2015 Northern Lights Psychology Conference
October 10, 2015
Grand Forks, ND
2015 Northern Lights Psychology  
Conference Schedule

All events will be held on the 2nd floor of the Memorial Union on the campus of the University of North Dakota. Please sign-in at the registration table.

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1. Public Perceptions of Computer-generated Child Pornography

Beth Kliethermes, Kelsey Plese, & April Bradley  
University of North Dakota

The current study examined public perceptions of computer-generated child pornography and its association with pornographic material acceptance, usage, and sexual interests. Additionally, the study explored public perceptions regarding the utility of computer-generated child pornography in treatment and its effect on risk of contact offending. Participants included a community sample recruited using Amazon’s Mechanical Turk. Results indicated that participants had significantly lower support for illegality of computer-generated child pornography when compared to child pornography; however, support for illegality of computer-generated images was still high. Pornography acceptance and usage were negatively associated with higher support for illegality of computer-generated child pornography, while a significant relationship with usage frequency of multiple pornography types was not found. Additionally, participants believed viewing computer-generated child pornography would increase risk for committing a contact offense, and using such images in treatment would be inappropriate and ineffective. Implications for public policy and clinical practice are discussed.

2. The Child Credibility Assessment Scale: Validity and Predictability in Child Sexual and Non-Sexual Abuse Cases

Alek E. Haugen & Andre Kehn  
University of North Dakota

The credibility of children’s eyewitness testimony has been fervently debated and, to date, no unified measure of perceived child eyewitness credibility exists. Models based on different factors have been derived to explain juror perceptions of child eyewitnesses (e.g. Bottoms et. al, 2014; Ross et. al, 2003) within specific case types (e.g. child abuse vs. no abuse). The present study assessed the validity and credibility of a newly-developed scale, the Child Credibility Assessment Scale (CCAS; Kehn, Warren, Schweitzer, Nunez, & Pepper, 2014) which revealed three factors in pilot research: honesty, cognitive ability, and suggestibility. Participants were 579 adults (68% female) who completed a vignette-based study [2(sexual abuse vs. no-abuse) by 3(child age: 4 vs. 10 vs. 16)] online through MTurk. Factor analysis confirmed the CCAS 3-factor model and demonstrated good psychometric properties and simple structure of the scale. Findings suggest child age and all three CCAS factors significantly predicted guilty verdicts.
3. Improving Detection of Fake-Good and Fake-Bad Response Sets Using the MCMI-III

Joseph C. Miller, Jaclyn M. Reckow, Susan T. Scoullar, John D. Tyler, Rosanne McBride, Alan R. King, Thomas V. Petros
University of North Dakota

Unlike many large clinical personality batteries, the Millon Clinical Multiaxial inventory, Third Edition (MCMI-III) has few scales dedicated to detection of dishonest or biased responding. Using MCMI-III protocols from an outpatient clinic, from undergraduate students instructed to either fake bad or fake-good, and undergraduate students instructed to respond honestly, we evaluated the predictive power of these MCMI-III scales, using their recommended cutoffs, and developed scale combinations intended to improve diagnostic efficiency. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) and discriminate function analyses revealed that these weighted linear combinations of scales may improve a clinician’s accuracy in distinguishing dishonest from honest response.

Paper Session II
Saturday, October 10, 2015
11:00-11:50 a.m., Lecture Bowl

1. Mindfulness, Memory for Novel Words, and Associations with Well-Being in Adolescents

Anna Brandt & John-Paul Legerski
University of North Dakota

Mindfulness has been associated with various benefits, including enhanced attention, improved recall, and increased emotional well-being. Previous research has suggested that a brief mindfulness exercise can enhance recall of novel words in female college students. Participants in the current study were 82 students (41 female, age M = 14.6, SD =1.2) from a rural, Midwestern secondary school. Participants were randomly assigned to listen to a 20-minute body scan exercise or a control lecture before learning English-Swahili word pairs. Results revealed no significant effect of group on immediate or delayed recall of word pairs. Additionally, there was no significant effect of group on state mindfulness, positive emotions, negative emotions, or distress. However, student self-report scores on measures of trait mindfulness positively correlated with GPA, sleep, and state mindfulness, and negatively correlated with subjective distress, negative emotions, depressive symptoms, perceived stress, and inattention. Limitations and directions for future research are discussed.

