

MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

63rd Semi-Annual Undergraduate

Student Conference

December 12, 2015

Wilson Hall Auditorium

Schedule at a Glance

8:00 – 8:30 AM **Breakfast**

8:30 – 8:45 AM **Welcome Remarks**

Wilson Auditorium

Dr. Gary Lewandowski, Chair, Department of Psychology
Dr. Ken Womack, Dean – School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Erin Hughes, Psi Chi – President

8:45 – 9:45 AM **Paper Presentations: Session I**

Wilson Auditorium

9:45 – 10:45 AM **Poster Presentations: Session I**

Wilson Lobby

10:45 – 11:45 AM **Paper Presentations: Session II**

Wilson Auditorium

12:00 – 12:30 PM **Lunch**

Magill Commons

12:30 – 1:30 PM **Paper Presentations: Session III**

Wilson Auditorium

1:30 – 2:30 PM **Poster Presentations: Session II**

Wilson Lobby

Coffee will be available during the session.

Department Career Initiative:

LinkedIn Sign-up and Free Professional Headshots (*Courtesy of Career Services*)

2:30 – 3:30 PM **Paper Presentations: Session IV**

Wilson Auditorium

3:30 PM **Awards and Closing Remarks**

Wilson Auditorium

Dr. Gary Lewandowski, Chair, Department of Psychology

Paper Presentations: Session I

Moderator: Erin Hughes, Psi Chi
8:45 – 9: 45 AM, Wilson Auditorium

Kathleen Piccoli

Who Will Protect Me? The Role of the Father in Cases of Mother-Daughter Sexual Abuse

This study examines the role of the father in cases of mother-daughter sexual abuse. Nine themes were identified through a review of the literature on non-offending mothers in cases of father-daughter sexual abuse and the limited available research on the general topic of mother-daughter sexual abuse. Qualitative methods were used to analyze archival data from an online message forum used exclusively by survivors of mother-daughter sexual abuse. It was hypothesized that the content of these posts would contain 9 identified themes. A total of 125 message posts containing narrative descriptions of non-offending and co-offending fathers met the criteria for inclusion in the study. Two raters coded content, with all but one theme having sufficient inter-rater reliability. All hypothesized themes and two unexpected themes were found. The most prevalent themes were those describing fathers as non-protective (23.13%), abusive (14.5%) and emotionally absent (10.43%). Results suggest that non-offending and co-offending fathers in cases of mother-daughter sexual abuse share similar qualities as non-offending mothers in cases of father-daughter sexual abuse.
Supervising Professor: Dr. Goodwin

Denver George

Lying, Not So Bad After All: The Perceptions Towards Altruistic Lies.

This study examined the perceptions towards an individual after telling an altruistic lie. 75 participants (42 females, 33 males) were randomly assigned to one of four conditions and asked to solve anagrams with a partner, a confederate. This study made use of an actress, who knew the anagrams before hand and was able to complete all of them without the help of participant. The confederate then said one of the four conditions when asked who did most of the work, a trivial lie, an exaggerated lie, trivial truth, and an exaggerated truth. I hypothesized that those who were placed in the truth condition would be trusted more, those who were placed in the lying conditions would be more socially liked, and also those who were told a lie would have a boosted self-esteem. Using a two-way Analysis of Variance, the results show that participants had a higher likeability towards the confederate after telling a lie. Furthermore, results show that when the confederate told a trivial lie they were trusted the most. Finally, results also showed that after being told a lie, the participant's self-esteem was significantly higher verses when they were told the truth. Results suggest that after meeting someone for the first time, telling an obvious altruistic lie will get that person to like and trust you more, and also boost the other person's self-esteem.
Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Kaleigh C. Benedict and Sabrina R. Kvalo

Private Practice of Lisa Mollicone, LLC: Substance Abuse Counseling

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Alexis Asaro

The Effect of Transgender Conformity to Gender Roles on Their Likability and Acceptance in Society

