44th Annual Psychology Day

RESEARCH FAIR

April 21st 2016
11:00am - 1:00pm

California State University, Long Beach
1250 Bellflower Boulevard
Long Beach, California 90840

Sponsored by:
Associated Students Incorporated California State University Long Beach, Psychology Student Association, and PSI CHI Honor Society
Psych Day 2016 Research Fair

**Schedule of Events**

*Jobs with a BA Workshop*
*Held by PRO (PSY 314)*
10:00am - 10:45am

*Avoid Plagiarism: How to Paraphrase and Cite Correctly*
*Held by Dr. Sherry Span (PSY 232)*
10:30am – 11:15am

*Degrees in Psychology*
*Held by Dr. Misty Sawatzky (PSY 314)*
11:00am – 11:45am

*Research Poster Fair*
11:00am – 1:00pm

*Student/Faculty Potluck*
11:30am – 2:30 pm (PSY 101)

*Majoring in Psychology*
*Held by PRO (PSY 232)*
11:30am - 12:15pm

*Stress Management*
*Held by Project OCEAN (PSY 314)*
12:00pm - 12:45pm

*Graduate School*
*Held by PRO (PSY 232)*
12:30pm – 1:15pm

*Leadership*
*Held by SLD - Leadership Resource Center*
1:00pm – 1:45pm (PSY 314)

*The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly:*
*A Crash Course in Research Project Design*
*Held by Cassandra Gearhart (PSY 232)*
1:30pm – 2:15pm

*Student Research Proposals*
2:00pm – 3:00pm (PSY 314)

(Keynote Speaker: Dr. Andrea Hopmeyer, Ph.D.)*
“Popularity Among Peers”
3:30pm (with reception following) – Anatol Center
2015-2016 PSA and PSI CHI Board Officers

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2015-2016 PSA and PSI CHI Advisors

Dr. Maricela Correa

Dr. Araceli Gonzalez

Dr. Amy Wax
(1) The Moderating Effect of Intergroup Versus Interpersonal Context on the Relationship between Collective Rumination and Aggression. ELLISON, J., PEDERSEN, W. C., PhD, FLORES, R., GERACI, G., HARDIN, K., HARRIS, K., HENLEY, P., LEBLANC, S., LOPEZ, C., MADSEN, E., REN, D., SVIEN, H., TAYLOR, A., & ZAMORANO, C. - Previous research indicates that collective rumination, or a group discussion about a negative event, leads to greater aggression than individual rumination. The goal of the current study was to (1) determine if intergroup versus interpersonal provocation moderates the ability of collective rumination to augment aggression and (2) assess the process by which collective rumination impacts aggressive behavior. Participants were randomly assigned to an intergroup or interpersonal context and then ruminated either individually or collectively. While collective rumination did increase aggression relative to individual rumination, the magnitude of this effect did not differ across the intergroup and interpersonal contexts. However, the process by which this occurred did differ depending on the context. Specifically, affective reaction to the provocation mediated the effect of collective rumination on aggression in the interpersonal context whereas both angry affect and identity fusion were mediators in the intergroup context. Implications for aggression reduction will be discussed.

(2) Individual Differences in Driving Aggression: Investigating Impulsivity and Distractions on the Road. CHIFFER, K., CABAN, M., CHELLANI, T. & WARREN, C. R., PhD. - Motor vehicle accidents are a leading work-related cause of death for adults. Factors linked to motor vehicle accidents require additional attention due to increasing injuries and fatalities on the road. Aggressive driving has been studied extensively, but distracted driving due to impulsiveness has received limited attention. Therefore, a new tool was developed to capture distractions due to marketing strategies aimed at capturing the attention of drivers. A survey administered to 195 respondents asked questions regarding driving behaviors and attitudes, in addition to the new items assessing distractibility. As predicted, individuals with higher levels of impulsivity reported higher levels of distractibility while driving ($r = .192; p = .007$), and individuals more susceptible to distractions would indicate more accidents ($r = .158; p = .028$). These findings indicate evidence for the relevance of assessing driving distractibility due to marketing with the newly formulated driving distraction scale to promote driving safety.

(3) The Effects of Facebook Bullying on Social Media Presence. VARDEMAN, C., IACOVITTI, A., LEIGHTON, P., AZIZ, M., FIEBERT, M., PhD & WARREN, C., PhD. - Cyberbullying refers to intimidating or threatening a person through the use of technological devices and social media platforms. The present study examined the reactions and defense mechanisms used by victims of cyberbullying to protect themselves from further harm. Participants ($n = 200$, age 18-24) were given a questionnaire and asked to provide demographic information and personal experience with being bullied or harassed on Facebook, including specific ways in which they responded to these aggressions. It was found that victims of cyberbullying engage in more conservative behavior on Facebook and are less likely to expose themselves following an attack. The most common reactions to cyberbullying were stopping any communication with the bully and changing their privacy settings to be more conservative. It is
hoped that the findings of this study will provide an understanding of online defensive behavior and responses to aggression can be established.