2. Reintegrating mothers on the home front: The influence of mindfulness on adjustment in nondeployed spouses of National Guard and Reserve Components.

Sheila K. Hanson¹, Peter Jankowski², & Abi Gewirtz³
This study is a report of baseline data on the relationships between adverse life events, emotion regulation, mindfulness and symptoms of depression in mothers of 236 families in which a spouse had deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan with the National Guard or Reserve Component. Mediation models indicated that difficulties in emotion regulation mediated the relationship between stressful life events and depression. The facets of mindfulness were tested as potential buffering the relationship difficulties in emotion regulation and symptoms of depression. Conditional process models showed that one facet of mindfulness, acting with awareness and nonjudging significantly moderated the relationship between difficulties in emotion regulation and depression. Results are discussed in terms of the implications for mental health professionals serving military spouses, particularly in designing effective mindfulness-based intervention and prevention strategies that target the symptoms of depression.

3. Are Drinking Motives Associated with Sexual “Hookups” among College Student Drinkers?

Tess Kilwein¹, Emily Sargent¹, Robert Dvorak², Nicholas Kuvaas³, Tyler Wray⁵, & Brittany Stevenson²

¹ University of North Dakota, North Dakota State University, University of South Dakota

This study examined associations between drinking motivation, alcohol use, and sexual hookups among college students. Participants (n = 755 Midwest college student drinkers; 61% female) ranged in age from 18-24. Participants completed online measures of alcohol involvement (use and motives) and sexual activity. Alcohol use was positively linked to sexual hookups. Social and enhancement motives were positively and indirectly associated with sexual hookups via alcohol use. Drinking to cope had a direct association with sexual hookups. Social drinking was more strongly associated with hookups in men than in women, but both groups exhibited a positive association. This study is the first to highlight the relationships between distinct drinking motives and sexual risk behavior. The results indicate that specific motives may increase risk of sexual hookups both indirectly via alcohol use, as well as directly, at least among those that drink to cope with negative mood.
Lunch Break: Noon – 1:00 P.M.

Poster Session
Saturday, October 10, 2015
1:00-2:00 p.m., River Valley Room

1. Clearing out the clutter: The effects of in-class anxiety reduction exercises on mood and performance

*Virginia Clinton & Stacy Meester*
*University of North Dakota*

According to attentional control theory, test anxiety can distract students from focusing their cognitive resources on an assessment. The purpose of this quasi-experiment is to test two different methods (focused breathing and free writing) for helping students reduce anxiety and focus on an assessment. Students in an introductory psychology course (N = 245) engaged in either a focused-breathing or free-writing exercise either before or after an unannounced quiz. Results indicated that free writing before the quiz improved performance on the quiz. However, focused breathing, either before or after the quiz, appeared to calm students. These results can inform anxiety-reduction interventions.
2. The role of anonymity in determining the self-reported use of cocaine and nonmedical prescription stimulant use among college students: Implications for lack of stigmatization toward nonmedical prescription stimulant use

*Mara Norton-Baker, Mary Zander, Kyle De Young, & Alison Looby*
*University of North Dakota*

Nonmedical prescription stimulant use (NPS) is a common and growing problem among college students. Given recent evidence that suggests students do not hold strong negative perceptions related to NPS, it is possible that increases in NPS rates stem from a lack of stigmatization related to use. To test this hypothesis, NPS and cocaine rates were assessed using a conventional method and a method that guaranteed anonymity. As anonymous assessment techniques have been shown to find higher prevalence rates for stigmatized behaviors, it was hypothesized that cocaine endorsement would be higher when anonymity was guaranteed and that the prevalence of NPS would not change as a function of anonymity. When anonymity was guaranteed, cocaine prevalence was significantly higher among the male participants. No differences in NPS rates were found for either sex, regardless of anonymity. These findings suggest that NPS may not have the same perceived stigma related to use as other illicit stimulant or nonmedical drug use.