This study examines how gender role conformity affects the likability and acceptance of transgender individuals. A sample of 119 (23 males, 96 females) college students read one of four vignettes. The scenarios were identical, except that half of the vignettes depicted a transgender individual who transitioned from male to female, and the other half included a person who transitioned from female to male. Additionally, half of the vignettes depicted the character conforming to stereotypical gender roles and half showed the character not conforming. Participants then completed a survey on the likability of the transgender individual described and a survey on transgender acceptance. Significance was not found on the two main effects, conformity ($p = .385$) or gender of the transgender individual ($p = .564$), nor for the interaction effect ($p = .131$) on likability of the transgender individual. In addition, significance was not found on the two main effects, conformity ($p = .223$) nor gender of the transgender individual ($p = .556$), nor for the interaction effect ($p = .418$) on transgender acceptance. These findings suggest that gender role conformity may not be an influence on likability or acceptance of transgender individuals.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

Edward Hunt

Feeling Hot and Bothered: Embodied Temperature's Effect on Aggression.

This study observed the effect of embodiment of temperature on aggression. 54 participants (40 male, 71 female) were randomly assigned to one of four temperature conditions, asked to play a video game, and fill out a state hostility scale. Participants either held on to a warm metal travel mug, cold metal travel mug, or room temperature metal travel mug while they did these activities. An empty control did not hold on to any object while they completed the activities. I hypothesized that those in the hot metal travel mug condition would fire more shots in the video game, reload more in the video game, and score higher on the state hostility scale questions. Using a one-way analysis of variance with planned contrast, the results show that those in the hot condition reloaded significantly more than those in the other 3 conditions. Furthermore, there was a trend for this group to take more shots during the game than the other conditions. Finally, participants in the hot condition did not score higher on the state hostility scale than the other conditions. These results suggest that the embodiment of heat leads participants to be more aggressive when in a situation that allows them to do so.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Katarina Kneer

The Angel Influence: The Thin Idealization in Commercials and Print Ads and its Effect on Women's Body Image

This study was designed to determine which form of advertisement and which model body size most negatively impacted women's body image. 100 undergraduate female participants were randomly assigned to one of four experimental conditions: Lane Bryant (plus-size) print advertisements, Victoria's Secret (thin-idealized) print advertisements, Lane Bryant (plus-size) commercials, or Victoria's Secret (thin-idealized) commercials. Participants were exposed to each advertisement for thirty seconds. It was hypothesized that print advertisements would have more negative impact on women's body image than commercials and that Victoria's Secret models would have more negative impact on women's body image than Lane Bryant models. An interaction effect was expected, such that the print ads would have more of an impact on women's body image than commercials, depending upon the model condition. The lowest body image score would be a result of viewing the Victoria's Secret print ads, while the highest body image score will be a result of viewing the Lane Bryant print ads. Using a two-way analysis of variance, the results show that those who viewed Victoria's Secret models were more negatively impacted than those who viewed Lane Bryant models. The hypothesis of the main effect of form of advertisement was not supported. Also, the hypothesis of the interaction effect of model body size and form of advertisement was not supported. The results suggest that despite the form of advertisement shown to participants, Victoria's Secret models elicited the most negative response, indicating that the thin-idealization oftentimes portrayed in the media can be detrimental to women's body image.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

Victoria Porter

Did You Really Just "Like" Their Instagram: The Influence of Emotional Infidelity Involving Social Media on the Mate's Reaction

This study focused on the rules for unacceptable behavior among friends when one of the friends is in a romantic relationship, i.e., what acts and activities that involve social media constitute "emotional infidelity." Participants completed a "Crossing the Line" survey, a self-esteem scale, and a measure of self-reported mate-value. The survey included 10 scenarios involving activities between the partner and friend that could be viewed as emotional infidelity. Participants rated how acceptable, jealous, betrayed, and trusting they would feel in each scenario, first, for a same sex friendship and again for an opposite sex friendship. It was hypothesized that participants would exhibit stronger emotional reactions to the scenarios in which the romantic partner's friend was the opposite sex than if the partner's friend was the same sex. Females were predicted to be more jealous, betrayed, and less trusting than males, while high mate-value participants were expected to report less jealousy, less betrayal, and more trust than low mate-value participants. Those currently in a romantic relationship were predicted to report stronger emotional reactions to the "Crossing the Line" scenarios than non-involved participants. A series of multivariate mixed design ANOVAs found significant differences in reactions to the 10 scenarios, with the most important factor being the sex of the partner's friend. Results will be discussed in the context of evolutionary theory.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Poster Presentations: Session I

