sexism are discussed.
Perceptions of Appropriateness of Violent Acts by French and American Students

JENNIFER L. KRUG, University of Wisconsin – La Crosse College
(MATTHEW TAYLOR, Faculty Sponsor)

This study measured the perceived appropriateness and intensity of response to a violent interaction in which provocation and character nationality was manipulated. Compared to their American counterparts, the French participants rated the response of the perpetrator as overly intense regardless of provocation; Americans held a similar view only for the unprovoked scenario.

Psi Chi Regional Research Award
Paper Presentations II

Friday 9:00 - 10:00 PDR 16
JEFF SMITH, Mount Union College, Moderator

1 Differential Effects: Acculturation, Ethnic Identity and Acculturative Stress among Latino Subgroups

JASON BLOUT & ANDREW BREDOW, Hope College (LORNA HERNANDEZ JARVIS, Faculty Sponsor)

This study examined the impact of ethnic identity, acculturation, and acculturative stress on different Latino subgroups. Mexican adolescents exhibited stronger ethnic identities, less acculturation, and higher acculturative stress. Non-Mexican adolescents demonstrated lower ethnic identities, higher acculturation, and lower acculturative stress.

2 Solving Ambiguous Business Problems: The Effects of Problem Construction and Divergent Thinking

ASHLEY E. PERMANN & HEATHER C. SCHWEBACH, St. Cloud State University (JODY J. ILLIES, Faculty Sponsor)

This study explored the effects of problem construction and divergent thinking on creativity. Participants with high divergent-thinking ability generated creative solutions to an ill-defined business problem regardless of whether or not they engaged in problem construction. Participants low in divergent-thinking ability were creative only if they engaged in problem-construction.

3 Implicit Attitudes toward Feminism

JESSICA JENEN & KRISTOPHER SCHUSTER, Valparaiso University (JENNIFER WINQUIST & DANIEL ARKKELIN, Faculty Sponsors)
The concept of feminism seems to have a stigma attached to it. Current measures of attitudes toward feminism utilize self-report methods and therefore have problems with social desirability. Participants’ explicit and implicit attitudes toward feminism were measured and two significant interactions were found within the implicit measures.

4
Learning to Learn: An Evaluation of Strategy Use in Language Learners
JENNIFER R. PITZER, Greenville College (JIM ZAHNISER, Faculty Sponsor)
This study examined language learning strategy usage. Explorations of basic psychological processes such as schema and flow aid in understanding the process of second language learning. Motivation, proficiency level, and direct/indirect strategy use were measured. Direct strategies were most widely utilized, whereas indirect strategy usage was more predictive of proficiency.

Psi Chi Regional Research Awards
Paper Presentations III

Friday 10:00 - 11:00
PDR 16
KRISTINE KELLY, Western Illinois University, Moderator

1 Predicting Change: A Comparison among Brazilian, American, and Chinese Ideas about Change
MEGAN O’BRIGHT, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh; KRISTIN WEBER, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh; CLAUDIA OLIVA, Universidade Federal da Bahia; FERNANDA DURAN BRITO, Universidade Federal da Bahia; & MINO RIOS, Universidade Federal da Bahia (KATHLEEN STETTER, Faculty Sponsor)
This study looked at Brazilian and North American predictions of change as well as types of trends they were more likely to choose in predicting the future (linear or nonlinear). Research was a replication of a study on Chinese and Americans. Brazilian results were found to be in between that of Chinese and Americans.

2 Psychometric Evaluation of the Suicide Probability Scale in Adolescent Inpatient Samples
ASHLEY SALVATOSE, JENNIFER BAILEY, QIJUAN FANG, & KIRSTIN CHOMA, University of Northern Iowa (AUGUSTINE OSMAN, Faculty Sponsor)
The present investigations addressed a number of concerns for using the Suicide Probability Scale (SPS) with adolescents. Using confirmatory factor analysis, the 4-factors provided adequate fit to the sample data. Estimates of criterion validity
were also strong.

3  
In the “Blink” of an Eye: Estimates of Teacher Effectiveness from a 24-
Second Thin-Slice of Behavior
AMY SCHUMACHER & JUSTIN REINEKING, University of Wisconsin-La
Crosse (BART VANVOORHIS, Faculty Sponsor)
This study measured participant perceptions of an instructor based on varying
levels of information. Independent variables were picture vs. no picture and
quality of verbal information (clear audio, filtered audio, written). Participants
with the most information rated the instructor most similar to students who had a
class with the instructor.

4  
The Relation among Family SES, Family Time, and Adolescent Independent
Decision Making
LINDA SPRIGGS & JAIME DEYLING. Kent State University (MANFRED
H.M. VAN DULMEN, Faculty Sponsor)
This study examines the relation among family SES, family time, and adolescent
independent decision making using data derived from the National Longitudinal
Study of Adolescent Health. Results show that SES, but not family time, is
associated with adolescent independent decision making after controlling for
adolescent age and household structure.

Psi Chi Regional Research Award
Paper Presentations IV

Friday 11:00 –12:00
DANIEL CORTS, Augustana College (IL), Moderator

1  
Participant Sex and Type of Harassment as Predictors of Coping Responses
to Sexual Harassment Encounters
O’NEAL HAMPTON AND MAUREEN CASEY, University of Wisconsin -
River Falls (TRAVIS TUBRÉ and BRYAN D. EDWARDS, Faculty Sponsors)
Using a 2x3x5 mixed-factorial design, we examined interactions between
participant sex and harassment type in predicting coping responses to
hypothetical opposite-sex sexual harassment. Data from 225 college students
indicated significant male/female differences in using certain coping responses
across different types of harassment behavior (e.g., sexual coercion vs. unwanted
sexual attention).

2  
Attachment and Children’s Concepts of God
KELLY CHARLAND & ERIN POLL, Hope College (JANE R. DICKIE, Faculty Sponsor)
Children’s attachment to their parents and their perceptions of God were measured to compare compensation and correspondence hypotheses. Children’s perceptions of God were similar to their perceptions of their parents. Correspondence hypothesis, specifically IWM correspondence, as opposed to socialized correspondence, explains children’s perceptions of God more than the compensation hypothesis.

3
Color is Salient, Even for Colorblind People
FRANK M. KENNER, John Carroll University (JANET D. LARSEN, Faculty Sponsor)
Participants with anomalous color vision searched for an X in a 3 X 3 array of either similar (angular) or different (round) letters on a computer screen. For both conditions a color singleton target aided visual search, while a color singleton distractor hindered search for the target.

4
Adult Children of Divorce: Memories of Parental Conflict and Time Spent with Noncustodial Parent
DANIELLE KEOWEN & LINDA BIRNBAUM, Western Illinois University (KRISTINE M. KELLY, Faculty Sponsor)
The purpose of this study was to investigate parental conflict and child custody situation in college students whose parents were divorced. Results indicated that participants whose parents had joint custody coped less effectively with their parents’ conflict, and those who had more contact with the noncustodial parent remembered more conflict.

Psi Chi Faculty Advisor Luncheon

Psi Chi Chapter Exchange: Ideas for Improving Your Chapter
All Psi Chi officers and active members are invited to attend this session to share ideas about chapter vitality.
Psi Chi Regional Research Award
Paper Presentations V

Friday 2:00 – 3:00
KELLY HENRY, Missouri Western State University, Moderator

1 Perception and Extent of Substance Use in a Conservative Christian University with a Prohibitionist Substance Use Policy
JACQUELYN N. GIEM, Andrews University (DUANE C. MCBRIDE, Faculty Sponsor)
This study examined perception of substance use, self-reported use and their relationship at a conservative Christian university. Use perception was significantly higher than self-reported use; the influence of perception on use was significant, but moderately low; and over-perception affected males to a greater extent than females.

2 An Event-Related Potential (ERP) Study of Behavioral Inhibition
SARA SPENCER, Valparaiso University (KATHLEEN THOMAS, University of Minnesota, Research Mentor; JAMES NELSON, Valparaiso University, Faculty Sponsor)
Using the Go/NoGo paradigm, with varying levels of inhibitory load (1, 3, 5), this study examined the differences between Go and NoGo trial ERP components across inhibitory load levels. Results showed decreases in behavioral accuracy as a function of inhibitory load, suggesting a difficulty in inhibiting a tendency to respond.

3 Contextual Cues in Spoken-Word Recognition
JASON BISHOP, Eastern Michigan University (BEVERLEY GOODMAN, Faculty Sponsor)
Ambiguity and phonetic variation have proved problematic for models of spoken-word recognition. By presenting participants with an acoustically manipulated speech signal in order to determine the reliance on semantic context, this study examines the relative contribution of bottom-up and top-down processes in lexical access and speech perception.

4 Does the Future Factor of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory Measure Orientation toward the Future or Conscientiousness?
MAGGIE KOLLER, Beloit College (LAWRENCE T. WHITE, Faculty Sponsor)
This study attempted to tease apart two separate components of the Future factor of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI). Judges’ categorizations of
ZTPI Future scale items and subsequent factor analyses indicated that the ZTPI’s Future factor actually measures orientation toward the future and the personality trait of conscientiousness.

Tips for Getting into and Surviving Graduate School

“Tips on Preparing Competitive Applications to Graduate School”
VIRGINIA ANDREOLI MATHIE, Psi Chi Executive Director

“A Self-Assessment Tool for Measuring Readiness for Graduate Study in Psychology”
ROBERT YOUTH, Psi Chi National President, Dowling College

Graduate Student Panel
Current graduate students share their experiences.

Friday 3:00 – 4:30

DAN CORTS, Augustana College, Moderator

***Psi Chi Awards Presentation and Psi Chi/Psi Beta Social Hour***

Friday 4:30 – 6:00

Psi Chi Hospitality Suite (8th Floor of Hotel)

HOSTS: SCOTT VANDERSTOEP, Hope College (Psi Chi Midwest Vice President), ROBERT YOUTH, Dowling College (Psi Chi National President), & VIRGINIA ANDREOLI MATHIE, Psi Chi Executive Director
## EXHIBITOR LIST

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261
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262
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265
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Marshall University, Huntington – Steven P. Mewaldt

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University of Calgary, Calgary – John H. Mueller

Ontario
Carleton University, Ottawa – John Zelenski
Queen’s University, Kingston – Tara MacDonald
University of Guelph, Guelph – Harvey Marmurek
**THURSDAY, May 4**

**Psi Chi Poster Session I, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 215**

9:00 - 10:15
Smith, Moderator

1. Angotti, Hunt
2. Oman, Greenwood
3. Mikulichek, Valdes
4. Peacock, Foushee
5. Apanaswiecz, Galati, Van Dulmen
6. Nowak
7. Hahn, Valdes
8. Petersen, Willis
9. Bumgarner, Nguyen, Harton
10. Norwick, Poppy, Kelly
11. Glinskii, Sheldon, Cooper
12. Robinson, Ball, Landrum
13. Burton, Chiarella
14. Niemie, Mullins, Amato
15. Combes, Acker
16. Schrauth, Steele
17. Calderwood, Griggs, Ketcham, Chiarella
18. Mullins, Niemie, Amato
19. Collette, Valdes
20. Sexton, Goddard
21. Chladek, Friedman
22. Mowery, Van Dulmen
23. Biel, Ruthsatz
24. Shaffer, Sharma
25. Crawford, Mosby, Roberts, Woelfel
26. Meyer, Murashev, Carlin, Uttal
27. Barker, Rumble, Matyi
28. Shaw, Steele
29. Cunningham, Gonzalez, Landrum
30. Mette-Bory, Brown, McLaughlin, Meyers, Meinz
31. Wood, Ruthsatz
32. Snyder, Van Dulmen
33. Davis, Herrmann, Dunkel
34. Meredith, McCarthy
35. Wilson, Ruthsatz
36. Taylor, Naveh-Benjamin
37. Delsignore, Ruthsatz
38. Meier, Little
39. Wilke, Willis
40. Thornburg, Chang, Sanna, Edwards, Riley, Zumber
41. Diehl, McCarthy
42. McAllister, Haines, Landrum
43. Wells, Ruthsatz
44. Traylor, Burkhardt, Young
45. Emer, Knepple, Peixoto, Chaves, Stettner
46. Long, Jarvis
47. Weipert, Close, Nguyen, Strouse, Harton
48. Wagner, Walker, Peden
49. Fang, Choma, Salvatore, Bailey, Osman
50. Lloyd, Ruthsatz
51. Watrous, Kerns, Bartholow
52. Hall, Woller, Amato
53. Little, Ruthsatz
54. Hamilton, Schachtman
55. Leffring, Corts
56. Hanley, Dalai
57. Leaming, Trullinger, Willis
58. Hannah, Rumble
59. Kohs, Caskey
60. Harris, Gauthier, Howe, Roesler, Vreven
61. Johnson, Seligman, Bumgarner, Weipert, Harton
62. Hermida, Foster
63. Johnson, Fitch
64. Hughes, Smith
65. Jackson, Foushee
66. Hull, Meyers
67. Istanich, Metzger