(4) Social Networking Exclusion at Work: The Role of Collectivism and Self-Esteem. Henein, M., Turnham, A., Fiebert, M., PhD, & WARREN C.R. PhD. - As social networking sites become more ubiquitous the effects on workplace cohesion and engagement should be further investigated. Current working students at a southwestern university (N = 293), completed a web-based survey, including 54% female, with an average age of 23 years, diverse ethnically. Correlational analyses determined that, as predicted, those individuals from collectivistic societies are less likely to block management (r = -.167, p = .009), as well as coworkers (r = - .276, p < .001) from their social networking websites. Additionally, a positive correlation emerged between self-esteem and the likelihood of an individual blocking a person from their workplace environment (r = .118, p = .058). However, contrary to predictions there was no correlation between the sex of participants and blocking behavior. Implications for future research are offered to further understand how individual and cultural variables may play into social networking behaviors that may impact the workplace environment.

(5) Social Anxiety, Distress Tolerance, and Risk for Problem-Drinking. OSBORNE, K., OSORNIO, A., & QUEZADA, G. - Socially anxious (SA) individuals have an increased risk of developing an alcohol use disorder (Buckner & Shah, 2015). Perhaps they choose to self-medicate by consuming alcohol in social situations (Strahan, Panayiotou, Clements, & Scott, 2011). The current study examined whether distress tolerance (DT) mediated this relation.

(6) Video Games and Cognitive Abilities. PARK, J. & MILES, J., PhD. - In our world of newly emerging technologies, programs on computers, televisions, and other displays are becoming more interactive and immersive. Video games are no exception. From the 1980’s until the present, researchers have debated whether or not playing video games has any perceptual and cognitive effects (McDermott et al. 2014; Unsworth et al. 2015). In the current study, we compare performance on a variety of cognitive tasks measuring working memory, inhibition, and vulnerability to priming with several self-reported measures of video game playing. We discuss several reasons why the type and amount of video game playing may be related to cognitive abilities.

(7) To Unfriend or Not to Unfriend - a Pilot Study in Social Media. VUONG, A., LOPEZ-YGLESIAS, A., & PARK, A., While there is some prior research regarding social media behavior and its social factors, there is limited empirical research on unfriending. Focusing on the abolishment of social media friendships, this study examined different factors of Facebook usage behaviors and its effect on the decision to unfriend others. Facebook using participants (n = 112, age 18-55) were administered a 12-item survey for data collection. Participants consisted of 62% female and 37% male. Most of the survey utilized a Likert scale featuring a strongly disagree to strongly agree measurement. This survey asked for demographic information, prior experience with unfriending, and levels of agreement regarding specific hypothetical situations. It was hypothesized that those who exhibit high amount of Facebook usage would be more likely to exhibit unfriending behavior. Results suggested that while most
participants use Facebook daily, are capable of unfriending, or have been unfriended themselves, they do not frequently participate in unfriending.

(8) The Relationship Between Self-Esteem and Emotion Regulation on Perceived Stress. SANCHEZ, H., & URIZAR, G., PhD. - Research examining the relationship between different emotional factors and stress among low-income mothers can help understand how to alleviate their adverse health outcomes. This study examined whether 31 low-income mothers who showed lower self-esteem and lower emotion regulation (i.e., lower cognitive reappraisal and higher expression suppression) demonstrated higher perceived stress. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that self-esteem and cognitive reappraisal together were not significantly associated with perceived stress; however, self-esteem and expression suppression together significantly accounted for 23% of the variance in perceived stress, $F (2,28) = 4.126$, $p = .027$, with women who used more expression suppression experiencing high perceived stress, $\beta = .391$, $p = .026$. These results indicate that the more that low-income mothers suppress their negative emotions, the higher their stress levels. These results suggest the need for interventions that promote the use of healthy types of emotion regulation and reduce the use of expression suppression.

(9) Part-Time Male Workers’ Stigma Contaminates a Profession’s Prestige. KIM, E., LIM, L., VIZCARDO, G., HALIM, M. D., PhD, & CALEO, S. - Does the stigma of part-time work differ between male and female workers and does work context (part-time as more common versus uncommon) interact with gender in affecting these evaluations and those of a profession’s prestige? We hypothesized that participants would more negatively evaluate part-time workers, especially men, and that part-time workers in a part-time environment would face less stigma. We also explored whether a part-time worker’s gender would affect the ratings of a profession’s prestige. University students ($N=240$) read a purported attorney’s biography, then made evaluations of the individual and the legal profession. These biographies varied in the attorney’s gender, work status, and work context, but otherwise contained identical content. Results indicated that male part-time workers in contexts where part-time work was more common were rated less competent and less likely to succeed than other targets. Participants with this condition also rated the legal profession as less prestigious.