9:45 – 10:45 AM, Wilson Auditorium

Amanda Corcillo

Who's Interviewing Who? Interviewer Effects on Applicant's Attitudes Towards a Job Position

This study examined whether or not the interviewer could have an influence on an applicant's attitudes towards a part time or full time job position. 102 undergraduate college students (25 males, 77 females) were randomly assigned to read a part time or full time job description, as well as watch a video of a professional interviewer or an unprofessional interviewer. In both videos the dialogue was essentially the same, but the interviewer's non-verbal cues were different. It was hypothesized that those in the professional interviewer condition would have a more positive attitude towards the job position than those in the unprofessional interviewer condition. It was also hypothesized that those in the part time condition would have a more positive attitude towards the job position than those in the full time condition. Last, it was hypothesized that those in the unprofessional, full time, condition would have the most negative attitudes towards the job position. Using a two-way analysis of variance to analyze the hypotheses, the results suggested that the interviewer can have an influence on the applicant's attitudes towards a job position but the job position description did not make a difference.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Chris Larocca

Rate That App: The Effect of Conspicuous Consumption and Mixed Messages on Attraction

This study examined the influence conspicuous consumption and mixed messages on initial attraction. The two independent variables in the study were dress (semi-formal attire vs. casual attire) and drink (high-end vs. low-end), the dependent variable was attraction. 106 heterosexual female undergraduates were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 conditions: semi-formal attire/high-end drink, semi-formal attire/low-end drink, casual attire/high-drink or casual attire/low-end drink. Participants were given screenshots of social media profiles and asked to rate how attractive they found each profile. Using the Interpersonal Attraction Scale (McCroskey & McCain, 1974) participants indicated how socially, physically and task fully attractive they found each profile screenshot. I hypothesized that participants would rate profiles with semi-formal attire more attractive than casual attire profiles. I also hypothesized that participants would rate profiles with high-end drinks more attractive than low-end drink profiles. Finally, I hypothesized that participants would rate the combination of semi-formal attire and high-end drink profile as most attractive. A Two-Way ANOVA showed significant results for type of dress. As hypothesized, participants found semi-formal attire more attractive. No significant results were found for the other two hypotheses. These results suggest that the way a person dresses can influence one's own attractiveness.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Melissa Hanna

How Personality Types Influence the Likelihood of Using Different Manipulation Strategies to Persuade Others

Abstract not submitted

Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Salina Catani

The Influence of Collective Music-Making on Feelings, Emotions, Self-Concept, and Attitudes Toward the Group

Abstract not submitted

Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Madison Pirrone**Self-Control Level: Zero**

This study evaluated the relation between dishonest behaviors, and infidelity and whether ego-depletion had an effect on their relation. Sixty participants were randomly assigned to either a depletion or non-depletion condition. Those in the depletion condition were asked to read aloud a difficult version of the Stroop test for one minute, while those in the non-depletion condition were asked to read aloud an easy version of the Stroop test for thirty seconds. I hypothesized that dishonest behaviors and infidelity would be positively correlated and that ego-depletion would strengthen their relation. Using a hierarchical regression to analyze my data, the results show that there is no relation between dishonest behaviors and infidelity and that ego-depletion did not make a difference in the results. Further investigation into these two behaviors is needed, and whether they relate to ego-depletion is needed prior to confirming the lack of significant relations found in this study.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

Jessica M. Leahy**Old Bridge High School, Matawan NJ: School Psychology Internship**

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Daniel M. McGrotty**The Center, Lakewood, NJ: Advanced Mental and Behavioral Care Services**

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Taylor S. Maleski**Water and Sims, Red Bank, NJ: Job Development and Employment Services**

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Kristen Carpenter**Blurred Lines: Recognizing Sexual Harassment**