**Symposium, Salon 6, pg. 10**
10:00 - 12:00 noon
Kerr, Hertel, Niemeyer, Clauss, Wittchen, Schlereth, Messe, Park, Seok, Sambolec, Hahn, Weber, Williams

**Motivation Gains of Inferior Group Members**

**Stereotypes, Salon 1, pg. 11**
Lockhart, Moderator
10:00 Koenig & Eagly
10:15 Johnston & Diekman
10:30 Gungor, Sunar & Ataca
10:45 Spoor, Bruce & Kelly
11:00 Warner & Crandall
11:15 Zimmerman & Henry

**Immunity and Health, Salon 4, pg. 12**
Ratliff-Crain, Moderator
10:00 Prendergast*
10:30 Lonigo & Lunnen
10:45 Sobieralski, Lunnen & Eberle
11:00 Schwartzmiller & Lunnen
11:15 Kinsey, Bailey, Sheridan & Padgett
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<td>Rasmussen, Lueck, Berning, Acklerlund, Peden, Frankenberger</td>
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<td>Strouse, Harton</td>
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**Psi Chi Poster Session III, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 232**

12:00 - 1:15

Kelly, Moderator

1. Alvarado, Hunt
2. Asta, Little
4. Beckel, Fitch
5. Berthaume, Metzger
6. Bluma, Shcheslavskaya, Reddy
7. Brandt, Venzke
8. Brown, Kirkendall
9. Bumgarner, Rodvelt, Miller
11. Clark, King
12. Crabtree, Moberg
13. Day, Bartlett, McDaniel
14. Domico, Jih
15. Egizio, Schultz
16. Ficaro, Jih
17. Frick, Dawson, Acker
18. Gerfen, Deptula
19. Gillings, Meinz
20. Gleeson, Borduin
21. Groth, Metzger
22. Gullo, Thompson-Pratt, Withrow, Brunsmann, Meinz
23. Hanlon, Stoddart
24. Healy, Wertz
25. Higgs, McClure
26. Homan, Oestreich, Hobson, Bonds-Raacke
27. Huffman, Ruthsatz
28. Ireland, Flaherty
29. Jaeger, Pratte, Rouder
30. Jimenez, Valdes
31. Kakert, Hazelhine
32. Kopp, Tubre, Edwards
33. Laking, Davenport, Azbell, De Boer
34. Lay, Perry, Breitenbecher
35. Lehman, Kelley
36. Loose, Dietrich
37. Mari, Coon
38. McLoughtin, Willis
40. Micklish, Dickie
41. Mills, Little
42. Morrison, McCabe
43. Nelson, Kelly
44. O’Malley, Kahana
45. Penn, Sidham, Pruitt, Gaston, Pitts
46. Phillips, Snyder, Van Dalmen
47. Potter, Baker, Wilson, Williams
48. Raville, Dickson
49. Rogstad, Aisola, Newman
50. Sabetto, Ruthsatz
51. Schroer, Ha, Jih
52. Severson, Dumbaugh, Winquist
53. Sherwood, Henderson, Egge, Steele
54. Slocum, Vandendorpe
55. Smith, Crick
56. Steele, Phillips, Burns
57. Svec, McCarthy, Suttles, Burton, Severine, Sullivan
58. Tranby, LaBounty
59. Tucci, Ryan, Noice
60. Vanginhouven, Inman
61. Wagner, Breitenbecher
62. Wilson, Myers, Henry
63. Wynn, Szymanowski, Smith
64. Derouin, Bond, Ngo
65. Kochurka, Holt, Barton
66. Winter, Phinney
Invited Symposium, Crystal Room, pg. 24
12:30 - 2:30
Durbin, Hayden, Zinbarg, Craske, Mineke, Griffith, Rose, Uliaszek, Sutton
Developmental Psychopathology of Internalizing Disorders

Invited Address, Wabash Parlor, pg. 24
12:30 - 2:00
Kruglanski
On Parametric Continuities in the World of Binary Either Ors
Petty, Moderator

Symposium, Salon 8, pg. 25
12:30 - 2:30
Inman, Ford, Tormala, Winslow, Schmitt, Jetten, Branscombe, Mewse, Hagiwara, Kaiser, Fitzgerald
Perceiving Discrimination: Antecedents, Moderators, and Changing Perceptions of Discrimination

The Self, Salon 1, pg. 25
Rose, Moderator
12:30 McConnell, Strain & Brown
12:45 Cheng, Govorun & Chartrand
1:00 Demarree & Petty
1:15 Strain, McConnell & Rydell
1:30 Smallman & Rosee
1:45 Williams & Gilovich
2:00 Zell, Alicke, Reitz, Shrontz & Byus
2:15 Chandler & Decoster

Language, Salon 5, pg. 28
McDaniel, Moderator
12:30 Coane & Balota
12:45 Betjemann & Keenan
1:00 Bohm, Kendeou, Van Den Broek, McMaster & Rapp
1:15 Patterson & Folk
1:30 Piccin
1:45 Wolach & McHale
2:00 Fugett, Simpson & Cortese
2:15 Drury & Klinger

Happiness, Well-Being, and Self-Esteem, Salon 7, pg. 30
Vandendorpe, Moderator
12:30 Lucas*
1:00 Adler & McAdams
1:15 De St Aubin, Skerven, Brantley & Schoenleber
1:30 Toussaint & Webb
1:45 Wright, Wysel & Crawford
2:00 Little & Saunders
2:15 Beedle, Harrow & Faull

Psychobiology and Psychopharmacology, PDR 4, pg. 32
Kaiser, Moderator
12:30 Wilson*
1:00 Hoane
1:15 Wilkinson & Bevins
1:30 Wooters, Neugebauer & Bardo
1:45 Cain*

Recall and Recognition, PDR 6, pg. 33
Kelly, Moderator
12:30 Gallo*
1:00 Greene
1:15 Glanc & Greene
1:30 Langley & Cleary
1:45 Armbruster & Vitevitch

CTUP, PDR 17, pg. 198
1:00 Appleby
2:00 Felton
3:00 Huffman

Psi Chi Poster Session IV, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 240
1:30 - 2:45
Gunnoe, Moderator
1 Anderson, Kelley, Staats
2 Bailey, Snell
3 Baldermaj, Guenther
4 Benson, Ruthsatz
5 Bindl, Wilson
6 Bollasina, Brase
7 Braun, Foster
8 Buchan, Carroll, Hunt
9 Butler, Little
10 Cantu, LaBounty
11 Cole, Canivez
12 Craft, Meinz
13 Dettmann, Stojanovic, Eason, Helm
14 Dunlap, Acker
15 Farrell, Olson
16 Finn, Going, West, Winston, Meinz
17 Ganser, Zwiefelhofer, Morgan
18 Gifford, Baumgart, Olson, Poorman
19 Gillings, Hawkins, Meyer, Schneider, Meinz
20 Golombek, Bouchard, Standriff, Corts
21 Gulden, Dietrich
22 Halder, Lichtenwalter, Miyata, Helm
23 Hanninen, Gerber, Munoz, Kelly
24 Hecker, Arndt
25 Hinshaw, Zembar
26 Hoveln, Deptula
| 27 | Hunt, Landrum          |
| 28 | Irish, King, Saules   |
| 29 | Jeffers, May          |
| 30 | Johnson, Sieben, Forbis, St Cin, Finney |
| 31 | Koch, Cox, Buchanan   |
| 32 | Kyser, Smith          |
| 33 | Lasser, Seebach       |
| 34 | Laver, Burns          |
| 35 | Leininger, Jasper     |
| 36 | Maher, Meyers         |
| 37 | Mata, Winquist        |
| 38 | Meinecke, Altman      |
| 39 | Meyer, Burns          |
| 40 | Middleton, Kerns      |
| 41 | Morawiecki, Olson     |
| 42 | Murphy, Metcalf, Lengerman, Jerrell, Pomerantz |
| 43 | O’Brien, Wilson-VanVoorhis |
| 44 | Parsons, Kelly        |
| 45 | Peters, Kolmodin, Haden |
| 46 | Poletti, Hutchison, Mitchell, Mudd, Mueller, Meinz |
| 47 | Rabatsky, Begovic    |
| 48 | Roat, Smith          |
| 49 | Roe, Price, Miller, Kelly |
| 50 | Sarmir, Odenweller, Bakowski, Davis |
| 51 | Schuessler, Whitmore |
| 52 | Shehadeh, Metcalf, Flanagan, Moss, Kalz, Pawlow |
| 53 | Skelton, Agwu, Greenberg, Kertz, Wessel, Wooldridge, Vittengl |
| 54 | Small, Canivez       |
| 55 | Snyder, Goddard, Bartlett |
| 56 | Stephens, Landrum    |
| 57 | Thornton, Schumacher, Jewell |
| 58 | Tregler, Vandendoppe |
| 59 | Ubinger, Stoddart    |
| 60 | Vanover, Acker, Dennis, Dawson |
| 61 | Weddle, Wille        |
| 62 | Wilson, Powell, Hughes, Bell, Pitts |
| 63 | Ballock, Lindsay, Johnson, Horton |
| 64 | Seligman, Weipert, Johnson, Bumgarner, Horton |
| 65 | Blazeck, Vanden, Guy, Roehling |
| 66 | Andres, Naveh-Benjamin |
| 67 | Hardy, Kimball, Lambert |
| 68 | Vanderpool, Habib    |
| 69 | Agwu, Vittengl      |
| 70 | Buroff, Zembar       |
| 71 | Allen, Valdes        |

**Psi Chi Distinguished Speaker, Wabash Parlor, pg. 34, 249**

2:45 - 4:00
Petty
A Meta-Cognitive Approach to Implicit and Explicit Attitudes
Vanderstoep, Moderator

**Entering the Academic Marketplace, Salon 2, pg. 35**

3:00 - 5:00
Porae, Horton, Johannesen-Schmidt, Miller, Roisman, Williams

**Invited Symposium, Crystal Room, pg. 35**

3:00 - 5:00
Finkel, Simpson, Eastwick, Fraley, Marks, Klohn
Initial Romantic Attraction: Four Novel Perspectives

**Symposium, Salon 4, pg. 36**

3:00 - 5:00
Greenberg, Partridge, Wasserman, Castro, Zentall, Boysen, Blumberg
Comparative Psychology in the Midwest: Cognition and Beyond

**Attitudes, Salon 1, pg. 36**
Tormala, Moderator
3:00 Rucker*
3:15 Bartels, Oswald & Russell
3:30 Ratcliff, Lassiter, Schmidt & Snyder
3:45 Espinoza
4:00 Esqueda, Davila & Blanco
4:15 Espinoza
4:30 Espinoza
4:45 Russell, Perkins & Grinnell

**Psychology, the Law, and the Workplace, Salon 6, pg. 38**
Holtz, Moderator
3:00 Ratcliff, Lassiter, Schmidt & Snyder
3:15 Bartels, Oswald & Russell
3:30 Espinoza
3:45 Esqueda, Davila & Blanco
4:00 Pierce
4:15 Le, Donnellan & Conger
4:30 Qin, Rounds & Zhang
4:45 Russell, Perkins & Grinnell

**Affect and Emotion, Salon 8, pg. 40**
Visser, Moderator
3:00 Seger, Conrey & Smith
3:15 Morris & Walker
3:30 Inbar & Gilovich


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271
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>3:45</td>
<td>Housley, Claypool &amp; Hughenberg</td>
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<td>Carlson</td>
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<td>4:15</td>
<td>Soldat &amp; Whaley</td>
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<td>Jordan &amp; Hester</td>
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<td>4:45</td>
<td>Miller</td>
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**Impact of Aggression, PDR 5, pg. 42**

Meyer, Moderator
3:00 Kraft*
3:30 Hetzel-Riggin & McCanne
3:45 Shatil & Grych
4:00 Driscoll
4:15 Weiss, Whitmarsh & Wilson
4:30 Orchowski, Gidyecz & Raffle

**Affect in Context: Group, Lies, and Anger, PDR 9, pg. 44**

Kelly, Moderator
3:00 Walker*
3:30 Maintner, Claypool & Mackie
3:45 Steury & Smith
4:00 Ong, Chow, Bergeman & Fujita
4:15 Capezza & Arriaga
4:30 Kelly*