3. Relationships between Reasoning and Cognitive Variables

*Lynn DiLivio*
*Mayville State University*

Although inductive reasoning is critical to learning, investigations of inductive reasoning have been framed in either a psychometric or cognitive approach, limiting an understanding of this important construct. The purpose of this study was to (a) draw on the psychometric approach to develop a suitable instrument of inductive reasoning ability, and (b) to draw on the cognitive approach for a framework of variables (academic domain, expertise, and knowledge beliefs) expected to influence learners’ inductive reasoning ability. The research question examined if inductive reasoning ability (as indicated by scores on the new instrument) varies between academic domain (math vs. English students); expertise (undergraduates vs. graduate students); and knowledge beliefs (low vs. high). Results from the 3-factor ANCOVA analysis found a significant relationship between inductive reasoning and knowledge beliefs; F (1, 51) = 18.52, p< .05, η² = .27.

4. Dispositional Mindfulness Developmental Antecedents

*Amanda J. Auen¹, Alan King², & Tiffany D. Russell²*
¹North Dakota State University
²University of North Dakota

Measures of mindfulness provide valuable indicators of emotional well-being and behavioral functioning. This study examined developmental factors linked to dispositional mindfulness, measured with the MAAS. In a college sample (N = 1,053), statistically significant differences were found between low (below 20th percentile) and
remaining MAAS groups for 7 developmental predictors, with an average high-risk group effect size \(d\) of .23. In a regression analysis, Sibling Hostility \((\beta = -.11, p = .001)\), Parental Hostility \((\beta = .09, p = .014)\), Childhood Sexual Abuse \((\beta = .07, p = .035)\), Paternal Education \((\beta = -.09, p = .015)\), Maternal Love \((\beta = -.09, p = .029)\), Paternal Temper \((\beta = -.08, p = .037)\), Spirituality \((\beta = -.08, p = .010)\), Friendship Circle \((\beta = -.11, p = .001)\), and Medical History \((\beta = -.07, p = .026)\) accounted for 30% of total variance in MAAS scores (higher spirituality, friendship, and parental love qualities reflected by lower scores).

5. Dispositional Mindfulness Deficits and Externalized Symptoms of Psychological Distress

Amanda J. Auen\(^1\), Alan King\(^2\), & Tiffany D. Russell\(^2\)

\(^1\) North Dakota State University  
\(^2\) University of North Dakota

Measures of mindfulness provide valuable indicators of emotional well-being and behavioral functioning. This study examined resiliency and maladjustment extremes of the psychosocial spectrum with the MAAS. In a college \((N = 1,053)\) and national \((N = 250)\) sample, statistically significant differences were found between low (below 20th percentile) and remaining MAAS groups for 18 of 33 of these maladjustment indices. Effect sizes \((d)\) ranged from .21 to .92 (prior psychiatric treatment in national sample) with an average of .49. MAAS correlations were statistically significant in 70% of the cases, with trait hostility representing the strongest link \((r = .36, p < .001)\). Regression analyses found that five (college) and four (national) of these maladjustment indicators accounted for unique variance (24% and 27%, respectively) in MAAS scores. Dispositional mindfulness measures (e.g., MAAS) appear to provide robust high-risk indicators of both internalized and externalized symptoms of psychological distress.

6. The Use of Confederates and an Ambiguous Stimulus as Informational Influence to Elicit Conformed Responses from Primed Participants

Shawn Carlson  
Minnesota State University Moorhead

Many studies in the past have looked at how social influence, such as confederates, can affect a decision a participant makes in the presence of a group. Not many studies have used this process with ambiguous colors and primed participants though. This study looked at the effect between participants who were primed for color-word associations and the influence of confederates. It was hypothesized, when labeling an ambiguous color, participants who were primed with color-word associations would still be persuaded by confederates. Participants were given a group of words that conveyed the colors blue or green. Participants then looked at an ambiguous blue-green stimulus and were asked to label it blue or green after the confederates had given incorrect responses for which participants were primed. Analysis of the results did not find a significant
finding. Further research could be conducted to see how new results could create new group therapy procedures.