This study examines an individual's ability to recognize sexual harassment regardless of the gender of the victim and harasser in a given scenario. One hundred and thirteen participants (90 females, 21 males, and 2 unknown) were randomly assigned to one of four conditions. Each participant read the same scenario depicting an individual sexually harassing another co-worker, but for each condition the gender of the harasser and the gender of the victim was changed. I hypothesized that sexual harassment would be recognized the most when a male is sexually harassing a female compared to the other three conditions. Furthermore, I hypothesized that sexual harassment would be recognized more so with a female victimizing a male when compared to both a male victimizing another male and a female victimizing another female. I also hypothesized that sexual harassment would be recognized more when a male is victimizing another male when compared to a female victimizing another female. Lastly, I hypothesized that sexual harassment would be recognized least when a female was victimizing another female. A one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc comparison was used. The results showed participants were significantly more likely to recognize sexual harassment when the scenario depicted a male victimizing a female versus when a female was victimizing a male. The other three hypotheses were not supported. Results suggest that participants can recognize sexual harassment when men are sexually harassing females but not with the other gender combinations.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

Amanda Salerno**The Influence of Music: Do Song Messages and Personality Traits of Those Listening Affect Their Choice of a Mate?**

This study examined the influence of music and personality traits on mate choice. Participants (31 male, 77 female) were randomly assigned to one of three music conditions. Song selections included music with romantic lyrics and music, melancholy lyrics and music, or rebellious lyrics and music as determined in a pilot study. The assigned song played continuously in the background when participants arrived and throughout the session while they completed a survey on the desirability of 5 pictures of the opposite sex, and a personality inventory. It was hypothesized that those in the romantic song group would rate the pictures of opposite sex individuals more desirable than those in the rebellious song group who, in turn, were predicted to rate these pictures as more desirable than those in the melancholy song group. Two traits from the Big Five Personality Inventory were assessed: neuroticism, openness to experience. It was

hypothesized that those who scored high on neuroticism would rate the pictures of opposite sex individuals as more desirable than those who had greater emotional stability, and those who scored high on openness to experience would rate the pictures of opposite sex individuals as more desirable than those who scored low on this personality trait. The data were analyzed using a 2 x 3 x 2 x 2 factorial design ANOVA. Results will be described and interpreted in the context of these hypotheses.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Jenna M. Colacci

Ronald McDonald House, Long Branch, NJ: Services for Seriously Ill Children and Their Families

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Daniel E. Garafano

Mental Health Association of Monmouth County, Shrewsbury, NJ: Nonprofit Addressing Mental Health Needs in the Community

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Vanessa M. Tobia

Celtic Charms Therapeutic Horse Farm, Howell, NJ: Riding Center for Individuals with Physical, Cognitive, and Emotional Disabilities

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Emily A. Acosta

Girl Scouts of the Jersey Shore, Farmingdale, NJ: Youth Organization Providing Mentorship, Skill-Building and Leadership Training For Girls

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Paper Presentations: Session II

Moderator: Morgan Saemann, Psi Chi
10:45 AM – 11:45 AM, Wilson Auditorium

Deanna Williams

The Effects of Priming Traditional Gender Roles on Heterosexual Women's Sexual Assertiveness

This online study examined the effects of priming traditional gender roles on heterosexual women's sexual assertiveness. Seventy-eight women were randomly assigned to one of two groups: primed or unprimed. The first group was given a survey about traditional gender attitudes towards women to prime them with traditional gender roles, whereas the unprimed group was not exposed to the traditional gender role priming. Both groups read a vignette about sexual assertiveness, then responded to a survey about their own sexual assertiveness attitudes. I hypothesized that those in the primed condition would be less sexually assertive than those in the unprimed condition. Using two independent samples t-tests, the results did not support the hypothesis and there was no significant difference between the two conditions on levels of sexual assertiveness. Results suggest that participants were not successfully primed by the traditional gender roles survey. From this, it is unclear whether there was an influence of exposure to gender roles on sexual assertiveness.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

Jordyn Magenheimer

The Relationship of Altruistic Acts, Kinship of the Recipient, and the Altruist's Mood State

Many studies have found that benevolence and altruism lead to positive emotional states. Research reveals that people report better mood states and more positive well-being when performing altruistic acts. So, why do we not extend these joyous moments with more frequent deeds of altruism? Insight into the answer is gained by the finding that individuals are more likely to assist those more closely related to them (i.e., kin selection). Participants in the experimental condition of the current study were given a lottery scenario and asked to rate how likely where were to give the winning proceeds (a gift) to others. The others varied in genetic relatedness to the participant (e.g., stranger, friend, cousin, uncle, sibling). The BMIS Survey was then administered to assess mood state. Participants in the control (baseline) condition completed a distraction task and then completed the BMIS. It was hypothesized that: 1. Participants would report greater well-being when they gave the gift to others versus themselves; 2. Participants are more likely to help others in proportion to the degree of relatedness to that person. Results will reveal whether mood state and overall well-being were impacted by the degree of altruism (lottery gift giving), and if mood state varied with the differing levels of genetic relatedness to the participant.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Jenna L. Cupp and Elizabeth R. Beaudoin