**Clinical and Developmental Poster Session, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 45**

Canu, Moderator
1. Riddle, Deptula
2. Li, Edwards, Dhaliwal, Armstrong & Ao
3. Tolliver, Leong
4. Bae, Graham
5. Khazaei, Guzman, Bohnert
6. Etaugh
7. Schulte, Foushee
8. Chamberlain, Henshaw, Freedman-Doan
9. Osborn, McGrath
10. Lutz-Zois, Penntine
11. Pearl, Dumas, Moreland, Prinz
12. Pearl, Dumas, Moreland, Prinz
13. Vera, Carter, Corona, Vazquez
14. Abdul-Adil, Taylor-Crawford, Tolan, Bell, Williamson
15. Butler, Grant
16. Jordan-Fleming, Segrist
17. Cage, Pawlow, Daus, Segrist, Thompson
18. Proegler, Appel
19. Groh, Jason, Davis, Olson, Ferrari
20. Dorgan, Wysocki
21. Swanson, Darvial, Ash
22. Gale, Cuadra, Dilillo
23. Turi, Roecker-Phelps
24. Espenshade, Funk, Kras, Dilillo, Perry
25. Weddington, Perry, Dilillo
26. Olivett, Sturm, Mushrush
27. Mason, Lauterbach, Pasola, McCourt, Dotson
28. Fowler, Tompsett, Jacques, Braciszewski
29. DeBoard, Grych
30. Earls, Lauterbach
31. Sieracki, Leon, Lyons
32. McDowell, Freedman-Doan
33. Scharf, Hatchett, Attenweiler, Ogisi
34. Davidson, Dunkel, Shah
35. Canu, Morrow, Pope, Barwicki, Schatz
36. DiClementi, Deffenbaugh
37. Shpancer, Coxe, Dunlap, Kuntzman, Melick, Spivey, Toto
38. Born, Lert, Balsink-Krieg
39. Rafferty, Madaras, Balsink-Krieg
40. Boswell, Pittman
41. Morse, Hudson, Kohn-Wood
42. Kuwabara, Staples, Bates, Goodnight
43. Staples, Hyde, Bates, Goodnight, Novosad
44. Gurkas, Corapci
45. Scofield, Williams
46. Bergeson, Cabrera
47. Levy, Dumas
48. Reeb, Ferrell
49. Batenhorst, Hayes, McGinley, Van Houten, Carlo
50. Farris, Carothers, Borkowski, Burke, Glass
51. Urbanowicz, Roecker-Phelps
52. Snyder, Ney, Kirkegaard
53. Nagelbush, Howes
54. Kosson, Hoffman, Sullivan
55. Gepner, Deptula
56. Stein, Smolak
57. Preston, Balsink-Krieg

**Social Psychology Poster Session, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 61**

Canu, Moderator
58. Bauer, Engel-Maddox
59. Cooper, Silvia
60. Johnsen, Robinson-Riegler
61. Krull, Roflow, Douglas, Miller
62. Brown, Asta
63. Moellenberg, Hassebroek
64. Fiedorowicz, Edwards
65. Njus, Bane, Barnes, Bingner, Schmidt, Wiederman
66. Jones, Williams
67. Titzman, Denton, Heffel, Saucier
68. Gates, Smith, Riedle
69. Scherer, Sagarin
Categorization, Salon 5, pg. 70
Schilling, Moderator
8:00 Murphy*
8:30 Rawson & Van Overschelde
8:45 Sontam, Jasper & Christman
9:00 Lazareva & Wasserman
9:15 Son & Goldstone

Issues in Health Psychology: Predictors, Obstacles, and Treatment, Salon 6, pg. 72
Brown, Moderator
8:00 Reddy*
8:30 Davila
8:45 Wilson, Clark, Weaver, Adair & Haynes
9:00 Hickey, Waller & McDonald
9:15 Heckert, Harrington, Lee
9:30 Whitworth & Clark
9:45 Heckert & Corona

Judgment and Decision Making, Salon 8, pg. 73
Markman, Moderator
8:00 Lindberg & Markman
8:15 Hango, Inbar & Gilovich
8:30 Hirt & Bryan
8:45 Reser & Crandall
9:00 Eyal, Liberman, Sagristano & Trope
9:15 Critcher
9:30 Rose & Windschitl
9:45 Hartnett & Skowronski

Negative Affect, Medication Effects, and Medication Concerns, PDR 5, pg. 76
Hetzl-Riggin, Moderator
8:00 Tang*
8:30 Wix, Skow & Gaither
8:45 Marceau, Zahn-Waxler, Shertcliff & Schreiber
9:00 Inglehart, Hearfield, Rife & Widmalm
9:15 Skow, Wix & Gaither

Personality: New Frontiers in Measurement and Application, PDR 9, pg. 77
Durik, Moderator
8:00 Revelle*
8:30 Pliske, Schultz & Schwartz
8:45 Williamson, Bruce & Graziano
9:00 Habashi & Graziano
9:15 Kadah-Ammeter, Stetter, Story, Floriano & Rodrigues
9:30 Kadah-Ammeter & Stetter
9:45 Assad, Donnellan & Conger
Comparative, Neuroscience and Learning
Poster Session, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 79
8:00-10:00
Normansell, Moderator
1 Lamontagne, Ramsey-Faulkner, McDaniel, Roflow, Bardgett
2 Griffith, Bardgett
3 Foozer, Ramsey-Faulkner, Lamontagne, Roflow, McDaniel, Bardgett
4 Roman, Nebieridze, Sastre, Reilly
5 Figueroa-Guzman
6 St. Andre, Reilly
7 Albanos, Reilly, St. Andre
8 Kichnet, Smith, Dopheide, Hock, Schachtman
9 Reichel, Barra, Berg, Wilkinson, Bevins
10 Morgan, Carlson, Flint, Blankenship
11 Neises, Pittinger, Gill, Cain
12 Ha, Blair, Cain
13 Li, Wilkinson, Bevins
14 Klein, Gulley
15 Deegan, Hilger, Kiefer
16 Millin, Sutter
17 Millin, Dash
18 Briggs, Fitz, Riccio
19 Smith, Kichnet, Fieser, Kunchithapatham, Schachtman
20 Hinderliter, Misianin, Minnier
21 Claflin, Morita
22 Kaiser
23 Lin, Reilly
24 Burch-Vernon, Hovland, Kite
25 Tafalla, Jenks, Legler, Thao, Treiber
26 Cummins-Sebree, Fregaszy
27 Cummins-Sebree, Perazzo, Branch, Fregaszy
Cognitive Poster Session, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 80
8:00-10:00
Normansell, Moderator
29 Cummins-Sebree, Tollner, Shockley
30 Wagman, Tsiappoutas
31 Wagman, Malek
32 Grosofsky, Thomason, Carbone
33 Drach, Wegge, Gilbertson, Kerr, Moericke
34 Crutcher, Beer
35 Sherrick
36 Shaffer, Yoder
37 Eslick, Kostic, Cleary
38 Cleary, Samson, Dark
39 Cleary, Langley, Mapel
40 Cleary, Winfield
41 Cleary, Specker
42 Schmidt
43 McDaniel, McKibben
44 Galen, Wolfe, Deleeuw, Ressseguei
45 Eamon, Kohlmeyer, Dent, Pleva
46 Breneiser, McDaniel
47 Hund, Foster
48 Valdes, Rutledge, Olah
49 Masciochi, Ramos, Ghirardelli, Dark
50 Larsen, Kenner
51 Ramos, Weiner, Dark
52 Still, Tan, Dark
53 Tan, Still, Dark
54 Bennett, Douglas, Huang, Ferraro, Petros
55 Douglas, Marino, Ferraro
56 Douglas, Argenziano, Miller
57 Harman, Roe
58 Lawton
59 Rubini, Maki
60 Callender, McDaniel
61 Oppenheim
62 Stamer, Vievitch
63 Skelly, Locasto, Cottingham, Viggiano
64 Ritchie, Skowronski
65 Wong, Razani
66 Christie, Gentner
67 Hupp, Shull
68 Scofield, Williams
69 Nelson, Canivez
70 Vogl, Holmes
71 Landis, Cavin, Altman
72 Wilson, Wishart, Grabenstatter, Hardesty, Kline
73 Anderson, Anderson, Gore
74 Pickel, Karan, Warner
75 Pickel, Jameson, Lenhardt, Narter
76 Deckers
77 Dugoni
78 Colhoun, Genter, Loewenstein
79 La Vois, Augustinus, Fiasconaro, Hinkel, Tobler
Psi Chi Paper Presentation I & II, PDR 16, pg. 250
8:00-9:00
Gunnoe, Moderator
1 Cuccia, Pagel, Franca, Lopes, Santos, Stettner
2 Robbins, Gibson, Gibson, Cashio, Pitts
3 Flynn, Smith, Panek
4 Krug, Taylor
9:00-10:00
Smith, Moderator
1 Blout, Bredow, Jarvis
2 Permann, Schwebach, Illies
3 Jenen, Schuster, Winiast, Arkkelin
Division 27
Roundtable Discussion, pg. 206
Salon 2
9:00 Hernandez, Rosen, Cometa, Velcoff, Schober, Luna, Sokolowski, Alvarez, Davidson, Deaner, Ferrari, Flynn, Graham, Groh, Horin, Jason, Majer, Mathis, Murphy, Olson, Rabin-Belyaev, Rulka, Stout, Strautnikaite
Salon 3
9:00 Pokorny, Adams, Cortesi, Morello, Jason, Fenning, Dubois, Goldman, Braciszewski, Barrett, Jozeowicz-Simbeni, McMahon, Norwood, Parnes, Sander, Viola
Salon 7
9:00 Parikshak, Williams, Donoso
APA Distinguished Scientist Address,
Monroe Room, pg. 99
9:30 - 11:00
Oishi
Culture, Self, and Subjective Well-Being
Diener, Moderator
Symposium, PDR 5, pg. 100
10:00 - 12:30
Merritt, Pamr, Corry, Thorne, Quinn, You
Contemporary Measurement Issues of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory: Are Changes Needed?
Stasson, Moderator
Social Judgment, Salon 1, pg. 100
Stasson, Moderator
10:00 Libby*
10:30 Ware, Lindberg & Lassiter
10:45 Parker, Seeft, Sheldon & Wendorf
11:00 Barden, Rucker & Petty
11:15 Goekel, Qureshi, Kerr & Park
11:30 Li & Albarracín
11:45 Chen & Chiu
Relationships: Rending and Mending,
Salon 6, pg. 102
Erber, Moderator
10:00 Carter-Sowell, Chen & Williams
10:15 Sonner, Bernieri, Barkowski, Czajka & Raymond
10:30 Edlund, Farè, Heider, Scherer, Ritchie, Lopez, Sagarin & Buller
10:45 Smith, Bruce & Graziano
11:00 Mattingly, Clark, Weaver, Emge & Adair
11:15 Miller, Kelly, Koscoyva & Davis
11:30 Revak, Otto, Koscoyva & Kelly
11:45 Toussaint & Webb
Prejudice and Discrimination, Salon 8, pg. 104
Pryor, Moderator
10:00 Correll*
10:30 Ferguson & Crandall
10:45 Ratcliff, Lassiter, Markman, Snyder, Duprey & Prewitt
11:00 Okdie, Holt & Harton
11:15 Chapleau, Oswald & Russell
11:30 Bruce & Graziano
Success at School: Selection, Socialization, and Motivation, PDR 9, pg. 106
Sheffer, Moderator
10:00 Kuncel*
10:30 Heckert, Drazen & Chambers
10:45 Jackson & Dillman
11:00 Musulkin & Konarraju
11:15 Komarraju & Karau
11:30 Duric*
Division 27
Roundtable Discussion, pg. 208
Salon 7
10:00 Sanchez, Renfro, Gracia, Hudson, Juarez, Najer, Peguero
Salon 2
11:00 Muldowney, Taylor, Adams, Hirsch, Dubois, Choi, Jason
Symposia, pg. 208-209
Salon 3
11:00 Keys, Crouch, Plum, Gadiraju
Salon 7
11:00 Reeb, Ferrari, Donnelly, Kimble, Crouse, Bringle
Psy Chi Paper Presentation III, PDR 16, pg. 252
10:00 - 11:00
Kelly, Moderator
1 O’Bright, Weber, Oliva, Brito, Rios, Stetter
2 Salvatore, Bailey, Fang, Choma, Osman
3 Schumacher, Reineking, VanVoorhis
4 Spriggs, Deysing, Van Dulmen
Invited Symposium, Crystal Room, pg. 108
10:30 - 12:30
Bevins, Lesage, De Wit, Tiffany, Bardo
Psychopharmacology of Nicotine