7. An Analysis of Content and Rates of Victimization on Revenge Porn Websites

Krystal Gaetz\textsuperscript{1}, Allison Haley\textsuperscript{2}, Katlin Rhyner\textsuperscript{2}, Carolyn Uhl\textsuperscript{2}, & Cheryl Terrence\textsuperscript{2}
\textsuperscript{1}North Dakota State University \textsuperscript{2}University of North Dakota

Nonconsensual sharing of nude photographs, also known as revenge porn, typically occurs when a person distributes a nude photograph with the intent to harm or humiliate the person in the photo. Victims of revenge porn may suffer from negative consequences (e.g., lost jobs, stalking, harassment). While many researchers suggest the majority of revenge porn victims are women (e.g., Citron, 2014; Powell, 2010), some have suggested men are also likely to be victimized. Additionally, it has been reported that many of these sites post information about the victim along with the photograph (National Conference of State Legislature, 2014). The current study aimed to examine the rates of female and male victimization along with the type and prevalence of personal information posted about the victims. The researchers examined a total of 134 photos from seven different revenge porn websites. Results and implications will be discussed.

8. The Impact of Victim Gender, Deservedness, and Photo Origin on Victim Blame in a Case of Non-Consensual Nude Photo Sharing

\textit{R. Alex Karie, Carolyn Uhl, Katlin Rhyner, & Cheryl Terrance}
\textit{University of North Dakota}

Widespread use of media sharing devices has contributed to an increase in revenge porn, which is defined as the distribution of nude photographs without consent (Citron & Franks, 2014). Perceptions of these situations may alter levels of social support for the victim and outcomes of legal accountability. Specifically, the current study examined perceptions of victim blame in relation to gender, deservedness, and photo origin. Participants were assigned to one of 18 different conditions determined through a 2 (gender) X 3 (reason for breakup [he cheated/she cheated/no reason-control]) X 3 (photo origin [he took/she took/photo-shopped]) between subjects design. Participants also answered a demographics questionnaire and a questionnaire pertaining to their perceptions of the situation. Preliminary results show that perpetrator gender, deservedness, and photo origin were all found to significantly affect victim blame. Specifically, female victims were blamed the most. Further results and implications are discussed.
9. Judgment of Fearful Faces

Anthony Garnett & Adam Derenne
University of North Dakota

This study examined several factors affecting “peak shift”, which is a form of response bias. The task participants (150 UND students) completed involved nine images of a woman’s face that varied from having a neutral to a fearful expression and nine other images, in which just the eyes were used. Data were collected online and participants were trained to respond to some images (S+) but not others (S-). Response bias was assessed through a generalization test involving the full set of images. The study used a 3 (fearful S-, neutral S-, or no S-) by 2 (single or multiple training stimuli) between subjects design. Each variable was found to affect the generalization gradient during the test. Peak shift occurred in participants trained with a neutral expression S-, but not in participants trained with a fearful expression S-. The participants’ exclusion criteria for and the differences in significant values were measured.

10. Exploring Body Image and Body Satisfaction Among College Students with Significant Autistic Traits

Alek E. Haugen, Brita Ingvalson, & F. Richard Ferraro
University of North Dakota

Though several researchers have linked autism spectrum disorders to disordered body and eating behaviors (obesity: in Nature, 2010; anorexia nervosa: Fonville et. al, 2013, Oldershaw et. al, 2011, Zucker et. al, 2007; body incompetency: Williamson, Craig, & Slinger, 2008 ), there is almost no research examining body image and satisfaction among this population. The present study addresses this need using individuals with non-clinical, significant autistic traits. Participants were 252 college students (212 female, 40 male) who completed an online set of questionnaires measuring: body image/satisfaction, mood, affect, and demographics. The Autism Quotient (AQ) was administered to delineate two groups defined by high-AQ traits and low-AQ traits. Consistent with past research, those in the high-AQ group were more frequently male and reported greater anxiety. Results indicated no significant differences between groups in terms of body image, though feelings of body competency may prove a more salient factor for high-AQ individuals.