Shore Regional High School, West Long Branch, NJ & the Jersey Shore Free School, Little Silver, NJ: Internship Opportunities in School

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Taylor Zaborney

Move it, Move it: Body Movement's Effect on Creativity

This study examined the effect of body movement on creativity. 95 participants (24 males 71 females) were randomly assigned to sit on either a regular, four-legged chair, or on an exercise ball. They were given either playdoh or a paperclip and were asked to come up with as many uses for the object, to serve as a measure of creativity. I hypothesized that those who sat on the exercise ball would be more creative than those who sat on the chair. I also hypothesized that those who were given playdoh would be more creative than those who were given a paperclip. Finally, I hypothesized that those who sat on the exercise ball and were given playdoh would be the most creative. Using a two-way analysis of variance, the results showed that those given playdoh were significantly more likely to come up with more ideas than the paperclip. Results suggest that an abstract object may lead to more ideas, rather than a concrete object. However, creativity in the seat condition was not significantly different. The interaction between the seat and the object was also not significant.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Jenna M. Colacci

A Vote for Me is a Vote for Free Tuition: The Impact of Argument Quality and Stuttering on Persuasion

This study analyzed whether the quality of an argument produced by a fluent speaker or by someone with a stutter would have an effect on the persuasiveness of a message or the listener's overall impression of that speaker. 64 participants (21 male, 43 female) were randomly assigned to listen to one of four arguments: a good quality argument presented by either a fluent speaker or someone with a stutter, or a bad quality argument presented by either a fluent speaker or someone with a stutter. I hypothesized that those who listened to the fluent speaker over the speaker with a stutter and that those who listened to the good quality argument over the bad quality argument would be more persuaded and give the speaker higher overall ratings. Furthermore, I hypothesized that those who listened to the good quality argument by the fluent speaker would be the most persuaded and would give the speaker the highest overall ratings. Using a series of two-way ANOVAs, the results show that those who listened to the fluent speaker over the speaker with a stutter were significantly more persuaded and held significantly higher overall views of that speaker. However, the quality of the argument showed no significant difference in the persuasiveness of the message or the overall impression of the speaker. In addition, the good quality argument presented by the fluent speaker did not show any significant differences when compared to the rest of the conditions. Results suggest that when someone with a stutter presents any type of argument, the argument will be considered less persuasive and the overall perceptions of that speaker will be more negative when compared to a fluent speaker.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Michael DeFilippo

The Influence of a Potential Date's Wealth, Status, and a Past History of Infidelity in Determining Female Preferences for Casual and Long-Term Relationships

In the realm of the dating world, the biggest challenge, from an evolutionary standpoint, is for females in selecting a quality mate. These challenges are present in both casual and long-term relationships, wherein many people desire facets of the opposite sex that promote quality reproduction. Two important features females seek are male commitment/trust and male power/status. However, during ovulation, females experience fluctuations in hormones that previous researchers report alter mate-choice preferences. The objective of this study was to assess the impact of male status/power (high, moderate, low) and admitting to past infidelity (or not) by a man you are dating for the first time would have on female interest in continuing contact with this man. Females participants (N=192) from around the world read a scenario about a date with a male who varied in status/power and who either disclosed or did not reveal an instance of past infidelity. The females rated how likely they would (1) have another date, (2) have casual sexual, and (3) have a long-term monogamous relationship with this man. These evaluations were also compared for ovulating females, females during the luteal (non-fertile) stage of their menstrual cycle, and females using hormonal contraception (simulating biological pregnancy). Results of this international online study will be presented in the context of predictions from evolutionary theories of female mating strategies.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Katrina Mavrode