Social and Personality Psychology Poster Session, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 108
10:30 - 12:30
Miller, Moderator
1 Godes, Harackiewicz
2 Vendig, Komarraju
3 House-Marko, Sheldon
4 Konrath, Bushman, Campbell
15 Supinski, Wood
6 Miller, Engeln-Maddox
7 Rose
8 Shoots-Reinhard, Demarree, Petty, Rucker
9 Dean, Gardner, Gandhavadi
10 Brown
11 Chu, Hemenover, Smith, Denton, Saucier
12 Barlett, Harris, Baldassaro
13 Stock, Gerrard, Gibbons
14 Holtz
15 Sinnett, Davenport, Kratz
16 Sinnett, Kratz, Davenport
17 Ronen, Mitchell, Ronen
18 Otto, Grabe
19 Cooper, Price, Kelly
20 Kieffer, Reddy
21 Lindsay, Snyder, Omoto
22 Ratliff-Crain, Kuechenmeister, Moe, Venekamp
23 Vieary, Fraley
24 Pinter, Greenwald
25 Bernieri, Barkowski, Sommer, Ochoa
26 Parker
27 Stasson, Irving, Hart
28 Baker, Oswald
29 Hoekstra, Retting
30 Brown, Koon, Gibb, Murphy, Barlett
31 Wheatley, Wille
32 Steury
33 Smith-Schrandt, Bucher, Woolery
34 Martin
35 Jansen
36 Cantone
37 Brown, Miller
38 Oswald, Chapleau
39 Stawiski, Dykema-Engblade, Wittkowski, Starkel, Jacobs
40 Christie
41 Sloan, Camp, Wilburn, Gilbert, Cook
42 Hatala, Walker, Rich, Harrington
43 Vance, Finkelstein
44 Weber, Flora, Hessling
45 Mair, Lawrence, Hergert, Lincoln, Hessling
46 Schneider, Hessling
47 Osburn, Hessling
48 Schmidt, Klessig, Pufahl, Hessling

CTUP Poster Sessions, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 199
10:30 - 12:30
CUPP Creative Dept. Or Program
Walsh, Organizer
50 Pawlow, Pomerantz, Sullivan
51 Gaither, Miller
52 May, Sibicky, Barnas
CTUP Creative Classroom
Dahlgren, Organizer
53 Moran
54 Lennartz, Dahlgren, Finkel
55 Vandendorpe
56 Pawlow
57 Pawlow
58 Carroll
59 Barich
60 Cole, Cole
61 Williams, Karlman, Proctor
62 Proctor, Williams
63 Meehan, Stultz, Gardner
64 Shore
65 Wille
66 Marsh, Beck, Herrera
67 Marsh, Wann
68 Meyers
69 Nelson
70 Diclementi
71 Dietrich
72 Lightner, Benander
73 Lightner, Sipple

Psi Chi Paper Presentation IV, PDR 16, pg. 253
11:00 - 12:00
Corts, Moderator
1 Hampton, Casey, Tubre, Edwards
2 Charland, Poll, Dickie
3 Kenner, Larsen
4 Keownen, Birnbaum, Kelly

Invited Address, Monroe Room, pg. 121
11:30 - 1:00
Siegler
The Development of Pure Numerical Estimation
Goldin-Meadow, Moderator

276
 Psi Chi Faculty Advisor Luncheon, The French Quarter, pg. 254
12:00 - 1:15 by invite only

Division 27, Psychology Training Summit, Salon 2, pg. 209
12:00 - 1:15 by invite only

Invited Symposium, Wabash Parlor, pg. 121
1:00 - 3:00
Uttal, Regier, Beilock, Newcombe, Heggerty
How Symbols and Actions Influence Spatial Thinking

Motivation and Self Regulation, Salon 1, pg. 122
Arkkelin, Moderator
1:00 Fishbach*
1:30 Silvia, Gendolla, McCord, Drath & Richter
1:45 Hart & Albarracin
2:00 Lee & Hong
2:15 Goerzig
2:30 Loersch, Jefferis & Payne

Comparative Cognition, Salon 4, pg. 123
Engle, Moderator
1:00 Zentall*
1:30 Cook & Smith*
2:00 Wallisch & Bradley
2:15 Shumaker*

Problem Solving, Salon 5, pg. 124
Laughlin, Moderator
1:00 Wiley*
1:30 Jee & Wiley
1:45 Ricks
2:00 Subramaniam & Jung-Beeman
2:15 Brase
2:30 Vowels
2:45 Bolender & Choplin

Multiple Perspectives on Personality and the Self, Salon 6, pg. 126
Snell, Moderator
1:00 Summerville & Roese
1:15 Johnson & Gilliland
1:30 Milner & Hirt
1:45 Buck & Wolfe
2:00 Filardo, McGregor & Kohn
2:15 Mears & McCann
2:30 Kruger, Wang & Wilke
2:45 De St. Auben, Shaw & Skerven

Persuasion II, Salon 8, pg. 128
Holbrook, Moderator
1:00 Clarkson & Tormala
1:15 Levitan & Visser
1:30 Graupmann, Sparks & Erber
1:45 Blankenship & Wegener
2:00 Risen
2:15 Stalder
2:30 Hirt, Bullington, Tormala & Kardes
2:45 Reed & Wegener

Self-Regulation of Anxiety, PDR 5, pg. 131
Krause, Moderator
1:00 Kashdan*
1:30 Biran & Ozarchuk
1:45 Kaplan, Curry, Schirmer, Harrow & Faul
2:00 Limmer & Lunnen
2:15 Bosk & Durlak
2:30 Phillips & Rosenberg
2:45 Wagaman, Erspamer, Bane & Njus

Memory, PDR 6, pg. 133
Stevenson, Moderator
1:00 Haden*
1:30 Kelley, Owssniecki & Hare
1:45 McConnell, Hunt & Smith
2:00 Coane & McBride
2:15 Butler & Roediger
2:30 Little & Hunt

Group Dynamics and Culture, PDR 9, pg. 134
Tindale, Moderator
1:00 Miller*
1:30 Grahe & Sherman
1:45 Holtz, Medina, Scott & Gontarek
2:00 Rumble, Brewer & Hemani
2:15 Hansen & Levine
2:30 White, Vakl & Dialmy
2:45 Stasson, Hart & Mahoney

Social Psychology Poster Session, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 136
1:00 - 3:00
Blakemore, Moderator
1 Phillips
2 Jung, Frielmeier, Matsumoto, Yoo, De Gere
3 Perlmutter, Ramaswamy, Mirochna, Hagan, Shah
4 Perlmutter, Mirochna, Ramaswamy, Hagan, Shah
5 Perlmutter, Jackson
6 Perlmutter, Dimaculangan, Gabhart, Singh, Chalisa
7 Desoto, Bumgarner, Close, Collingwood
8 Turner, Silvia
278

9 Nakajima, Levine, Fleming, Reddy
10 Levine, Nakajima, Fleming, Reddy
11 Brase, Winton, Jones, Gleeson, Schachtman
12 Schachtman, Jones, Balzer, Sheldon
13 Hockett, Wallenberg, Saucier
14 Daftary, Cahoon
15 Wilson, Riddle
16 Jackson, Knapp
17 Karpick, Wedell
18 Barlett, Brannon
19 Strama, Choplin
20 Erber, Erber, Sanaullah
21 Chandler, Konrath, Schwarz
22 Spina, Ji
23 Guenther, Markman
24 Zell, Aliche, Morris, Goldberg, Polter
25 Li, McCarthy
26 Burns, McDonald
27 Hall, Claypool
28 Mack, Jorgensen, Toussaint
29 Hack, Goodwin, Fiske
30 Adamopoulos, Kidd, Litzner
31 Madura, Walter, Christopher, Padgett
32 Parker, Seefelt, Wendorf
33 Monroe, Reeder
34 Owens, Herrmann, Gordon
35 Gordon, Seminara, McCarty, Barrus
36 Gordon, McCaffrey, Jasinski
37 Cerrentano, Johnson, Matarazzo, Hartnett, Finkelstein
38 Marks
39 Carlin, Ross, Mendoza, Babula
40 Jorgensen, Mack, Toussaint
41 Schmidt, Nias
42 Taylor, Biernat
43 Edwards, Wynnberghe, Gidycz, Orchowski
44 Lovejoy, Mulvaney
45 Engeln-Maddox
46 Rohlfing, Ribordy, Ferrari
47 Novak
48 Dunkel
49 Whirry-Achten, Jensen, Blumetti, Rocha, Hatcher
50 Zu, Chow, Boker
51 Bergeron, McGrath
52 Gordon, Scher
53 Anderson, Anderson, Gourley
54 Sacco, Hugenberg
55 Scott, Robinson-Riegler, Zimmerman
56 Krull, Foozer
57 Popovich, Gullekson, Morris, Morse
58 Gaither, Vallano
59 Shulman, Brannon

CTUP, PDR 17, pg. 205
1:00 Helm
2:00 Lightner, Benander

Psi Chi Chapter Exchange, PDR 16, pg. 254
1:00-2:00
Hunt, Moderator

Division 27
Roundtable Discussions, pg. 209
Salon 2
1:00 Rabin-Belyaev, Njoku, Zaturenskaya, Balcazar, Jason, Reyes, Donalek
Salon 7
1:00 Rhodes, Jankowski, Rapano
Symposium, pg. 210
Salon 3
1:00-3:00
Blakemore, Moderator

Division 27-Poster Session, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 210
1:00 - 3:00
Patka, Pokorny, Jason
62 Schober, Sokolowsk, Olson, Jason
63 Sander, Zofeowicz-Simbeni
64 Sokolowsk, Schober, Olson, Jason
65 Frangos, Orlando, Monu, Tran
66 Braciszkowski, Zofeowicz-Simbeni
67 Episcopo, Carrow, Lusha, Ng, Tran
68 Ystesund, Njoku, Jason, Klipp, Mauro, Bailey
69 Mauro, Njoku, Jason, Klipp, Ystesund, Bailey
70 Mason, Staggs, Long, Krishnan
71 Lyman, Luhrs, Ferrari
72 Kruger, Noble, Shirley
73 Neal, Trickett
74 Tailor, Iwama, Zaturenskaya, Ferrari
75 Murphy, Ferrari, Jason, Davis
76 Lewis, Ferrari, Jason, Davis
77 Brandt, Ferrari
78 Pachan, Durlak
79 Valentine, Choi, Torres-Harding, Jason
80 Strautnikaite, Majer, Jason
81 Till, Choi, Torres-Harding, Jason
82 Rulka, Ferrari, Jason, Davis
83 Graham, Ferrari, Jason, Davis
84 Mathis, Ferrari, Jason, Davis
85 Ferrari, Cameron, Cowman, Verlcoff, Viola