(10) Considering Gender and Ethnicity in Sports Drop-Out During Adolescence. MOLINA, S., ZAMBRANO, J., GAUTIER, N. A., TORRES, N., HALIM, M. D. & WANG, J.- Although there are numerous health and psychological benefits of sports participation, adolescent girls’ drop out rates are greater than boys. The current retrospective survey study ($N = 255$ Latino/a, Asian-American, and White college students) tested whether this pattern would replicate across Latino/a and Asian-American adolescents. We also explored whether academic pressure would predict sports dropout for Asian-Americans and whether sports dropout would be linked to higher grades. Results showed that, across all ethnicities, girls dropped out of sports at greater rates ($47\%$) and at earlier ages ($M=16.79$ years) compared to boys ($29\%; M=17.13$ years). Experiencing more academic pressure during early adolescence predicted sports dropout across all ethnic groups. Interestingly, sports dropout was associated with lower GPAs during high school. These results suggest that girls may not reap such academic benefits as they continue to drop out of sports in greater numbers and at earlier ages across multiple ethnicities.
(11) The Effect of Social Media and Personality on Driving Behaviors. MCGOLDRICK, T. & RAMI, R - Due to the increased utilization of automobiles, people are choosing to devote some driving time towards using social media which is causing the number of automobile accidents to skyrocket. Our research aims to determine whether high levels of self-esteem and reassurance seeking behaviors increase the probability of engaging in social media while driving. We conducted an online survey (N = 296) to gather information on personality traits and one’s chance of engaging social media interactions while driving. We found there to be no significant correlation between self-esteem or reassurance seeking behaviors and the tendency to use social media while driving. We did find a significant positive correlation (r = .214, p = .001) between the tendency to use social media while driving and the intensity of social media use, and a significant positive correlation (r = .356, p < .001) between reassurance seeking behaviors and the intensity of social media use.

(12) Me, Myself, and Science: Integrating Women’s Cultural and Science Identities to Improve Retention in STEM. ZAMBRANO, J.; ARELLANO, S.; GUTIERREZ, B.; GALVEZ, G., PhD & THOMAN, D. - Because of the high attrition rates of undergraduate science majors, particularly among minority students, national reports recommend focusing on retention efforts as the most effective strategy to build and diversify the scientific workforce. The present study explored the role of identity integration—the degree to which an ethnic minority student perceives his/her science identity and ethnic identity as “compatible” versus “oppositional,”—in science retention rates. In a longitudinal survey study of freshmen and sophomore college science majors (N = 97), we found that a greater proportion of minority women left STEM compared to men and ethnic majority women. Logistic regression analysis indicated that, for minority women only, greater identity integration predicted more retention in science one year later. To alleviate the greater proportion of attrition from science among minority women, future research should explore strategies to reduce tension and separation between students’ cultural identity and their new, emerging science identity.

(13) Sexual Assault Survivors’ Interactions with Counselors and Support Groups. KONG, E., NGUYEN, P., NGUYEN, C., & AHERNS, C., PhD. - Research suggests that counseling can be helpful for the recovery of sexual assault survivors. Although previous research has found that interactions with counselors are usually healing, not all survivors report positive interactions with counselors. The goal of the current project is to examine the types of interactions that survivors believed to be helpful or unhelpful and to uncover patterns of interactions by the counselors and support groups. Inductive analysis procedure revealed eleven unique behaviors exhibited by counselors and support groups toward survivors in this sample, with seven helpful and four unhelpful interactions. Two chi-squared analyses indicated that both were likely to engage in helpful interactions; however, counselors and support groups differed in the types of helpful interaction they engaged in. Based on these results, counselors and support groups can better prepare to aid survivors’ recovery.

(14) Intervention Effects on Body Strength and Fear of Falling in Older Adults. SUEN, M. M., HERNANDEZ, Z., KIM, J., MOHAMED, O., PhD & WHITE, B., PhD. - The current study aimed to reduce fall risk in older adults through an 8-week fall prevention intervention. It was
hypothesized that 1) older adults who demonstrated less body strength prior to the intervention would also report higher levels of fear of falling and, 2) after the intervention body strength would increase and fear of falling would decrease. Results from a paired-samples t-test showed a significant reduction in fear of falling before (M = 11.62, SD = 5.24) and after (M = 4.69, SD = 5.65) the intervention, t(12) = 12.12, p < .001. The results from a MANOVA revealed significant improvement after intervention on overall measures of body strength, Wilks λ = .166, F(3, 9) = 15.07, p = .001. Such findings suggest that increasing body strength and aerobic endurance may lead to greater confidence in physical abilities and this in turn could reduce psychological fear of falling in older adults.

(15) Ranking of Critical Information for Student Air Traffic Management. MATTOON, N., ALVAREZ, A, MANABAT, A., STRYBEI, T., PhD & Vu K., PhD. - In light of a projected increase in air traffic density in the next decade, Next Generation (NextGen) Air Traffic Management (ATM) System automation tools have been developed to assist Air Traffic Controllers (ATCos) with the anticipated workload. For this study, ATCo students of varying proficiencies were placed into air traffic management simulations and were then surveyed in order to better understand their preferences when it comes to ATM tool design. Novice ATCo students found the distance between arriving and departing aircraft to be of more importance than more proficient ATCo students, while ATCos students of all experience levels reported altitude to be one of the most critical pieces of information. With this knowledge, we hope to be able to design NextGen and training tools to better cater to ATCos and ATCo students with respect to experience and general preferences.

(16) Most Important Science Course as a Potential Marker for Future STEM Participation. LIRA, A. K., CURTI, C., LEE, G., JACKSON, M. C., THOMAN, D. B. & GALVEZ, G., PhD. - For freshman and sophomore science majors, succeeding in early foundational courses may serve as a gateway to later persistence in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics). In a longitudinal survey study of science undergraduates (N = 174), students reported their most important science course at the beginning of the semester. We found that students’ success in this course was positively related to their perceptions of their ability to do well in science (i.e. science self-concept), which in turn predicted student’s later interest in a science career. Furthermore, students’ success in their most important science course also predicted student’s interest in pursuing graduate school in science. This study points to a need for facilitating early course success, as well as, students’ science self-concept, and implies that students who do not pass their most important science course (26% of our sample) might be at-risk for losing interest in a future in STEM.