Forming Alliances in the Workplace: Impact of Advertising a Maladaptive Trait

The study examined the stigma that advertising a mental illness plays in job applications. Participants (34 males, 134 females) randomly assigned to an administrative role (employer or team leader), were asked to read a job applicant's cover letter which either did or did not disclose treatment for depression (maladaptive trait), and evaluated the applicant for the job. Based on an evolutionary model of alliance formation, it was hypothesized that males would be less likely than females to hire an applicant who disclosed a maladaptive trait. Similarly, it was predicted that the attributions regarding the applicant would be less positive if the trait was disclosed. Participants in the employer (High Power) condition were expected to be less enthusiastic than those in the team leader (Moderate Power) condition. Results showed no difference between employer and team leader ratings, and the small number of males in this study precluded a meaningful comparison of the ratings of men and women. Participants were not less likely to hire an applicant who disclosed a mental health problem, and the only significant difference that disclosure produced was greater concern about this person's condition ($p < .0001$). Correlations on the data from participants in the disclosure condition revealed significant positive relationships ($p < .0001$) between the likelihood of hiring this individual and the attributions about this person (i.e., competent, dependable, skilled, collegial, and able to make a valuable contribution). However, negative correlations existed between the participant's concern about the applicant's psychological condition and their ratings of the various attributions.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Paper Presentations: Session III

Moderator: Mallory Inselberg, Psi Chi
12:30 PM – 1:30 PM, Wilson Auditorium

Morgan A. Saemann

The Influence of the Parenting Style of One's Caretakers on Self-Esteem and Long-Term Mate Preference

This study analyzed the influence of Baumrind's (1971) parenting styles on self-esteem and the preferred personality of a future long-term mate. Undergraduate students (39 men, 161 women) completed surveys regarding their childhood experiences with their caregiver(s) and their caregiver(s)' parenting style. In order to test the influence of these childhood experiences, participants completed a mate preference questionnaire and Rosenberg's (1965) self-esteem scale. It was hypothesized that participants would prefer a secure, authoritative mate. It was also predicted that participants raised by a primary caretaker with an authoritative parenting style would display the highest self-esteem. Using a series of MANOVAs, results showed that mother's parenting style had a significant influence on mate preference. Participants raised by an authoritative mother were more likely to prefer the secure, authoritative mate for a long-term relationship. Father's parenting style had no significant influence on mate preference. As predicted, the secure, authoritative mate was rated the most desirable no matter what parenting style one's caregiver displayed. Parenting style did not have a significant influence on self-esteem. However, Pearson's correlation coefficients showed that satisfaction with a parent was positively related to self-esteem, but differently for males and females. For females, satisfaction with mother and with father were each positively related to self-esteem. For males, satisfaction with father, but not mother, was negatively related to self-esteem. The findings suggest that mothers may have a greater influence on future mate preference; however, the parent's influence on self-esteem may vary depending on the sex of the individual.
Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Brianna Snyder

Perceptions of Guilt towards Tattooed Women

This study observed the perceptions of guilt towards a tattooed versus a non-tattooed woman. 102 participants (74 female, 28 male) were randomly assigned to one of six police report conditions: no tattoo, burglary; visually appealing tattoo, burglary; mediocre tattoo, burglary; no tattoo, credit card fraud; visually appealing tattoo, credit card fraud; and mediocre tattoo, credit card fraud. I hypothesized that a woman with a tattoo will receive a longer prison sentence for a crime, when compared to a woman without a tattoo. A woman with a mediocre tattoo will receive a longer prison sentence for a crime, when compared to a woman with a visually appealing tattoo. A woman who commits burglary will receive a longer prison sentence than a woman who commits credit card fraud. When a woman has a mediocre tattoo and commits a burglary, she will receive a longer prison sentence, when compared to a woman without a tattoo who commits credit card fraud. Using a series of two-way analysis of variances, results showed no significance. However, further analyses displayed that a woman who has a mediocre tattoo and commits burglary had to pay more back in restitution and received a longer parole sentence when compared to the other conditions. Also, a woman who commits burglary was considered more likely to return to prison than a woman who commits credit card fraud. Results suggest that a woman with a mediocre tattoo will be viewed more negatively once placed in the criminal justice system.
Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Brielle M. Pontelandolfo

Mary's Place by the Sea, Ocean Grove, NJ: Therapeutic Retreat for Women with Cancer

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Angel Kerr

Does Family Size Matter?