11. Priming a Behavioral Freeze Response in Humans

Victoria Pocknell, Alexis Sanchez, & Michael Alban
Northern Arizona University

Following a great deal of research on freeze/flight/fight responses in non-human animals, researchers have recently identified physiological markers of human freezing. Our research focuses on how cognitive processes affect selection of a behavioral freeze response. In Study 1, we introduced a priming phase wherein we varied the probability of success to induce a mental set that fleeing and fighting are either effective or
ineffective options. As predicted, selection of a freeze response during a final phase was more likely among participants who experienced high failure with the fleeing/fighting options during the priming phase. In Study 2, we collected data on motivational tendencies – that are bidirectionally linked to cognitive processes – and found that the frequency of freezing in response to simulated threats was greater for loss-avoiding versus reward-seeking individuals. Our findings advance defensive behaviors research by underscoring cognition’s contribution to the human defense cascade.

12. The Differential Impact of Television Genres on Reducing Homonegative Attitudes

Bradlee W. Gamblin, Kaitlyn M. Nieson, Emily M. Carstens Namie, & Andre Kehn
University of North Dakota

The current study investigated the effectiveness of different forms of television in reducing homonegativity. Based on the parasocial contact hypothesis (Schiappa, Gregg, & Hewes, 2005) and preliminary research on its effectiveness in different television genres (Ortiz & Harwood, 2007), we hypothesized that individuals who watched scripted television with gay or lesbian themes would show a reduction in homonegativity compared to individuals who watched reality television with gay or lesbians themes. Participants (N=127) responded to a scale measuring homonegative attitudes. Then, a week later, they watched clips from five television shows (all with either gay/lesbian themes present or absent, and all either scripted or reality television shows) and provided their levels of homonegativity a second time. Results supported our hypotheses: when controlling for pretest attitudes, those who watched scripted television with gay or lesbian themes displayed significantly less homonegativity compared to those who watched reality television with gay or lesbian themes.

13. Utilizing the Multi-Attribute Task Battery-II to Create a Multitasking Adaptability Simulation

Kyle Bernhardt, Andrew Ryberg, RaeEllen Crockett, Taylor Baumler, Michael Burd, Heather Terrell, & F. Richard Ferraro
University of North Dakota

Multitasking adaptability refers to an individual’s propensity to cope with dynamic changes in workload during multitasking situations. The purpose of this study was to create a multitasking adaptation simulation utilizing the Multi-Attribute Task Battery-II (MATB). By manipulating the programming script of the MATB, three difficulty conditions were created (low, medium, high). The high condition also included a listening-span task presented auditorially via the MATB interface. Participants (N=16) completed a 15 min testing session comprising of three 5 min intervals of each workload condition. Workload was assessed using the NASA-TLX scale presented after each condition. Results indicated that all three difficulty conditions differed in workload following the low, medium, and high classification (p<.001). Additionally, decreases in performance on the system monitoring and resource management tasks contained within
the MATB were observed \((p=.02 \text{ and } p=.03\) respectively). This study has produced a viable simulation to be utilized in future studies regarding multitasking adaptation.

14. Influencing Unrealistic Optimism in Young Women’s Perceived Risk of Skin Cancer

Karen Vanderzanden, Joelle Ruthig, Andre Kehn, & Heather Terrell
University of North Dakota

Unrealistic optimism about one’s health risks can contribute to engagement in risky behaviors, and in turn, greater risk of negative health outcomes. Within this study, factors shown to influence unrealistically optimistic health perceptions were manipulated to examine effects on women’s perceived risk of developing skin cancer. Young Caucasian women \((N=363)\) from the U.S. completed an online study that entailed an Image (high risk, low risk, none) x Peer Information (given, not given) x Personal Factors List (risk, protective, none) \(3\times 2\times 3\) factorial design. Results showed a significant main effect for Peer Information. Women who received information about peers’ estimated skin cancer risk estimated their own absolute risk and comparative risk as significantly lower than those who did not view peer information \((\text{Absolute risk: } M=32.56\% \text{ vs. } 41.04\%, F(1,343)=14.04, p<.001; \text{Comparative risk: } M=-9.33\% \text{ vs. } -0.75\%, F(1,343)=3.97, p<.05)\). Findings provide insight into factors that contribute to young women’s risk perceptions regarding skin cancer.