(17) Rape Survivors' Participation in Activism and Anti-Rape Activities. BARNES, C., GOMEZ, A., FONG, T., & AHRENS, C., PhD.- Research has suggested that involvement in the social change movement around sexual abuse, such as participation in community events, walks, and advocacy groups, can be beneficial to a survivor of sexual abuse and their recovery process. Involvement in these events can be a way for survivors of sexual abuse to connect with their community and the anti-rape movement, to gain something positive from their ability to survive and to empower others. Of data from a larger study on sexual assault, disclosure, and recovery, 23 participants discussed engaging in activism and anti-rape activities. Inductive thematic
(18) Rape Survivors' Opinions About Contact with Rape Crisis Centers. BARNES, C., ARI, S., REYES, A., AHRENS, C., PhD & Feifer, K. -The Voices and Faces Project is a national network for survivors of sexual assault. This organization collected over 300 online surveys regarding survivors’ assault and recovery experiences. The current study focuses on survivors’ contact with rape crisis centers. Two independent coders used an inductive coding process stemming to organize and assign codes to each narrative. The first step of this process was to create a codebook that captured key themes regarding how survivors first came into contact with rape crisis center, what happened when they interacted with rape crisis center staff, and how they felt about those interactions. Further analysis was then conducted to determine the association between how survivors came into contact with the rape crisis centers, how staff interacted with survivors, and survivors’ overall opinions of their contact with rape crisis centers. Implications of these findings for researchers, rape crisis centers, and survivors will be discussed.

(19) Associations Between Perceived Family Dysfunction and Youth Internalizing Symptoms. VELASCO, S. E., BARAJAS, M., MUÑOZ, B., DELGADO, L., GOGER, P., GONZALEZ, A., PhD. - Research shows that higher family dysfunction increases risk for youth depression. This study examines associations between perception of a dysfunctional family system and levels of internalizing symptoms in youth, hypothesizing that higher family dysfunction would predict greater levels of internalizing symptoms in youth. 76 children (ages 7-17) and their mothers participated. The Brief Family Assessment Measure (BFAM) measured perception of family dysfunction, the Pediatric Anxiety Rating Scale (PARS) measured anxiety symptom severity in youth, and the Children’s Depression Rating Scale (CDRS), measured depressive symptoms in youth. We ran hierarchical regressions, with the parent’s and child’s BFAM t-scores as the predictor variables and the PARS and CDRS scores as the criterion variables. Controlling for youth age, youth perception of family functioning was significantly and positively associated with depressive symptoms. Findings show that perception of family functioning may be more uniquely associated with depressive than anxious symptoms in youth.

(20) Measuring Intimate Partner Violence among Mexican Immigrant Women: A Mixed Method Pilot study. GOMEZ, A. MORALES, M. GEARHART, C. & AHRENS, C. PhD. - Intimate partner violence (IPV), a pressing social problem, resulting in over $5.8 billion in annual medical, legal, social, and employment sector expenditures (CDC, 2003). Latino community rates of IPV do not deviate substantially from population estimates (Bonomi et al., 2009), yet more independent and acculturated Latinas appear to be at heightened risk ( Cuevas et al., 2010; Denham et al., 2007). Whether this is a measurement issue or an indicator that Latino culture is protective is an open question. To begin to address this question, we conducted a mixed-method pilot study with 13 Mexican immigrant survivors of IPV. Their standardized scale reports of psychological, physical, and sexual abuse were compared item-by-item to non-Latina survivors (Mechanic et al., 2008). An open-ended question aimed to identify forms of
violence not captured on the scales. Item-by-item analyses yielded mixed results, and emergent themes aligned with standardized scales. Sample limitations and implication discussed.

(21) Make Invisible Visible: Disaggregating Asian Group Changes the Data on Asian Students in STEM. LEE, G. LIEW, W. CURTI, C. JACKSON, M. GALVEZ, G. PhD. THOMAN, D. - Based on blanket statistics, Asians are generally considered to be overrepresented in STEM. However, reports claim that outperforming Asian subgroups are concealing the reality that there are other at-risk Asian subgroups within STEM. Unfortunately, limited studies have examined these discrepancies between subgroups, especially in students’ motives, interests, and identity. In this study, 536 CSULB science freshmen’s perceived science affordances, science interests, and science identity were measured at the beginning and the end of their first semester. We disaggregated data into East Asian, Southeast Asian, White, and URM groups and then cross-tabulated by gender to investigate in-group and outgroup differences. This revealed that East Asians and Southeast Asians often do not share similar patterns regarding their perceived science affordances, science interests, and science identity, with this trend being more prominent for females. For both genders, East Asians often resembled Whites, whereas Southeast Asians often resembled URMs. Implications will be further discussed.