Much research has been devoted to the influence family support and social network support on an individual's psychological well-being. For example, it has been found that parenting styles can affect self-esteem. The current study examined the relationships between family size, family influence, social network involvement (friendships), and satisfaction with one's current romantic relationship. It was hypothesized that individuals with large families, including involvement with extended kin, would have higher self-esteem, be more socially involved (more friends), and have more satisfying romantic relationships than individuals with smaller, less involved family networks. Participants completed eight questionnaires. Test instruments included the Rosenberg (1965) Self-esteem Scale, Hendrick's (1988) Relationship Satisfaction Questionnaire, Hawthorne's (2006) Social Isolation Index, and a test measuring interdependence/independence (Rubin, 2012). Family size and family dynamics were measured using surveys created by the researcher specifically for this study. The relationships between family size, family involvement, and each of the other test variables were compared using bivariate Pearson correlation coefficients. Results will be described and interpreted in the context of the hypotheses.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Julia Rymar

Beamer, Benz, or Baby?: The Effect of Economic Status on Female Mate Preferences and Gender Role Adherence

This online study replicated an experiment conducted in Shanghai which studied how socioeconomic status affects female mate preferences. In addition, this study investigated the influence of socioeconomic status on gender role adherence. One hundred thirty four heterosexual female participants were randomly assigned to either a high economic standing condition, low economic standing condition, or a control condition. I hypothesized that those in the high economic standing condition would prefer mates with good-father traits compared to mates with good-provider or good-genes traits, and those in the low economic condition would prefer mates with good-provider and good-genes traits over good-father traits. Additionally, those in the high economic condition would attribute themselves to a more traditional gender role, and those in the low economic condition would attribute themselves to a nontraditional gender role. Using a one-way analysis of variance and an independent samples t-test, it was found that economic standing had no significant effect on mate preferences or gender role adherence. Results suggest that a better-developed study design is needed to replicate the study successfully on American undergraduate students. Further research is needed to determine if there are significant differences between Chinese college females and American college females.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

Rocio Serey

Monmouth's Next Top Internship! The Appeal of Self-Expansion and the Effects of Extrinsic Motives

This study observed the appeal of self-expansion through internship descriptions. 87 participants (36 males, 51 females) were randomly assigned to one of four internship description conditions; a self-expanding and paid, self-expanding and unpaid, non-self-expanding paid, and non-self-expanding unpaid, then asked to evaluate the internship. I hypothesized that those in the self-expanding internship description and those in the paid conditions would be most likely to apply. Using a two-way analysis of variance, the results show that there was no significant difference between conditions of self-expansion and likelihood to apply as well as for paid and unpaid conditions. However, there was significant difference in those in the self-expanding condition and requesting more information on the internship compared to those in the non-self-expanding condition. Results showed that those in the self-expanding condition rated the internship more interesting than those in the non-self-expanding condition. Results also showed that those in the self-expanding condition reported dedicated more hours to the internship than those in the non-self-expanding condition.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Melissa Amaniera

Who's Behind That Screen?: Perceptions of Female Gamers

This study explores people's perceptions of video game players' attractiveness, ability, and stereotypes about female gamers' dedication to video games, and whether these perceptions are impacted by a gamer's gender and actual skill level. Ninety-two college students (65 male, 27 female) watched a video of a skilled or unskilled gamer playing Halo 4 online multiplayer matches. Participants were told the player in the video was male or female. I hypothesized that the people watching the male players would perceive the player to be more skilled than when watching the female players. I also hypothesized the high skilled female player condition would result in participants reporting higher levels of female gamer dedication than the other conditions. Furthermore, I hypothesized that low skilled female players would be rated as more attractive than the other conditions. Using a t-test, results show that there were no significant differences between people's perceptions of the male versus female players' skill levels. A factorial analysis of variance showed no significant difference in people's perceptions of female player dedication, regardless of the gender of the player they watched, or the player's skill level, nor was there an interaction between these variables. Also, repeated measures analysis of variance found no significant differences in attractiveness, regardless of the gender of the player or the skill level of the player, nor was there an interaction effect of these variables. Results suggest watching a player and knowing their gender does not affect people's perceptions of gamers' skill, attractiveness, or influence perceptions of females' dedication to video games.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

Poster Presentations: Session II

1:30 – 2:30 PM, Wilson Lobby

Jessica L. Caffey

Under Pressure: Contributors that Influence Women's Interest in Traditional and Nontraditional Occupations