278
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<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Invited Address, Monroe Room</td>
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<td>Pg. 152</td>
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<td>1:30 - 3:00</td>
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<td>Haselton</td>
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<td>The Hidden Side of Female Desire</td>
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<td>Bailey, Moderator</td>
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<td>Division 27</td>
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<td>Symposia, pg. 213-214</td>
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<td>Salon 2</td>
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<td>2:00 Majer, Jason, Miller, Taylor</td>
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<td>Salon 3</td>
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<td>2:00 Washburn, Gregor, Choe, Lapman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roundtable Discussion, pg. 214</td>
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<td>Salon 7</td>
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<td>2:00 Olson, Braciszewski, Rabin-Belyaev, Durlak, Jason, Keys, Suarez-Balcazar</td>
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<td>Psi Chi Paper Presentation V, PDR 16, pg. 255</td>
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<td>2:00 - 3:00</td>
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<td>Henry, Moderator</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Giem, McBride</td>
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<td>2 Spencer, Thomas, Nelson</td>
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<td>3 Bishop, Goodman</td>
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<td>4 Koller, White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPA Presidential Address, Monroe Room, pg. 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 - 4:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Contextual Model of Affect Regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodenhausen, Moderator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psi Chi Tips for Grad School, PDR 17, pg. 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 - 4:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tips on Preparing Competitive Applications to Graduate School Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Self-Assessment Tool for Measuring Readiness for Graduate Study in Psychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corts, Moderator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPA Business Meeting, Monroe Room, pg. 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 - 5:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting of Local Reps, Monroe Room, pg. 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediately following Business Meeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psi Chi Awards and Psi Chi/ Psi Beta Social Hour, Psi Chi Hospitality Suite, pg. 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30 - 6:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosts: Vanderstoep, Youth &amp; Mathie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Hour, Adams Room, pg. 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 - 7:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SATURDAY, May 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symposium, Salon 2, pg. 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 10:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul-Adil, Williamson, Barbee-Dixon, Ploper, Sheehan, Taylor-Crawford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Continuum of Collaboration for Evidence-Based Practices for Urban Youth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prejudice and Intergroup Relations, Salon 1, pg. 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brase, Moderator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 Hugenberg*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 Collins, Crandall &amp; Biernat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 Heider &amp; Skowronski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 Evans &amp; Claypool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 Berstein &amp; Claypool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 Armenta, Hunt &amp; Seifert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 Wade &amp; Brewer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text Comprehension, Salon 5, pg. 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleary, Moderator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 Hathorn &amp; Rawson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:45 Sanchez &amp; Wiley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 Daniel &amp; Raney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 Cady, Raddatz, Tran, Elgin &amp; Hort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 Keenan, Betjemann &amp; Roth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 Senay &amp; Keysar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 Rapp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 Still</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All about Relationships: Dating, Mating, and Hating, Salon 6, pg. 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meinholdt, Moderator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 Bernieri &amp; Czajka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:45 Eastwick &amp; Finkel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 Fisher &amp; McNulty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 Lehmiller &amp; Agnew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 Scarbeck &amp; Finkel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 Waller &amp; MacDonald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 Hatala, Walker, Harrington, Rich &amp; Hoxha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 Lystad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stress and Negative (and Positive) Emotions, Salon 7, pg. 159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deptula, Moderator
8:30  Rudolph*
9:00  Jackson, Kim & Delap
9:15  Hauner, Adam & Mineka
9:30  Milanak & Berenbaum
9:45  Baird, Lucas & Donnellan
10:00  Sutton, Mineka, Zinbarg & Craske

Close Relationships and Social Belonging, Salon 8, pg. 161
Anderson, Moderator
8:30  Aron*
9:00  Kruger
9:15  Conley & Peplau
9:30  Knowles & Gardner
9:45  Chen, Williams, Fitness & Newton
10:00  Chen, Kern & Williams
10:15  Dewall & Baumeister

Developmental and Clinical Poster Session II, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 163
Claflin, Moderator
36  Johanson
37  Kunstman
38  Patel, Chin-Perez, Van Overbergh, Kuo, Ronen
39  Hitlan, Walsh, Schneider
40  York, Barclay
41  Hartnett, Ritchie
42  Ritchie, Wood
43  Kelley, Mari
44  Pilling, Brannon, Phillips, Barrett, Roberts, Shanklin

Applied Social, I/O, and Health Psychology Posters, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 172
8:30 - 10:30
Claflin, Moderator
36  Johanson
37  Kunstman
38  Patel, Chin-Perez, Van Overbergh, Kuo, Ronen
39  Hitlan, Walsh, Schneider
40  York, Barclay
41  Hartnett, Ritchie
42  Ritchie, Wood
43  Kelley, Mari
44  Pilling, Brannon, Phillips, Barrett, Roberts, Shanklin

280
Invited Address, Wabash Parlor, pg. 181
9:30 - 11:00
Kamil
Evolution, Natural History and Cognition
Bevins, Moderator

Informal Posters, Upper Exhibit Hall, pg. 181
10:30 - 12:30
Carnot, Moderator
1 Tuskenis
2 Frommer, Sifferman, Oden
3 West, Saunders
4 Butler
5 Larsen
6 Margres, Lynch, Kidd, Dryzga, Gleason, Kendzierski
7 Margres, Thon, Graves, Hodge, Lefever, Horning
8 Webb
9 Schilling, Simkins, Johnson, Nowak
10 Vogl, Hum, Bordwell
11 Morris, Briggs, Riccio
12 Krause, Kuhn, Jones, Pankow
13 Bucher, Caliendo
14 Kramer, Kiviniemi, Rothman
15 Heideman, Gerdes, Gannon, Graycarek, Hoza
16 Bucchianeri, Corning, Cisco
17 Lippman
18 Frymiare, Zeffiro, Vanneter, Goldsmith, Gernsbacher
19 Malmo, Caley, Noggin, Bradley-Ewing, Lipton
20 Bein, Saunders
21 Lanter, Dietz-Uhler
22 Driscoll, Wierzbicki
23 Gibbons, Walker, Vogl
24 Haas, Capaldi, McLean
25 Martins, Capaldi
26 Ward, Zdancyzyk, Melara
27 Donnelly, Brodhun, Grinwald, Rux, Bukachek, Budd
28 McCarthy, Li
29 Shcheslavskaya, Fleming
30 Spies
31 Cary, Carnot
32 Griffio, Carnot
33 Bellar, Carnot
34 Marczyk, Van Hecke, Porges, Harden
35 Van Hecke, Porges, Lamb, Bal, Heilman
36 Heilman, Padilla, Wrzosek, Plaut, Porges

Invited Address, Wabash Parlor, pg. 191
11:00 - 12:30
Wegner
Authorship Processing: How Do You Know That Your Actions Are Your Own?
Erber, Moderator

Invited Symposium, Crystal Room, pg. 192
11:00 - 1:00
Uttal, Goldstone, Sloutsky, Abrahansom
Concrete and Abstract: Perspectives from Psychology and Education
Cognitive Control and Memory, Salon 5, pg. 192
Metzger, Moderator
11:00 Lustig*
11:30 Petros, Guido & Marino
11:45 Yonker
12:00 Decaro & Beilock
12:15 Tamplin & Carlson

Sex, Gender, and Parenting, Salon 7, pg. 193
Vandenavond, Moderator
11:00 Abell*
11:30 Shafir
11:45 Minahan
12:00 Gute
12:15 Ronne
12:30 Lundy*

Stigma, Salon 8, pg. 195
Stambush, Moderator
11:00 Wirth & Schmitt
11:15 Wesselmann, Pryor & Reeder
11:30 Wesselmann, Reeder, Pryor, Chrismore & Woodrick
11:45 Whaley & Soldat
12:00 De St. Aubin, Skerven, Rodriguez & Gannon
12:15 White, Jackson & Gordon
12:30 Choplin, Wilson, Williams & Dority
12:45 McClure, Maddox, Carlson & Colclasure
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INDEX OF PARTICIPANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdul-Adil, Jaleel</td>
<td>49, 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abell, Steven</td>
<td>193, 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abrahamsen, Dor</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acker, Michele</td>
<td>216, 234, 242, 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackerlund, Julie</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adair, Chris K.</td>
<td>72, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam, Emma K.</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamopoulos, John</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Monica</td>
<td>207, 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Peg</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Robert M.</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adler, Jonathan M.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afful, Stephanie E.</td>
<td>171, 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnew, Christopher</td>
<td>158, 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agwu, Chinaka</td>
<td>236, 246, 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahlm, Karin L.</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aisola, Malini</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanos, Katie M.</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albarracin, Dolores</td>
<td>17, 23, 101, 122, 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicke, Mark</td>
<td>27, 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Casey L.</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Seth E.</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allison, Julie A.</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altmann, Joanne</td>
<td>97, 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvarado, Louis</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvarez, Josefinia</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amato, Susan</td>
<td>216, 217, 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anch, Michael</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Eric R.</td>
<td>98, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Lindsay</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Tara</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Veanne</td>
<td>98, 150, 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andres, Alice M.</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angotti, Elizabeth</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ao, Jun Ying</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apanaswiecz, Beth</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appel, Margret A.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleby, Drew</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramovich, Nicholas P.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argenziano, Katherine</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkkelin, Daniel</td>
<td>122, 251, 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armbuster, Jonna L.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arminta, Brian E.</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, Jamie</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arntz, Jamie</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aron, Arthur</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arriaga, Ximena B.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash, Robyn</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashcraft, Mark H.</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley, Aaron</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assad, Kimberly K.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asta, Elizabeth L.</td>
<td>62, 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ataca, Bilge</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attenweiler, Bill</td>
<td>54, 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustinus, Mark</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awad, Germine</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azbell, Erin</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babula, Jason</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bae, Sue H.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey, Dustin P.</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey, J. Michael</td>
<td>68, 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey, Jennifer</td>
<td>165, 221, 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey, Lauren</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey, Michael T.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baird, Brendan M.</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker, Levi R.</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker, Mark</td>
<td>223, 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakner, T. Lee</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakowski, Deborah</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bal, Elgiz</td>
<td>167, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balcazar, Fabricio</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldassaro, Ross</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balestrino, Maria D.</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balidemaj, Festina</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, Nic</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balota, David A.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balzer, Megan</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bane, Cynthia</td>
<td>63, 132, 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbee-Dixon, Karen</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barclay, Lizabeth A.</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barden, Jamie</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardgett, Mark</td>
<td>19, 79, 80, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardo, Michael</td>
<td>6, 19, 32, 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barich, Ann</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barker, Joseph</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkowski, Ben</td>
<td>102, 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barleth, Christopher</td>
<td>111, 116, 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barlett, Elizabeth B.</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barlett, Ellen</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrios, Frank</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrus, Krystle A.</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartels, Brianna M.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartholow, Bruce</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett, Robin</td>
<td>233, 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartnicki, Lia R.</td>
<td>55, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batenhorst, Candice</td>
<td>58, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates, John E.</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauer, Adam P.</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauer, Erica M.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauman, Christopher</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumeister, Roy F.</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumgart, Zach</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bazhenova, Olga V.</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beck, Rachel</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beckel, Kelli</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becker, Angela</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beedle, Robert B.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, Jenay M.</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begovic, Ana</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beilock, Sian L.</td>
<td>121, 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bein, Laura A.</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Carl</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Kate</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Paul</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellamy, Francene</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellar, Erica J.</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellezza, Francis S.</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benander, Ruth</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Carol</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Erika</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benson, Kathleen</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berenbaum, Howard</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berenbaum, Sheri</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berg, Sarah A.</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergerman, C. S.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berger, Sasha</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergeron, Nicholas R.</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergerson, Tonya R.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernieri, Frank</td>
<td>102, 115, 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berning, Nicole</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernstein, Michael J.</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berny, Meghan C.</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry Cahoon, Melissa</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry-Kravis, Elizabeth</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berthiaume, Alyssa</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertilson, Hal S.</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betjemann, Rebecca</td>
<td>28, 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettes, Kevin</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bevis, Rick A.</td>
<td>19, 32, 81, 82, 108, 181, 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briel, Lesley</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bier, Monica</td>
<td>147, 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindl, Stephanie</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingner, Jamie</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biondolillo, Kris</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biran, Mia</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birnbaum, Linda</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop, Jason</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bizer, George</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blair, Julie I.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blakemore, Elaine</td>
<td>5, 136, 210, 261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