15. Comparing In-Person, Sona, and Mechanical Turk Measurements of Three Social Psychology Constructs

Emily M. Carstens Namie\(^1\), Bradlee W. Gamblin\(^1\), Matthew P. Winslow\(^2\), Benjamin T. Lindsay\(^2\), & Andre Kehn\(^1\)

\(^1\)University of North Dakota, \(^2\)Eastern Kentucky University

We investigated the equivalency of in-person and online administrations of the Right-Wing Authoritarianism, Social Dominance Orientation, and Modern Racism scales across three modalities: administration in person (\(N = 195\)), online through Sona Systems (\(N = 106\)), and online through Mechanical Turk (\(N = 240\)). Results indicated that the Social Dominance Orientation and Modern Racism Scales had relatively equivalent scores across the three modalities in terms of their intercorrelations, mean scores, variability, and reliability. However, the Right-Wing Authoritarianism scale exhibited problematic equivalency across a number of analyses. Concerns for this scale appear to be driven by the Mechanical Turk sample, which showed higher variability, higher correlations with the other scales, and significantly lower mean scores in comparison to the other two modalities. Thus, equivalency was established for two of the three scales under investigation. Implications for future online research using these scales, and the importance of equivalency research, are also discussed.

16. A Structural Equation Model of Juror Sentencing Decisions in a Race-Based
Hate Crime.

Kaitlyn M. Nieson, Bradlee W. Gamblin, Karen Vanderzanden, Kelly M. Jones, Andre Kehn, & Joelle C. Ruthig
University of North Dakota

The current study investigated the relationship between juror racism and sentencing in a race-based hate crime using structural equation modeling. 150 participants were asked to make sentencing recommendations for a perpetrator found guilty of a race-based hate crime. Based on past research, we predicted that juror racism, social dominance orientation, blame attributions, and attitudes toward hate crime legislation would directly predict sentencing, that juror racism would indirectly predict sentencing through blame attributions, and that need for cognition, need for affect, and social dominance orientation would indirectly predict sentencing through juror racism. Results generally supported the predicted model, which explained 18% of the variance in juror sentencing decisions. Importantly, juror racism predicted sentencing both directly and indirectly through perpetrator blame attributions. However, the relationships involving need for cognition, need for affect, and victim blame were nonsignificant. Furthermore, the relationship between social dominance orientation and sentencing was fully mediated by juror racism.

17. Psychometric and scoring for the American Indian bilingualism inventory - Northern Plains

McDonald, J, D., Ross, R, J., Rose, W, Martell, J., Young, A., Ashpole, M., Martell, L.
University of North Dakota

This study utilized data from 609 Northern Plains American Indian subjects to develop this measure of cultural identification in both native and non-native cultural realms. A series of factor analyses utilizing Vatican, orthogonal rotation suggested a two-factor solution, comprising subscales representing American Indian and Europian-American cultural identification, in accordance with the Orthogonal Theory of Biculturalism. Suggestions for scoring and clinical and research applications are also provided.

18. My Selfie is really important: How Selfie-taking relates to narcissism in a college sample.

Elizabeth O’Neill, Rachel Kramer, Terra Towne, & F. Richard Ferraro
University of North Dakota

Given the popularity of social media usage and findings that it is associated with many negative outcomes, a large amount of research has been devoted to understand how it influences the well-being and lives of those who participate. One form of interaction via social media is to post Selfie’s. Preliminary research suggests that Selfie-taking is associated with higher levels of narcissism and psychopathology in males in addition to
higher levels of body dissatisfaction. The current study was conducted on college males and females from a midwestern university to evaluate whether a similar relationship between selfie-taking and narcissism. An ANOVA was conducted to evaluate how selfie-taking and gender would relate to levels of narcissism. Main effects for gender and selfie-taking were noted such that males had higher levels of narcissism than females, and those who took more selfies also endorsed higher levels of narcissism. There was not a significant interaction noted. However, correlations were also conducted to evaluate this relationship further. Selfie-taking and narcissism were not correlated for males, while females who endorsed greater levels of selfie-taking endorsed higher levels of narcissism.