(22) Oxycodone Reward in Male and Female Adolescent Rats: Effects of Dose. SOLLENBERGER, N. MANOOGIAN, A. PARK, H. ZAVALA, A PhD.. - Oxycodone abuse is rising, with adolescents particularly vulnerable. Surprisingly, little preclinical research has examined the rewarding effects of oxycodone in male and female adolescent rats. The rewarding effects of drugs is measured using the conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm. The purpose of the present experiment was to examine oxycodone CPP adolescent rats. Male and female rats were assessed for oxycodone-induced CPP using an 11 day CPP procedure. During preconditioning and postconditioning, rats were tested for their baseline and final place preference, respectively, in 15-min sessions. During conditioning rat underwent daily 30-min sessions, during which they received alternating oxycodone (0, .033, 0.1, 0.3, 0.9 mg/kg) and saline injections in distinct compartments. Preliminary results show using that regardless of sex, rats showed a significant shift towards the oxycodone-paired compartment at the higher doses, suggesting that the CPP model may be useful for understanding the neurobiology of oxycodone abuse in adolescence.

(23) Gender mistrust: Influencing negative attitudes between genders among Latino families. GUTIERREZ, B. SANCHEZ, J. CONOVER, A. SANCHEZ, S. HALIM, M. L. PhD. LEAPER, C. - Emerging research suggests that, compared to other ethnic groups, Latino/a children exhibit more negative attitudes about the other gender. To investigate where this bias emerges, we examined whether Latino/as recalled hearing more negative messages (i.e., dangerous/bad and promiscuous/only want partners for sex) about the other gender from influential relatives while growing up, compared to Asian and White college students (N=491). Results indicated that across all ethnic groups, female compared to male participants recalled hearing more negative messages about men. However, Latina women reported hearing the most
negative messages about men than all other ethnic and gender groups. Similarly, Latino men reported hearing the most negative messages about women compared to all other ethnic and gender groups.

(24) “In a safe place”: Sexual Assault Survivors’ Religious Community Disclosures.
GEARHART, C. HUR, H. MARTINEZ, D. & AHRENS, C.PhD. - Twenty percent of women are sexually assaulted. Survivors commonly use religious coping, but little research has addressed religious community disclosures even though this is part of religious coping. This study explores religious disclosure within a qualitative analysis of 300 survivor narratives. An inductive coding procedure, similar to Glaser’s (1998) grounded theory, was used. This involved developing a codebook, excerpting relevant text, applying codes, and calculating interrater reliability (= .79). Survivors disclosed to four types of religious community members: spiritual friends, church groups, religious leaders, and faith counselors. Positive and negative outcomes of disclosures were identified. Positive outcomes included, strengthened relationships, validation, emotional healing, and religious community education. Negative outcomes included, wavering beliefs, and unanswered questions. Religious community members’ reactions included positive ones: discussion, emotional support, praying, encouragement to share, and referral to counseling. One negative reaction—being told what to do—emerged. Code co-occurrence patterns and implications are discussed.

(25) Mental Health Professionals’ Lived Experiences of Metta (Loving-Kindness) Meditation. GEARHART, C. & AHRENS, C. PhD. - Meditation is increasingly integrated into therapeutic interventions. Metta (loving-kindness) meditation, which cultivates compassion, is relatively unstudied. Metta’s emphasis on compassion has spurred speculation that metta meditation may benefit mental health professionals at risk for compassion fatigue, a condition characterized by depression-like symptoms that results from paying witness to others’ trauma. The current study employed psychological phenomenology—a qualitative research methodology which uncovers the essential meaning of an experience—to explore mental health professionals’ lived experiences of metta meditation. Moustakas’ (1994) recommendations for phenomenology guided data collection and analysis. Semi-structured interviews with 17 mental health professionals, clinicians and clinical supervisors, yielded fifty-eight invariant components clustered into eight themes regarding metta meditation experience. These themes were used to write textural descriptions for each participant, from which a textural composite was created. Structural mechanisms interwoven into the composite created the essential description of participants’ lived experience of metta meditation. Implications are discussed.

(26) Is Facebook Culturally Connecting Us?. SALINAS, L. PARK, A. JUAREZ.K. GONZALEZ,B. LEE, W. - Cultural values predict human behavior in a social context yet few studies have evaluated how much these behaviors transfer to social networks. This study compares individual egocentric and collective allocentric values and examines the consistency of self-monitoring behaviors on Facebook. Facebook users (N=294, 54% Female) were administered an online survey that measured their self-monitoring values on a Likert scale. To
measure egocentric self-monitoring, participants were asked how often they monitored themselves online and untagged themselves from photos that were damaging to their self-image. Allocentric self-monitoring was measured by the number of times participants checked their Facebook, and how often they liked friends' posts. It was hypothesized individualists self-monitor egocentrically whereas collectivists self-monitor allocentrically. Results support the hypothesis, and indicate that on Facebook individualists indeed self-monitor egocentrically and collectivists self-monitor allocentrically. Results also suggested individualists check Facebook significantly more often than collectivists, and therefore can be said to demonstrate collectivist values.