286
Blanco, Eduardo, 39
Blankenship, Kevin L., 129
Blankenship, Matt R., 82
Blanks, Tara, 224
Blazek, Justin, 248
Bloyd, Jeanine R., 261
Bluma, Sarah, 232
Blumetti, Janaina, 149
Blumenstein, Tracie, 225
Blumetti, Janaina, 149
Bodenhausen, Galen V., 5, 152, 261
Bodle, James H., 264
Bolender, Victoria N., 126
Bollasina, Sarah B, 241
Bond, Nathan, 240
Bonds-Raacke, Jennifer M., 65, 177, 226, 229, 235, 260
Bordens, Ken, 6
Borduin, Charles, 234
Bordwell, Andrea M., 183
Borkowski, John, 59, 172, 261
Born, Erin, 56
Bosk, Nicholas R., 132
Boswell, Michelle K., 56
Bouchard, Lauren, 242
Bower, Ray, 261
Bowersox, Nicholas, 171
Boysen, Sarah T., 36
Braciszewski, Jordan M., 53, 207, 211, 214
Bradley, David C., 124
Bradley-Ewing, Andrea, 186
Branch, Karly A., 86
Brandt, Laura, 212
Brandt, Mark, 232
Brannon, Laura, 65, 141, 151, 174
Brancombe, Nyla R., 25, 262
Brantley, Tiffany, 30
Brase, Gary L., 126, 139, 153, 241, 263
Braun, Michael, 241
Bredow, Andrew, 251
Breiding, Matthew J., 180
Breitenbecher, Kimberly
Hanson, 236, 239
Breilsford, John W., 265
Breineiser, Jennifer, 91
Brewer, Marilyn L., 135, 155
Briggs, James F., 18, 84, 183
Bringle, Robert, 209
Brito, Fernanda Duran, 252
Brito, Tacianna, 227
Broaders, Sara, 22
Brockmeier, Lindsay A., 176
Brodhun, Laura, 187
Brokens, Ashley, 224
Brookings, Jeffrey, 177, 264
Brophy, Patrick, 261
Brown Kramer, Carolyn, 184
Brown, Amy L., 118
Brown, Blair, 233
Brown, Christa M., 26, 111
Brown, Clifford E., 62
Brown, Kimberly D., 72
Brown, Natalie D., 116
Bruce, Jennifer W., 11, 78, 103, 106
Brunsman, Erin, 234
Bryan, Mersine, 74
Bryant, Fred B., 178
Buchanani, Michaella, 65, 185
Buchan, Michele, 241
Buchanan, Greg, 244, 265
Buchner, Amy, 117, 184
Buck, David M., 127
Budd, Desiree, 187
Bukachek, Jessica, 187
Buller, David J., 103
Bullington, Bryan, 130
Bullock, Melinda, 224, 248
Bumgarner, Dana, 233
Bumgarner, Jennifer J., 138, 216, 222, 248
Burch-Vernon, Angela S., 85
Buri, John, 263
Burke, Elizabeth J., 59
Burkhardt, Jessica, 220
Burns, Lawrence R., 143
Burns, Susan R., 225, 227, 229, 239, 244, 245
Buroff, Ashley J., 249
Burton, Heather, 239
Burton, Whitney, 216
Bushman, Brad, 109
Bushouse, Emily, 177
Butaca, Carlo R., 172
Butler, Adam, 175
Butler, Andrew C., 134
Butler, Corey, 182, 263
Butler, Megan B., 49
Butler, Tracy, 224, 241
Byard, Chris, 233
Byas, Alisha, 27
Cabrera, Lisa, 58
Cady, Elizabeth T., 156
Cage, Tiffani G., 50
Cain, Mary E., 33, 82
Calderedwood, Carra, 217
Caley, Selwyn, 186
Calendo, Jillian, 184
Callender, Aimee A., 94
Cameron, Jacelyn, 213
Camp, Deborah, 119
Campbell, Keith, 264
Canizae, Gary L., 97, 163, 226, 241, 247
Cantone, Jason A., 118
Cantu, Cassandra, 241
Canu, William, 45, 55, 61, 169
Capaldi, E.J., 187
Capezza, Nicole M., 45
Capps, Angela, 170
Carbone, Jon, 87
Carlin, Keri L., 146
Carlin, Margaret, 218
Carlo, Gustavo, 58, 164
Carlson, Joshua M., 82, 197
Carlson, Kristin W., 170
Carlson, Keith A., 41
Carlson, Laura A., 23, 193
Carlston, Donal E., 5, 67
Carnot, Mary Jo, 181, 188, 189, 263
Carothers, Shannon S., 59
Carroll, Keith A., 201
Carroll, Lindsey, 241
Carrow, Lindy, 211
Carter, Laura, 49
Carter-Sowell, Adrienne, 102
Cary, Heather, 188
Casagrande, Alicia R., 224
Casey, Maureen, 253
Cashio, J. Patrick, 250
Caskey, Bradley, 222
Castro, Leyre, 36
Cavin, Jennifer, 97
Celio, Christine, 210
Cerrentano, Cynthia A., 146
Chalisa, Nuzhat, 138
Chamberlain, Jessica A., 47
Chambers, Rebecca, 106
Chandler, Jesse J., 142
Chandler, Joseph F., 27
Chan, Edward C., 220, 231
Chaplain, Jacqueline S., 170
Chapleau, Kristine, 105, 118
Charland, Kelly, 254
Chartrand, Tanya L., 26
Chau, Minna, 171
Chaves, Sata Santos, 220
Chaves-Gnecco, Diego, 232
Chen, Jing, 102
Chen, Zhansheng, 102, 162
Cheng, Clara Michele, 26
Hanley, Katie, 222
Hanlon, Jennifer, 235
Hannah, Lola A., 222
Hanmilin, Ryan E., 243
Hansen, Ranald D., 262
Hansen, Thomas, 135
Harackiewicz, Judith, 108
Harden, Emily, 167, 189, 190
Hardesty, Caroline S., 97
Harrill, Kala, 248
Hare, Mary L., 133
Harkins, Stephen, 262
Harman, Jason L., 93
Harrington, James, 73, 119, 159
Harris, Maisi, 222
Harris, Richard, 111
Harr, Martin, 31, 131
Hart, Emily, 167, 189, 190
Hardesty, Caroline S., 97
Hart, William P., 122
Hartnett, Jessica, 105, 175, 216, 221, 222, 231, 240, 248
Harvey, Richard D., 177
Haselton, Martie, 152
Hashmi, Mishell, 167
Havebrock, Frank, 62, 264
Hata, Mark N., 119, 159
Hatcher, Joe W., 149
Hatchett, Heather P., 54, 166
Hathorn, Lesley G., 155
Hauner, Katherina K.Y., 160
Heafield, Rachel, 77
Healy, Shannon, 235
Heath, Chris J., 168, 169
Hecker, Ann, 243
Heckert, Teresa M., 73, 106
Heffel, Sarah, 63
Heggerty, Mary, 121
Heideman, Elizabeth, 171, 184
Heider, Jeremy D., 103, 154
Heilman, Keri, 167, 189, 190
Helm, Herbert, 205, 241, 243
Hemani, Hooshang, 135
Hemenover, Scott, 111
Henderson, Alfred, 226
Henderson, Alison, 238
Henderson, Norman, 264
Hennessy, Michael B., 264
Hennig, Charles W., 265
Henning, Bradley R., 38
Henry, Kelly, 239, 249, 255
Henry, P.J., 12
Henshaw, Erin J., 47
Herbert, Lindsay, 120
Hermida, Richard, 222
Herrera, Virginia, 203
Herrmann, Derrek, 219
Herrmann, Rachel K., 145
Hertel, Guido, 10
Hessling, Robert M., 120, 121
Hester, John R., 42
Hetzel-Riggin, Melanie, 43, 76
Hewett, Laura D., 37
Hickey, Sara, 72
Higgs, Tyler, 235
Higley, Amanda E., 83
Hill, Patrick L., 23
Hinderliter, Charles F., 84
Hinkel, Ellen, 99
Hinshaw, Sarah, 243
Hinsz, Verlin, 263
Hirsch, Barton, 208
Hirt, Edward, 74, 127, 130, 261
Hitlan, Robert T., 173
Hoane, Michael R., 32
Hobson, Kassie, 226, 235
Hock, Robert, 81
Hockett, Jericho M., 140
Hodge, Elisa, 182
Hoekstra, Steven, 116
Hoffmann, Erica, 60
Hollbrook, Allyson, 128
Hollemann, Heather L., 180
Hollich, George, 224
Holmes, Cynthia F., 97
Holt, Amy, 105, 240
Holtz, Rolf, 38, 112, 135
Homan, Kendra L., 177, 235
Hong, Jiewen, 69, 123
Horin, Elizabeth, 206
Horky, Kimberly D., 19
Horning, Stacy, 182
Horstman, Reser, April A., 74
Hort, Tyler C., 156
Horton, William, 35
Houlihan, Amy E., 176
Houser-Marko, Linda, 109
Housley, Meghan K., 41
Houston, David A., 265
Hovfam, Stephanie, 243
Howard, Jamie M., 168
Howe, Natasha, 222
Howes, Katherine, 59
Hoxha, Eneda, 159
Hoyert, Mark, 261
Hoz, Betsy, 184
Huang, Amy, 93
Hubbard, Christiane, 226
Hudson, Glentha, 56
Hudson, Jessica, 208
Huffman, Loreen, 198
Huffman, Rita, 235
Hugenberg, Kurt, 37, 41, 150, 153
Hughes, Jamie S., 16
Hughes, Jenny, 248
Hughes, Laurie L., 223
Hull, Cassie, 223
Hum, Ashley M., 183
Hume, Deborah, 263
Hund, Alycia M., 91
Hunley, Holly A., 169
Hunt, Jennifer S., 155
Hunt, Maria, 215, 222, 241, 254
Hunter, R. Reed, 133, 134
Hunt, Toni N., 243
Hupp, Julie M., 96
Huss, Matthew, 171
Husting, Macrae, 227
Hutchison, Daniel, 245
Hyde, Amanda L., 57
Hyland, Sharon, 263
Hymes, Robert W., 262
Illies, Jody J., 251
Inah, Juliana, 227
Inbar, Yoel, 41, 74
Inglehart, Marita R., 77
Inman, Mary, 25, 239
Ireland, Molly E., 235
Irish, Jessica, 243
Irving, Kyle, 115
Irwin, Donald B., 260
Istanich, Stephanie, 223
Iwamasa, Gayle, 212
Jackson, Donald E., 140
Jackson, Jami, 227
Jackson, Jay W., 107
Jackson, Sandra, 137
Jackson, Sarah A., 223
Jackson, Vance, 196
Jackson, Yo, 160
Jacobs, Elizabeth, 118
Jacques, Angela J., 53
Jaegger, Chris, 235
Jameson, Molly M., 98
Jankowski, J., 209
Jansen, Bianca G.M.C., 117