19. Facebook Creeping: An Investigation of Intervention Methods for Partner-monitoring Behaviors

Alyssa Rowland & Jennifer Tillman
Pacific Lutheran University

Social media sites provide easy access to monitor romantic partners. A pilot study found that attachment styles were a likely indicator of the level of engagement in partner-monitoring. The current study investigated effectiveness of mindfulness behavioral interventions considering attachment style and wording choice in decreasing partner-monitoring on Facebook. The interventions involved an awareness of the desire to stalk one’s partner and reflection on positive relationship aspects. Students at a small university in the PNW took pre (N = 45) and post (N = 11) surveys measuring their attachment style and partner-monitoring behaviors via Facebook. In the two week intervention, participants in the non-control group engaged mindfulness interventions, differing by word choice used to describe the intervention. No significant effects of the interventions were found. The researcher-created Facebook Partner-monitoring survey was found statistically reliable. Future research is needed to identify effectiveness of a mindfulness intervention in decreasing partner-monitoring behaviors via Facebook.

Paper Session III
Saturday, October 10, 2015
2:00-2:50 p.m., Lecture Bowl

1. Weight Suppression in Women Ages 50 and Above: Results of the Gender and Body Image Study (GABI)

Erica L. Goodman, BA, Hunna J. Watson, PhD, Jessica H. Baker, PhD, Cynthia M. Bulik, PhD, Christine M. Peat, PhD

Erica L. Goodman1, Hunna J. Watson2,3,4, Jessica H. Baker2, Cynthia M. Bulik, PhD2,5, & Christine M. Peat2
1University of North Dakota, 2 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 3 Curtin University, 4 University of Western Australia, 5 Karolinska Institutet
Weight suppression (WS) has been implicated in the outcomes of eating disorders. However, little research has examined the potential role of WS in non-clinical samples. This study examined the frequency of WS in a non-clinical sample of women aged 50 and above. WS was classified in two ways: Any WS (highest weight greater than current weight) and Above Average WS (WS at least one standard deviation above the overall sample mean). There were no significant differences between those who were WS and those who were not on age, race, and ethnicity, regardless of how WS was defined. In both definitions of WS, women who were WS were more likely to diet and report frequent weight checking behaviors than those who were not. However, only women with Above Average WS reported more frequent binge eating and a greater likelihood of having current eating disorder symptoms than those who were not WS.

2. The Effect of media ideal prime and eating disorder symptomology on the processing of related body image words in females.

Stephanie Henley, Teresa A. Markis, & Conor T. McLennan
Cleveland State University

Research has demonstrated individuals with an eating disorder selectively attend to stimuli related to their concerns. However, there has been little consistent evidence with non-clinical samples. The current study investigated the use of a visual lexical decision task in the study of information processing of body image words in females with varying levels of eating disorder symptomatology after viewing pictures of media thin ideal females (target) or plant pictures (control). Eating disorder symptomatology was measured using the Eating Disorders Inventory (EDI). Using interference scores (i.e., body RTs − neutral RTs), results demonstrated females showed an attentional bias to body related words independent of eating disorder symptomatology after being primed by the media ideal. Additionally, females in the control group showed a negative relationship between interference scores and the EDI. In other words, females with high scores on the EDI displayed interference from body related words.