(27) Effectiveness of a Stress Management Program for Low-Income African American Mothers. THORNBURGH, G. COCKERILL, R. DUNNE, L. BROWN, C. BRAYBOY, C. DIXON-HAMLETT, A. HIGGINS, C. V. FIELDS, S. MANNING, G. SHAW, P. URIZAR, G.PhD.- African-American women are twice as likely to die from stress-induced health issues when compared to White women (Heisler et al., 2004). The present study evaluates the effectiveness of a stress management program for African-American mothers. Classes met for two hours, once a week, for six weeks. The class topics included stress awareness, thought replacement, coping skills, social support, and communication. The majority of participants (n=17) were single with an annual income of $15,000 or less. Mothers were evaluated at baseline and post-intervention using self-report scales of depression (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale), perceived stress (Perceived Stress Scale), anxiety (State Trait Anxiety Inventory), and self-efficacy for using coping and relaxation skills (Measure of Current Status). Paired samples t-tests revealed that depression (p=.012), perceived stress (p=.028), and anxiety (p=.051) all significantly decreased and self-efficacy for using coping and relaxation skills significantly increased (p<.031) following the stress management program. Further implications will be discussed.

(28) Impact of a Mindfulness-Based Kindness Curriculum for Children. BROWN, C. DUNNE, L. COCKERILL, R. THORNBURGH, G. BRAYBOY, C. DIXON-HAMLETT, A. CLANTON HIGGINS, V. FIELDS, S. MANNING, G. SHAW, P. & URIZAR, G. PhD. - Prosocial skills are important for positive child development, yet they are not always taught in traditional classroom settings. The current study aimed to evaluate whether a six-week mindfulness-based kindness curriculum improved children’s prosocial skills, specifically their ability to share, relate to others, and regulate emotions. Twenty-five African American children (ages = 9 months - 15 years old) from low-income families (total family income ≤ $15,000; average family size = 3) participated in the program. Social and emotional development was promoted through art projects, storytelling, physical activities, and mindfulness lessons. Qualitative analysis (using a free-response questionnaire filled out by the mother at post-intervention) revealed changes in their prosocial behaviors including more frequent sharing, more sibling bonding, and more emotional openness. These results suggest promising impacts of the program for the child as well as their family.
(29) Validity of the Fidelity of Implementation Rating System. CALIBOSO, M., GEARHART, C., & URIZAR, G. PhD. - Cognitive-behavioral stress management (CBSM) programs decrease stress among low-income pregnant women. Content fidelity—competence and adherence in delivery—for CBSM programs needs assessment. Fidelity of Implementation Rating System (FIMPS) assesses fidelity for parenting skills interventions, but may be relevant to CBSM interventions. This study assessed content and criterion validity for FIMPS use in an eight-week CBSM prenatal program. While viewing videotaped classes, independent raters completed the FIMPS and rated participants on comprehension. Consultation with a CBSM expert and principal axis factoring were used to assess FIMPS content validity. Principal axis factoring suggested a two-factor solution with majority under Factor 1. Factor 2 items were vague and thus dropped. The one-factor solution, eigenvalue of 29.25, explained 61% of the variance. Participant comprehension was regressed on FIMPS was used to assess criterion validity and showed strong criterion validity, R2 = .24, F(3, 50) = 3.66 , p < .01. Implications are discussed.

(30) Use of Coping and Relaxation Skills Among Low-Income Pregnant Women.
CALIBOSO, M. - A cognitive-behavioral stress management (CBSM) program has shown to be effective in reducing stress among pregnant women. However, few studies have examined the impact of participant enactment (i.e., extent to which program skills are used in a real-life situation) of the CBSM program among ethnic minority groups who may not find such programs culturally relevant. This study examined whether there were any differences in participant enactment of CBSM skills by ethnicity (Latina vs. non-Latina) among women enrolled in a CBSM program. Forty-four low-income pregnant women completed an 8-week prenatal CBSM program to learn various coping and relaxation skills. Behavioral coders rated women on participant enactment using a scale from 1 (no use) to 3 (high use). Coders showed an inter-rater reliability of .64. A one-way analysis of variance revealed there was no significant difference in participant enactment of CBSM skills among Latina and non-Latina women [F (1,43) = 1.16].

MCELROY, A. & URIZAR, G. PHD - Previous findings have suggested that stress as well as low socioeconomic status during pregnancy is associated with deficits in infant health and development. A gap in literature appears between the effects of resilience on cortisol by ethnicity and socioeconomic status in pregnant women. The current study explored whether the effects of resilience on cortisol levels is moderated by ethnicity. We expected that if a woman were Latina (n = 71), cortisol would slowly decrease with increases in resilience. For those who were non-Latina (n = 29), cortisol levels were expected to remain the same as resilience increased. Hierarchical regression analyses indicated that resilience was uniquely associated with cortisol over and beyond ethnicity, β = .216, t(98) = 2.17, p = .033. Our results suggest that resilience does affect daily cortisol output. Additional research is needed to further understand the related health outcomes of resilience on cortisol in low-income pregnant women.
(32) Description of Promotores in a Rural Latino Community. DELGADO, L. HERNANDEZ, S. VELASCO, S. ORTIZ, M. RAYO, J. PADILLA, J. REINOSA S. F. CHAVIRA, D. & GONZALEZ, A. PhD. - Promotores are Latino community health workers that are increasingly being used in health services to reach community members. Promotores are seen across various geographical areas and represent a diverse group of individuals. The goal of this study is to describe the characteristics of promotores living specifically in a rural and underserved Latino community. Focus groups were conducted with the objective to obtain information on their education, acculturation (Short Acculturation Scale for Hispanics [SASH]), perceptions of mental health stigma in the community (Stig-9), and general descriptive characteristics (age, gender). Descriptive statistics revealed information on 16 promotores regarding their ethnicity, age, time lived in the U.S., education, language use, acculturation level and perceived mental health stigma. The use of promotores to deliver mental health interventions for this underserved rural community could be the bridge between mental health needs in Latinos/as and the accessibility to receive treatment services.