291
| Jarvis, Lorna Hernandez, 220, 251 |
| Jasinski, Dale, 146 |
| Jason, Leonard A., 51, 179, 206-214 |
| Jarzynski, thras, 263 |
| Jee, Ben D., 125 |
| Jefferis, Valerie E., 123 |
| Jenen, Jessica, 251 |
| Jenks, Matthew, 85 |
| Jenness, Jessica, 227 |
| Jensen, Melissa, 149 |
| Jerrell, Dylan, 245 |
| Jesky, Lawrence L., 264 |
| Jewell, Jeremy, 224, 247 |
| Ji, Li-Jun, 142 |
| Jimenez, Crystal L., 235 |
| Johanneesen-Schmidt, Mary, 35 |
| Johanson, John C, 172 |
| Johnson, Caitlin, 222 |
| Johnson, Dan R., 127 |
| Johnson, Danielle, 146 |
| Johnson, Katie, 222, 248 |
| Johnson, Lindsay E., 230 |
| Johnson, Renee, 244 |
| Johnson, Sarah M., 183 |
| Jones, Christopher R., 64 |
| Jones, Christopher S., 184 |
| Jones, David K., 263 |
| Jones, Eric E., 63 |
| Jones, Jennifer L., 227 |
| Jones, Jennifer, 139 |
| Jones, Jenny L., 16 |
| Jordan, Jesse J., 42 |
| Jordan-Fleming, Mary Kay, 50 |
| Jorgensen, Kimberly J., 147 |
| Jorgensen, Kimberly M., 143 |
| Jozezowicz-Simbeni, Debra, 207, 210, 211 |
| Juarez, Gabriela, 208 |
| Jung, Emily, 136 |
| Jung-Beeman, Mark, 125 |
| Kadab-Ammeter, Tammy L., 78, 79 |
| Kahana, Boaz, 237 |
| Kaiser, Cheryl, 25 |
| Kaiser, Daren H., 85 |
| Kakert, Lindsey, 236 |
| Kalz, Kristen, 246 |
| Kamul, Alan, 181 |
| Kane, Michael J., 15 |
| Kaplan, Kalman J., 131 |
| Karam, Tanya J., 98 |
| Karau, Steven J., 107 |
| Kardes, Frank R., 130 |
| Karlman, Karin L., 202 |
| Karpick, Susanne M., 141 |
| Karwoski, Leslie, 168, 169 |
| Kashdan, Todd B., 131 |
| Kawashima, Kei, 210 |
| Keenan, Janice M., 28, 156 |
| Kelley, Amanda M., 133 |
| Kelley, Karl N., 174 |
| Kelley, Matthew R., 236 |
| Kelley, Patty, 240 |
| Kelly, Anne, 237, 245 |
| Kelly, Janice R., 11, 44, 261 |
| Kelly, Kristine M., 45, 104, 113, 216, 228, 232, 243, 246, 252, 254 |
| Kelly, Lauren, 14 |
| Kendoue, Panayiota, 28 |
| Kendrick, Donald F., 265 |
| Kendzierski, Patrick, 182 |
| Kenner, Frank M., 92, 254 |
| Keowen, Danielle, 254 |
| Kerpel, Geoffrey, 260 |
| Kern, Tobias P., 162 |
| Kerns, Audrey, 231 |
| Kerns, John, 221, 245 |
| Kerr, Norbert L., 10, 101 |
| Kerr, Patrick, 87 |
| Kertz, Sarah, 236, 246 |
| Ketcham, Audrey, 217 |
| Keys, Christopher, 208, 214 |
| Keysar, Boaz, 156 |
| Khazaeei, Marjan, 47 |
| Kichnet, Richard J., 81, 84 |
| Kidd, Catherine, 144 |
| Kidd, Joseph, 182 |
| Kiefer, Stephan W., 83 |
| Kiefer, Tessa R., 113 |
| Kim, Kerri, 160 |
| Kimball, Meghan, 248 |
| Kimble, Charles, 209 |
| King, Laura, 233 |
| Kinsey, Steven G., 13 |
| Kirkegaard, Margaret, 59 |
| Kirkendall, Karen, 233 |
| Kite, Debrah, 85 |
| Kite, Mary, 5 |
| Kiviniemi, Marc T., 184 |
| Klein, David A., 83 |
| Klessig, Jennifer L., 121 |
| Kline, Kaitlyn L., 97 |
| Kling, Mark R., 29 |
| Klipp, Angela, 179, 211 |
| Kloth, Eva C., 35 |
| Knapp, John R., 140 |
| Kneple, Amy M., 67, 220 |
| Knowles, Megan L., 162 |
| Koch, Caitlin, 244 |
| Kochurka, Kim, 240 |
| Koenig, Anne M., 11 |
| Kohlmeyer, David, 90 |
| Kohn, Paul M., 127 |
| Kohn-Wood, Laura, 56 |
| Kobs, Eric, 222 |
| Kolb, Daniel L., 229 |
| Koller, Maggie, 255 |
| Kolmodin, Karen E., 245 |
| Komarraj, Meera, 107, 109, 179 |
| Konfirst, Sarah, 227 |
| Konrath, Sara H., 109, 142 |
| Koon, Sarah, 116 |
| Kop, Jessica, 236 |
| Kosova, Katerina, 104 |
| Kosmalski, Joseph A., 17 |
| Kosson, David, 60 |
| Kostic, Bogdan, 88 |
| Kraft, Robert N., 42 |
| Kranz, John H., 261 |
| Kras, Amanda, 52 |
| Kratz, Molly M., 112 |
| Krause, Christina, 131, 184, 260 |
| Kreiner, David, 263 |
| Krieg, Dana Balsink, 56, 60, 163 |
| Krishnan, Sandhya, 211 |
| Krug, Jennifer L., 251 |
| Kruger, Daniel, 128, 161, 211 |
| Kruger, Justin, 261 |
| Kruglanski, Arie W., 24 |
| Krull, Douglas S., 62, 158 |
| Krumm, Angela J., 66 |
| Kuchan, Anthony M., 178 |
| Kurechekim, Katia, 114 |
| Kuhn, Maria E.J., 184 |
| Kuncel, Nathan R., 106 |
| Kunchithapatham, Kamala, 84 |
| Kunstman, Jonathan, 173 |
| Kuntzman, Devon, 55 |
| Kuo, Janie, 173 |
| Kuvahara, Megumi, 57 |
| Kyser, Abby, 244 |
| La Voie, Donna, 99 |
| Labianca, Oystein, 225 |
| Labounty, Charles, 225, 239, 241 |
| Lai, Ricky, 191 |
| Lajiness, Meagan, 227 |
McCaffrey, Daniel, 146
McCann, Doug, 128
McCann, Lee I., 266
McCanne, Thomas R., 43
McCarthy, Brett, 239
McCarthy, Denis, 220
McCarthy, Randy, 143, 188
McCarthy, Wanda, 219
McCarty, Ryan P., 145
McClure, Kimberley, 197, 235
McConnell, Allen R., 26, 37
McConnell, Melissa D., 133
McCord, Daniel, 122
McCormack, Rebecca, 226
McCormick, Christine, 228
McCourt, Michelle, 53
McDaniel, Cyndi, 28, 164, 233
McDaniel, Mark, 91, 94
McDaniel, Travis, 79, 80, 90, 190
McDowell, Joan E., 54
McFadden, Susan, 67
McGarvey, Elizabeth L., 18
McGinley, Meredith, 58, 149
McGrath, Marianne, 48, 149
McGraw, Shelley, 233
McGregor, Ian, 127
McHale, Maureen A., 29
McIntyre, Luke, 228
McKibben, Eric, 90
McLaughlin, Maggie, 218
McLean, Thomas, 187
McLoughlin, Michael, 236
McMahon, Susan, 207
McMaster, Kristen, 28
McNulty, James K., 158
Mears, Stephanie A., 128
Medina, Reinaldo, 135
Meehan, Susanne M., 202
Meier, Rachel, 219
Meinecke, Gwendolyn, 228, 244
Meinhof, Connie, 157
Meinz, Elizabeth J., 218, 234, 241, 242, 245
Melara, Robert, 187
Mellek, Marie, 55
Melone, Julie, 171
Meltzer, Mitchell, 236
Mendoza, Catalina, 146
Meredith, Katharina, 219
Merritt, Rebecca Davis, 6, 100
Messé, Lawrence A., 10
Messner, Wayne, 262
Metcalf, Leslie, 245, 246
Mette-Bory, Natalie, 218
Metzger, Mitchell, 192, 223, 232, 234, 264
Mewaldt, Steven P., 266
Mewse, Avril, 25
Meyer, Angela K., 245
Meyer, Audrey, 218
Meyer, Brett E., 242
Meyers, David, 218
Meyers, Sal, 244
Meyers, Sarah, 223
Meyers, Stacey M., 228
Meyer, Steven A., 204
Mick, Emily, 228
Mickalich, Elizabeth, 237
Middleton, Scott, 245
Mikulichek, Jessica L., 215
Milanak, Melissa, 160
Miller, Arthur G., 118, 264
Miller, Charles E., 134
Miller, Daniel, 35, 42, 108
Miller, Dennis K., 233
Miller, Jessica G., 224
Miller, Joseph C., 93
Miller, Kimberly A., 66
Miller, Kimberly, 199
Miller, Lisa, 62
Miller, Rebecca J., 104, 246
Miller, Robin, 213
Miller, Shannon, 227
Miller, Steven A., 110
Millin, Paula M., 83
Mills, Laura, 237
Milner, Bridgett J., 127
Minahan, Nancy M., 194
Mineka, Susan, 160, 161
Mineke, Susan, 24
Minnier, Eli A., 84
Mirochna, Michael F., 137
Miracle, John J., 50
Miyake, Tina M., 15
Miyake, Kang, 243
Moberg, Philip J., 233
Moe, Robin, 114
Molienenberg, Sarah, 62
Moricke, Rachel, 87
Morrow, Tara L., 55, 169
Morse, Brendan, 151
Morse, Colin F., 56
Mosby, Casey, 218
Mullins, Melanie, 216, 217
Mullaney, Matthew K., 148
Munoz, Yvonne E., 243
Muratov, Natalia, 218
Murphy, Deborah, 116
Murphy, Gregory, 70
Murphy, Jason, 245
Murphy, Megan, 206, 212
Murray, Jennifer E., 19
Mushrush, Lori, 52
Musulin, Sergey, 107
Myers, Alyssa J., 239
Nagar, Natasha, 208
Nakajima, Motohiro, 138, 139
Narter, Dana B., 98
Narvekar, Chandra, 175
Naveh-Benjamin, Moshe, 219, 248
Nawrot, Lisa, 263
Neal, Jennifer Watling, 212
Nebieridze, Nino, 80
Nei, Darin, 228
Neil, Jessica, 233
Neises, Anna M., 82
Nelson, Elizabeth M., 66
Nelson, James, 255
Nelson, Jason M., 97
Nelson, Karl G., 204
Nelson, Rebecca, 237
Neugebauer, Nichole, 19, 32
Newcombe, Nora, 22, 121
Newman, Joseph P., 238
Newman, Leonard, 261
Newman, Leonard, 261
Newman, Leonard, 261
Newman, Leonard, 261
Newton, Nicola C., 162
Ney, Richard C., 59, 167
Ng, Debra, 211
Ng, Paul, 240, 265
Nguyen, Duoc, 216, 221
Nguyen, Rosalind, 227
Nicholson, Jody S., 172
Nida, Steve A., 6, 265
Niemeyer, Grit, 10
Niemiec, Deanna, 216, 217
Njoku, Mary Gloria, 179, 209, 211
Njus, David M., 63, 132, 147
Noble, Kim, 211
Noggin, Kathy, 186
Noice, Helga, 239
Normansell, Larry, 79, 86, 264
Norwick, Melissa, 216
Norwood, Shantel, 207
Noto, Marianne, 67
Novak, Sandra L., 148
Nowak, Crystal A., 183
Nowak, Kelli, 215
O'Brien, Sylvia B., 245
O'Bright, Megan, 252
O'Malley, Karen, 237
Ogilvie, Andréa, 67
Oliveira, Naiara, 67
Olivera, Anaïs, 67
Oliva, Claudia, 252
Olgren, John M., 105
Olshansky, David L., 91
Oliva, Claudia, 252
Oliveira, Andréa, 67
Oliveira, Naiara, 67
Olivett, Melissa, 52
Olson, Bradley, 51, 206, 210, 214
Olson, Carol, 242
Olson, Matthew H., 231, 242, 245
Olson, Michael A., 38, 64
Oman, Andrew, 215
Ong, Anthony D., 45
Oppenheimer, Gary M., 94
Orchowski, Lindsay, 44, 147, 171
Orlando, Angela, 211
Osborn, Thomas, 48
Osburn, Jennifer L., 120
Osman, Augustine, 221, 252
Osmon, David C., 163
Oswald, Debra L., 38, 105, 115, 118, 171
Otto, Amy L., 262
Otto, Krishna L., 104, 113
Owsianiecki, Lauren, 133
Ozert, Carol, 228
Ozarchuk, Annie, 131
Pachan, Molly, 210, 212
Padgett, David A., 13
Padgett, Thomas, 144
Padilla, Wendy, 167, 190
Paga, Kristina L., 250
Paget, Christina, 172
Paik, J. Shelly, 69
Pamp, Barbara, 100
Panka, Paul, 250
Pankow, Jennifer, 184
Paradise, Jack L., 232
Park, Ernest S., 10, 101
Parker, John C., 115
Parker, Michael, 17, 101, 144
Parnes, Anna, 207
Parsons, Jill, 245
Parsons, Ralph F., 5, 265
Parsons, Theron E., 266
Partridge, Tj, 36
Pasola, William, 53
Patel, Rupa, 173
Patel, Shital, 229
Patka, Mazna, 210
Patrick, Carol, 262
Patterson, Tami, 28
Pawlow, Laura, 50, 170, 199, 201, 246
Payind, Sophia M., 228
Payne, B. Keith, 123
Payne, Tabitha W., 86
Payne, John A., 39
Peacock, Christine A., 252
Pearson, Chelsea, 228
Pecor, Robert, 189
Péloquin, Claire C., 103
Pekar, Robert, 160
Perfumo, Catherine, 252
Pellman, Matthew, 200
Penney, Jennifer, 184
Penrod, Rachel D., 191
Pepau, Leobenia Anne, 161
Perazzo, Joseph D., 86
Perkins, Jenna, 40
Perlmuter, Lawrence C., 137
Penn, Carli Beth, 237
Penna, Penny, 58
Penzlen, Paul, 192
Pennington, Matthew, 200
Pereira, Claire, 134
Perry, Andrew R., 52
Perry, Monica M., 236
Peters, Tracy L., 245
Petersen, Katy, 216
Petersik, J. Timothy, 265
Petersen, Gerald L., 206
Petersen, Kristina M., 180
Petros, Thomas, 93, 192, 263
Pettty, Richard E., 23, 24, 26, 69, 34, 110, 249, 264
Phelps, Carolyn Roecker, 164
Phelps, Crickett A., 229
Phelps, Randall L., 232
Phillips, Angela E., 239
Phillips, Anna G., 136
Phillips, Bethany, 237
Phillips, Kristina T., 132
Phillips, Woomi, 174
Phinney, Raymond E., 240
Piccin, Thomas B., 29
Pickel, Kerri L., 98
Pierce, Kathleen, 39
Pilling, Valerie K., 174
Pinter, Brad, 114
Pittenger, Steven T., 82
Pittman, Catherine, 261
Pittman, Laura D., 56
Pitts, Shane, 226, 233, 237, 248, 250
Pitzer, Jennifer R., 252
Plaut, Andrea J., 167, 190
Pleva, Kim, 90
Pliske, Rebecca, 77
Plopp, Vivian, 153
Plum, Jessica, 208
Polfigg, Megan, 19
Pokorny, Steven, 207, 209, 210
Poletti, Amanda, 245
Poll, Erin, 254
Pollak, Seth, 227
Polter, Keith, 142
Polzecha, Donald J., 264
Pomerantz, Andrew, 199, 245
Pontinen, Jonathan, 229
Poole, Bradley J., 15
Poormann, Paula B., 242
Poore, Daniel L.W., 55, 169
Popovich, Paula, 151
Popp, David, 216
Porac, Clare, 35
Porres, Stephen, 167, 189, 190
Potter, Kathryn, 223, 237
Powell, Ashley, 248
Prabant, Anthony R., 260
Pratte, Michael, 235
Prendergast, Brian, 12
Prenost, Frank, 167
Preston, Heather A., 60
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prewitt, Dana</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, Deanne</td>
<td>113, 228, 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prinz, Ron</td>
<td>48, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probst, Danielle</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proctor, Derrick L.</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proegler, Elizabeth A.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohaska, Jennifer</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propper, Ruth E.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pruitt, Jennifer</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryor, John B.</td>
<td>6, 16, 104, 195, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pufahl, Tiffany M.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qin, Xuhua</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinn, Mirjam</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quisenberry, Amanda J.</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qin, Xuhua</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinn, Miriam</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quisenberry, Amanda J.</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qureshi, Arfan</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raacke, John D.</td>
<td>65, 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabatsky, Julie</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabinsky, Gabriel</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafferty, Jim</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafferty, Theresa E.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raffle, Holly</td>
<td>44, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramaswamy, Raja S.</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramos, Amy L.</td>
<td>91, 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsey-Faulkner, Christian</td>
<td>79, 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randall, Christopher K.</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph-Frye, Mary E.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raney, Gary E.</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapano, J.</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapp, David N.</td>
<td>28, 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasmussen, Karin</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratcliff, Jennifer</td>
<td>38, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratliff-Crain, Jeffrey</td>
<td>114, 263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rauch, Shannon M.</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raville, Renee</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawson, Katherine A.</td>