3. Nonmedical Prescription Stimulant Use (NPS) for Suppressing Appetite and Controlling Body Weight is a Marker of More Severe Eating Disorder (ED) Psychopathology

Tess M. Kilwein, Erica L. Goodman, Alison Looby, & Kyle P. De Young
University of North Dakota

College students use prescription stimulant medications for various reasons, including appetite/weight control. This study examined the relationship between NPS and ED psychopathology. College students (N=668) self-reported ED cognitions and behaviors via the Eating Pathology Symptoms Inventory (EPSI) and Eating Disorder Examination-Questionnaire (EDE-Q), in addition to lifetime history of NPS and corresponding motives. Participants were grouped into NPS for eating-related and cognitive purposes (E/C users), NPS for cognitive only (C users), and nonusers. E/C users reported higher levels of psychopathology on all EPSI subscales compared to nonusers, and nearly all
subscales compared to C users. C/E users, but not C users, were more likely to report binge eating and purging than nonusers. Additionally, NPS for eating-related purposes was a unique predictor of EDE-Q Global scores after controlling for gender, binge eating, and purging. Results suggest NPS for eating-related purposes is both associated with and a marker of more severe ED psychopathology.

Panel
3:00-4:00 p.m., Lecture Bowl

Social Science Research in the Oil Patch: Tips for the Field

A multidisciplinary panel of social scientists discuss their research in the Bakken region and provide advice for researchers interested in conducting field research in the area.

❖ Professor William Caraher, Department of History, University of North Dakota
❖ Professor Elizabeth Legerski, Department of Sociology, University of North Dakota

UND Department of Psychology Undergraduate Awards
4:00 p.m. – 4:05 p.m., Lecture Bowl
Presenter: Thomas Petros

❖ Outstanding Psychology Student: Nicole Johnson
❖ Outstanding Undergraduate Research: Kyle Bernhardt
❖ Outstanding Undergraduate Service: Alek Haugen

❖ 2015 Northern Lights Student Poster Award
❖ Raffle Results
Keynote Address
4:05-5:00 p.m., Lecture Bowl

Patrick C. Friman, Ph.D., ABPP
Vice President of Behavioral Health, Boys Town
Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, Univ of Nebraska Medical Center

Abstract. B. F. Skinner viewed behavior analysis as a generic science that would one day be seen as relevant to all human behavior. Clearly that has not happened. Behavior analysis remains marginalized in comparison to more conventional approaches to human behavior. It has, however, flourished in one tail of the normal distribution. Behavior analysis has contributed more to persons who reside in that tail than any approach to human behavior since the dawn of time. Unfortunately its contributions to the lives of persons residing under the dome of the distribution are not nearly as extensive and they are recognized even less. Persons outside the relatively small field of behavior analysis view it as a science based on the behavior of rats and pigeons useful for the study of pets, very young children, and persons with developmental disabilities. This view is grossly inconsistent with the explanatory and interventional power of the field. But the field and its adherents are primarily responsible for the widespread narrow view of its relevance for people in general. It is actually true that basic behavior analysts work mostly with non-human subjects and that applied behavior analysts work mostly with persons with developmental disabilities. The purpose of this talk is to demonstrate the broader relevance of the field by describing a variety of behavior analytic applications for typically developing persons. Examples to be discussed will range in diversity from male fertility to littering and will include a sample of clinical concerns.
Biography: Dr. Patrick C. Friman received his Ph.D. from the University of Kansas. He is the current Vice President of Behavioral Health at Boys Town and a Clinical Professor in the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Nebraska School of Medicine. He is the former Editor of the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* and former President of the *Association for Behavior Analysis International*. He is currently the Book Review editor for the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* and on the editorial boards of six peer reviewed journals. He has published more than 190 scientific articles and chapters and three books. The primary focus of his scientific and clinical work is in the area of Behavioral Pediatrics and Behavioral Medicine. Dr. Friman’s work in behavioral pediatrics has concentrated on the gap between primary medical care for children on one side, and referral-based clinical child psychological and psychiatric care, on the other. A secondary focus is on adolescent behavior and development an example of which is a commercially available DVD on *Adolescence and Other Temporary Mental Disorders*. He also specializes in consultation regarding workplace issues such as motivation, dealing with difficult people, change, happiness and pathways to success.

Thank you for coming

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Please drive home safe!