(33) Autobiographical Memory of Adolescent Native and Non-Native English Speakers PLASENCIA, J. OCULAR, F. G. KELLY, K. R.PhD. - Autobiographical memory encompasses the ability to recall specific memories about one’s life (Holland & Kensinger, 2010). Overgeneral memory (OGM) is the inability to recall specific autobiographical memories. The proposed study compares the autobiographical memory recall of 12 adolescents (13-17 years old) native and non-native English speakers in English. Narratives will be audio recorded and transcribed. We will use the Autobiographical Memory Test (Williams & Broadbent, 1986) to measure specificity and overgeneral memory of participants’ recalled memories. A pilot study we conducted revealed successful application of the coding scheme to narratives from native and non-native English speakers. Our expected findings are that non-native English speakers will be more likely to recall overgeneral autobiographical memories than native English speakers. We predict that non-native English speakers may have more difficulties recalling specific autobiographical memories because English is not their first language. The implications of OGM among non-native English speakers will be further discussed.

(34) The Moderating Effect of Type of Target on the Relationship between Collective Rumination and Displaced Aggression. GUNDERSON, C. ELLISON, J. PEDERSEN, W. PhD. ABBATE, E. CHESTER, C. CONTRERAS, M, FLORES, R. GERACI, G. JEYNES, L. - Individual rumination can be defined as perseveratively thinking about a provoking incident, while collective rumination refers to the same process in the context of a discussion with other people. Previous research has shown that relative to individual rumination, collective rumination increases aggression. However, previous studies have utilized designs that measured direct aggression. The current study will be the first to (a) extend these findings to displaced aggression, or “taking it out” on an innocent target and (b) examine the moderating effect of type of target on this relationship. Participants will be provoked, randomly assigned to ruminate either collectively or individually, and subsequently given the opportunity to displace their
aggression against 3 types of targets: in-group, out-group, no-group control. It is predicted that collective (relative to individual) rumination will augment displaced aggression for the out-group while neither rumination condition will affect the in-group (i.e., in-group status serves as a “buffering effect”).

(35) Community Involvement in Military Spouses. IBRAHIM, E. CHAUVIN, R. NAJERA, L. - Our research takes a look into military families and their lifestyles. A holistic understanding of caregiver’s distress effect on infant development would improve prevention and early intervention strategies. The current research measures community involvement or participation. A qualitative method of collecting surveys has allowed for a sampling of military spouses. Participants were gathered through social media outlets, such as Linkedin. The survey was created in three parts: basic demographics, community events, support, and family functioning. It is composed of questions gathered from surveys used in past research, such as the Family Functioning Scale, Military to Civilian Questionnaire, etc. These surveys will aid with understanding of variable experiences and expectations of military families. Military individuals are involved in community events. Most participants seek support, and volunteering positions that offer assistance to others. Further research on military families will lead to a better understanding and contribute resources to support families.

(36) Intervening in Automated Vehicles: The Effects of Driver Distractions. FOX, S. MILES, J. PhD. - Automated driving has been a technological goal since cars became computerized. Automation in cars would reduce human error and therefore reduce accidents. Currently, cars have reached partial automation, where driving is automated on highways with human oversight and intervention in cases of exiting to city streets and emergencies. This partial technology, though, may create unpredictable driver responsiveness when intervention is necessary. Automation allows the driver to attune to other activities while driving, which can interfere with overtaking during emergencies. This study examines the effects of collaborative driving in a dual-task study using a driving simulator and a concurrent auditory memory task. Participants controlled a steering wheel while viewing a roadway projected on a desktop. They were asked to maneuver the car around slower traffic while memorizing the audible words. The results will determine if performing another task while using automation increases difficulty to take over automation when needed.

(37) Evaluation of Social Skills Workshops for College Students with ASD. ARI, Y. PEلونIS, E. KAUFMAN N. - We seek to identify the benefits of Learning Independence for Empowerment (LIFE) Project; a program tailored to teach students with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) the social and independent skills needed to have successful college and post-college experiences. Students in LIFE Project complete a social-skills checklist every semester, which aims to identify social challenges faced by students with ASD. Skills in this checklist are categorized as: conversational skills, cooperative social behaviors, non-verbal social skills, and pivotal behaviors. We are analyzing data provided by these checklists from students with at least two semesters of continuous attendance in LIFE Project. We argue that students
with ASD will report less challenges with social skills after participating in LIFE Project. We expect to find a significant reduction in the number of social challenges students face after attending LIFE Project.