<td>70, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond, Alyssa</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Razani, Jill</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddy, Diane M.</td>
<td>72, 113, 138, 139, 176, 232, 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddy, Diane M.</td>
<td>72, 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddy, Diane M.</td>
<td>72, 113, 138, 139, 176, 232, 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddy, Diane M.</td>
<td>72, 113, 138, 139, 176, 232, 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redick, Thomas S.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeb, Roger N.</td>
<td>58, 167, 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, Jason T.</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeder, Glenn</td>
<td>16, 145, 195, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regier, Terry</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reichel, Carmela M.</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reilly, Stephen</td>
<td>80, 81, 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimer, Rachel A.</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reineking, Justin</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reitz, Maggie</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfro, Richard</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ressegueix, Nicole</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rettig, Haely N.</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revak, Jessica A.</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle, Bill</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reyes, Olga</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodes, D.K. Evans</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribordy, Sheila C.</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riccio, David</td>
<td>18, 84, 183, 264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich, Lauren</td>
<td>119, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richter, Michael</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricks, Travis</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riddle, Tara L.</td>
<td>46, 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rieck, Katie</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riedle, Joan</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rife, Vernon</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley, Meghan M.</td>
<td>220, 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rios, Mino</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risen, Jan L.</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritchie, Timothy</td>
<td>95, 103, 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roat, Jacqueline</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbins, Erin</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Becky</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Kevin R.</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Nicole</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Alaina</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Dea</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Timothy</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson-Riegler, Greg</td>
<td>61, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocha, Potira</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodenberg, Sarah</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodinsky, Harold</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodrigues, Ana Carolina</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodriguez, Adriana</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodvelt, Kelli</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roe, Amy M.</td>
<td>229, 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roe, Robert M.</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roecker Phelps, Carolyn E.</td>
<td>52, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roediger, Henry L.</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roehling, Patricia</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roese, Noel J.</td>
<td>27, 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roesler, Cassie</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roflow, John</td>
<td>62, 79, 80, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodgers, Jason N.</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, Marc</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogstad, Jill E.</td>
<td>20, 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohlfsing, Jessica E.</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roisman, Glenn</td>
<td>6, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman, Christopher T.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronen, Eyal</td>
<td>113, 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronen, Maya</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronne, Kerri L.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roper, Karen L.</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose, Jason</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose, Jill M.</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose, Paul</td>
<td>25, 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose, Raphael</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosen, Jay</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenberg, Harold</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenblum, Kate</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roskos-Ewoldsen, Beverly</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross, Jennifer</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roth, Laura S.</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothman, Alexander J.</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotzien, Andrea</td>
<td>227, 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rouder, Jeff</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rounds, James</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubin, Leah</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rucker, Derek</td>
<td>36, 70, 101, 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudolph, Karen D.</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rulka, Gabrielle</td>
<td>206, 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumble, Ann</td>
<td>135, 218, 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruppert, Phillip</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russiniak, Ken</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell, Brenda</td>
<td>38, 40, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushtszat, Joanne</td>
<td>217-221, 231, 235, 238, 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutledge, Jordon S.</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rux, Lance</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryalls, Ken</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan, Kelly</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryck, Robert E.</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rydell, Robert J.</td>
<td>26, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabetto, Raymond J.</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabin, Edward J.</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacco, Donald F.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagarin, Brad J.</td>
<td>64, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagristano, Michael D.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salazar, Marcos</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salekin, Randall</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvatore, Ashley</td>
<td>165, 221, 224, 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambolec, Eric</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samson, Kaeli K.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanauullah, Saima</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanchez, Bernadette</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanchez, Christopher A.</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sander, Lindsay</td>
<td>207, 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanna, Lawrence J.</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santiago, Natasha</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santos, Greice</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarmir, Karen</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sastrre, Aristides</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saucier, Donald A.</td>
<td>63, 111, 140, 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saules, Karen</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saunders, Stephen M.</td>
<td>31, 181, 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawert, Emily</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawyer, Thomas Frank</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scarbeck, Sarah J., 158
Schaal, Amanda G., 22
Schach, Dorothy, 230
Schachtman, Todd R., 81, 84, 139, 221
Scharf, Cindy, 54, 166
Schachtman, Todd R., 81, 84, 139, 221
Scharf, Cindy, 54, 166
Schatz, Nicole K., 55, 169
Scher, Steven J., 150
Scherer, Cory R., 64, 103
Schilling, Joan, 70, 183, 265
Schirmer, Todd, 131
Schleereth, Daniel, 10
Schmidt, Chris, 261
Schmidt, Heather C., 38
Schmidt, Stephen R., 89
Schmidt, Tara J., 121
Schmidt, Tiffany M., 63, 147
Schmitt, Michael, 17, 25, 195
Schneider, Carrie L., 120
Schneider, Joshua L., 242
Schneider, Kimberly T., 173
Schroer, Deborah, 238
Schuessler, Kaitlin, 246
Schuler, Alison, 229
Schulte, Alissa C., 47
Schulz, Kristin H., 230
Schumacher, Amy, 253
Schumacher, Anne, 247
Schuster, Kristopher, 251
Schwartzmiller, Anneliese, 13
Schwarz, Norbert, 142
Schwebach, Heather C., 251
Schofield, Jason M., 57, 96
Scott, Britain A., 150
Scott, Meredith, 135
Sec, Ya Hui Michelle, 69
Seebach, Elizabeth, 244
Seefelt, Jennifer L., 17, 101, 144, 176
Seger, Charles R., 40
Segrist, Dan, 50
Seifert, Lauren, 264
Sekaukepewa, Denise, 262
Seligman, Andreea, 222, 248
Semina, Stacy L., 145
Semplowski, Ashleigh, 229
Senay, Ibrahim, 156
Sensonsi, Larry David, 260
Seok, Dong-Heon, 10
Setipani, Cara, 22
Severine, Emily, 239
Severson, Sarah, 238
Sexton, Carolyn M., 217
Sexton-Radak, Kathleen, 261
Shaffer, Dennis M., 88
Shaffer, Jennifer, 218
Shafir, Daphna M., 194
Shah, Palak, 55
Shah, Shivang, 137
Shanklin, Carol W., 174
Sharma, Anu, 218
Shatil, Sharon, 43
Shaw, Beth, 128
Shaw, Justin, 218
Sheslavskaya, Olga, 188, 232
Sheehan, Timothy, 153
Shepherd, Susan, 106, 261
Shehadeh, Sara, 246
Sheldon, Daniel P., 101
Sheldon, Kenneth M., 109, 139
Sheldon, Melanie, 216
Shenberger, Jessica, 230
Sheridan, John F., 13
Sherman, Ryne A., 135
Sheriff, Michael F., 88
Sherwood, Sarah, 238
Shirey, Lauren, 211
Shircliff, Elizabeth A., 26
Shockley, Kevin D., 86
Shook, Natalie, 37
Shootes-Reinhard, Brittany, 110
Shore, Cecilia, 203
Shipman, Naoim, 55
Shrontz, Vanessa, 27
Shull, Stacey S., 96
Shulman, Tira E., 151
Shumaker, Robert W., 124
Sibisky, Mark E., 199, 264
Sideris, Mary Anne, 178
Sieben, Angela, 244
Siegrist, Robert S., 121
Sieracki, Jeffrey H., 54
Sifferman, Matthew, 181
Silvia, Paul, 61, 122, 138, 263
Simkins, Molly C., 183
Simpson, Greg B., 29
Simpson, Jeffrey A., 35
Sims, Trace, 226
Singh, Sant P., 138
Singleton, Karlie, 177
Sinnett, Laura M., 112
Supple, Sue, 205
Skelly, Michael A., 95
Skelton, Andrew, 236, 246
Skerven, Kim, 30, 128, 196
Skitka, Linda J., 16, 230
Skow, Christine, 76, 77
Skowronski, John J., 75, 95, 154, 261
Skup, Martha, 230
Slaunwhite, Jason M., 64
Sloan, Lloyd, 119, 265
Slocum, Michelle, 238
Slocum, Patricia J., 260
Sloutsky, Vladimir, 192
Small, Daryl F., 247
Smallman, Rachel E., 27
Smietanka, Cara, 230
Smith, Adam, 64
Smith, Aimee L., 103, 238
Smith, Albert F., 228
Smith, Christine M., 177
Smith, David A., 180
Smith, Eliot R., 40, 45
Smith, J. David, 124
Smith, Jeffrey S., 215, 244, 251
Smith, Jeffrey, 223
Smith, Jessi L., 246, 250
Smith, Paul, 265
Smith, Rebekah E., 133
Smith, Sara, 111
Smith, Shawn M., 81, 84
Smith, Steven M., 265
Smith, Steven M., 64
Smith, Steven, 180
Smith-Schrandt, Heather, 117
Smolak, Linda, 60
Snell, William, 126, 240
Snyder, Celeste J., 38, 105
Snyder, Jamie A., 247
Snyder, Mark, 114
Snyder, Meredith, 219, 237
Snyder, Tara, 59
Sobiesalski, April, 13
Sobral, Milena, 227
Sokolowski, Caroline, 206, 210
Soldat, Alexander S., 42, 196
Sommer, Kristin, 102, 115
Son, Ji Y., 71
Sontam, Varalakshmi, 71
Sparks, Paul, 129
Specker, Laura E., 89
Spencer, Tara, 255
Spies, Jeffrey R., 188
Spina, Roy, 142
Spitznagel, Mary B., 168
Spivey, Arias, 55
Spoor, Jennifer R., 11
Spriggs, Linda, 253
Yonker, Julie, 193
Yoo, Seung Hee, 136
York, Kenneth M., 173
You, Sungeun, 100
Young, Juliann Bosko, 220
Youth, Robert, 249, 256
Ystesund, Tracy, 179, 211
Yutrzenka, Barbara, 265
Zacks, Jeffrey M., 23
Zahniser, Jim, 252
Zahn-Waxler, Carolyn, 76
Zaturenskaya, Mariya, 209, 212
Zdanczyk, Cynthia, 187
Zeffiro, Thomas A., 185
Zelenski, John, 266
Zell, Ethan, 27, 142
Zembar, Mary Jo, 243, 249
Zentall, Thomas, 36, 123, 262
Zhang, Houcan, 40
Zhou, Ling-Yi, 261
Zimmerman, Barbara, 263
Zimmerman, Jennifer, 12
Zimmerman, Patrick L., 150
Zinbarg, Richard, 24, 161, 170
Zlokovich, Marti, 263
Zook, Nicole, 231
Zu, Jiyun, 149
Zumbrun, Kathryn, 220, 231
Zwiefelhofer, Chantel, 242
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