(38) Don’t Stop - Comment, Comment: Looking at Instagram to Reveal the Role of Narcissism as a Facilitator in Reassurance. CONOVER, A. WARREN, C.R. PhD. - Instagram is the fastest growing social networking site, becoming increasingly popular among millennials. While we know narcissism has been correlated to the picture-sharing tendency of the selfie. The question arises whether narcissism plays a larger role in the reassurance-seeking behaviors of its users. Furthermore, do certain types of pictures being posted differ in regards to an individual’s need to receive positive feedback? Positive feedback is defined as receiving “likes” and affirmative comments. We also argue that the use of positive emoticons can be included in the definition of positive feedback. Participants of the study will be given a survey including demographics collection, the standard Narcissistic Personality Inventory, a reassurance-seeking scale, and the Motivations for Electronic Interaction Scale. The participant’s past six weeks of picture posting will also be recorded to examine which types of pictures receive the most attention and social approval, thereby increasing posting frequency of that picture type.

(39) Influence of Frames of References on Response-Effect Compatibility. WONG, Y.K. MILES, J. PhD. - In everyday life, people use spatial information to help navigate through the world, so it is important to examine how people represent spatial information. Specifically, navigators often consult with a map before they navigate to a destination (e.g., park, mall, hotel). The effect in the display map can influence how people execute actions. Therefore, the proposed study is to investigate whether a response can be influenced by the frame of reference of the effect. Instructions and frames will be manipulated to see if it moderates this effect. Instructions set in an egocentric and allocentric frame of reference (FOR) influence how quickly people move targets to their projected self and move objects to a target. It is anticipated that people will have faster response times when moving an object (themselves) to the target in the allocentric FOR. People will have faster response times when moving the target to the object (themselves).

(40) Academic Success for Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence. KONG, E. AHRENS, C. PhD. - Children exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) generally exhibit negative outcomes; however, not every child exposed to IPV reacts in the same way. This study examines the academic outcomes of college students exposed to IPV during childhood. The study will investigate the relationship between exposure to IPV and academic outcomes, and whether parental academic involvement and school support will combat the negative academic outcomes of children exposed to IPV. Participants will be recruited from an introductory psychology course at California State University, Long Beach and asked to complete an online survey. Three separate multiple regression analyses will be conducted. Limitations and implications are discussed.
(41) Patching the U.S. Academic Pipeline in Science: How a Person-Centered Analysis of "Fit" may be Essential to Supporting Undergraduate Science Career Motivation. FLORES, R. D. THOMAN, D. B. - Researchers are learning how to prevent the projected U.S. shortage of available science professionals by examining undergraduate participation in science. From the most current knowledge, undergraduates generally want to give back to the community despite the popular non-communal image of science. Of noteworthy recognition, when these undergraduates successfully fit their communal goals into their own views of science, they experience heightened attraction to science careers. However, measuring the success of this "fit" is challenging because people vary in the extent of their communal goals and views of science. For the present study, I will thus use a person-centered analysis to identify groups of undergraduates that either "fit" or not and then determine the academic implications for each of these groups. The results will add to the current research on undergraduate science career motivation by providing preliminary evidence of a person-centered need to further understand the impact of communion and fit.

(42) The Impact of Collective Rumination and Revenge Planning on Aggression. TAYLOR, A. GUNDERSON, C. PEDERSEN, W. PhD. ELLISON, J. ROBERTS, A. GERACI, G. MCLERNON, H. BOWHAY, B. - Rumination is defined as thinking about a provoking event. The procedure employed in previous studies had participants ruminate by themselves (i.e., engage in individual rumination). Although this operationalization corresponds to instances of rumination in the real world, individuals can also experience rumination as they communally relive a provocation with other people. We have termed this phenomenon “collective rumination”. The current study will be the first to assess (1) whether collective rumination produces higher levels of aggression relative to individual rumination and (2) determine if the propensity to engage in revenge planning moderates the effect of collective rumination. We hypothesize that collective rumination will produce significantly higher amounts of aggression relative to both individual rumination and distraction. Furthermore, we hypothesize that revenge planning will moderate this relationship. Specifically, collective rumination will significantly increase aggression for those with high levels of revenge planning relative to those with mean and low levels.

(43) What Frame of Reference is Best to Use in Navigation Systems?. TESORO, A.M MILES, J. PhD. - When we perform actions in our environment, whether pressing a button or moving a joystick, we expect the resulting effect to correspond with our actions (i.e., response-effect compatibility). When there is a mismatch in our action and its effect, we experience performance decrements caused by incompatible response-effect sets. Navigation displays and other control displays should have effects that match responses because it contributes to more efficient performance with less mental resources needed, therefore causing less distraction. The proposed study examines response-effect compatibility when using a navigation system with different frames of reference. Participants will direct a car through an intersection to a target in another road of the intersection. The effect of their actions in the
navigation display will either be in the same or different frame of reference as the response itself. Possible outcomes of the results have been discussed.

(44) **Goal Setting Theory.** CHANG,C. - Working towards a goal is sometimes stressful, but the meaning behind it is much more important in determining performance outcome. The goal setting theory is utilized to analyze and increase motivation in the work setting. It is a motivational driving force, not only in the workplace, but also in classroom settings to improve students’ performances. When people are given a task/goal, they are more inclined to work towards that goal and become motivated to reach the specific goal. The methodology that will be assessed for this study is using three different levels of task difficulty. A control group will be instructed to do their best on the task, while the two experimental conditions have specific goals. The hypotheses are: participants will produce high performance results from the specific goal that is given, and the participants that are given a specific but very challenging goal will produce the lowest performances.
Psych Day 2016 Research Fair

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