The current study was designed to examine predictors of young women's career interests. One hundred twenty female university students completed a questionnaire asking them to rate their own sex-typed personality traits (gender typicality and gender contentedness), and how much pressure to conform to gender stereotypes they receive from five important people (parents, spouse, siblings, friends and professors). I hypothesized that women who express low gender typicality and contentedness will show an increased interest in nontraditional careers. In addition, I also hypothesized that participants pursuing nontraditional careers would report lower rates of felt pressure toward gender conformity from their parents, spouse and friends, and somewhat from siblings and professors. Contrary to the initial hypotheses, the variables were not related. A series of correlations and hierarchical linear regression analyses were conducted. Women's expressions of gender typicality and gender contentedness were not predictors of how gender-typed their career interests were. Results showed that felt pressure to conform from parents, spouse, siblings, friends or professors were not related to the gender-typed nature of women's career interests.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

Madison Pirrone

Self-Control Level: Zero

This study evaluated the relation between dishonest behaviors, and infidelity and whether ego-depletion had an effect on their relation. Sixty participants were randomly assigned to either a depletion or non-depletion condition. Those in the depletion condition were asked to read aloud a difficult version of the Stroop test for one minute, while those in the non-depletion condition were asked to read aloud an easy version of the Stroop test for thirty seconds. I hypothesized that dishonest behaviors and infidelity would be positively correlated and that ego-depletion would strengthen their relation. Using a hierarchical regression to analyze my data, the results show that there is no relation between dishonest behaviors and infidelity and that ego-depletion did not make a difference in the results. Further investigation into these two behaviors is needed, and whether they relate to ego-depletion is needed prior to confirming the lack of significant relations found in this study.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

Danielle J. Cohen

Girl Scouts of the Jersey Shore, Farmingdale, NJ: Youth Organization Providing Mentorship, Skill-Building and Leadership Training For Girls

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Ronald O. Flavien

Jersey Shore Dream Center, Neptune, NJ: Youth Organization Providing Mentorship, Skill-Building and Leadership Training For Girls

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Taylor R. Pivano

Mary's Place by the Sea, Ocean Grove, NJ: Therapeutic Retreat for Women with Cancer

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Emma Hill**Enough Already! The Effects of Complaint Type on Impression Formation**

Previous research has examined why individuals complain and how complainers are viewed by the listener, but has failed to explore the differences between types of complaints. The current study examined the relationship between social and task attraction and type of complaint. I hypothesized that those who ego-centrally complain will be viewed more negatively than those who group-centrally complain and that those who group-centrally complain will be viewed more negatively than those who don't complain. 63 undergraduates were randomly assigned to participate in three groups: ego-centric complaint, group-centric complain, or no complaint. As hypothesized, those who ego-centrally and group-centrally complain were rated as having lower social attraction than those who don't complain. Those who group-centrally complain were also rated as having lower task attraction than those who don't complain, while there was no significant difference between those who ego-centrally complain and those who don't complain. Contrary to the hypothesis, there were no differences found between those who ego-centrally complain and those who group-centrally complain. These results suggest that individuals who complain are viewed more negatively than those who don't complain.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmetz

Bree Bernosky**Working on a Relationship: The Likelihood of Using Various Relationship Maintenance Strategies in Different Types of Relationship Conflict**

This study examined how conflict in different types of relationships (friendship, romantic, and work partner) is dealt with in order to maintain or terminate the relationship. Ninety-five participants (21 male, 74 female) were randomly assigned to one of two relationship duration conditions (long-term and short-term). They were asked to read three scenarios dealing with relationship conflict, indicate how likely they would utilize various conflict resolution strategies, and complete a survey about their current mood. I hypothesized that those in the long-term relationship (LTR) condition would be more likely to use maintenance strategies, that the romantic relationship scenario would be most likely to elicit maintenance strategies, while the work partner scenario would be most likely to elicit a termination strategy. A 2 x 2 x 3 mixed design ANOVA revealed a significant difference between the three types of relationships in likelihood to use maintenance strategies. A significant interaction between the types of relationship (friendship, romantic, and work) and relationship duration (LTR, STR) showed that people said it would be easier to fix STRs than LTRs and that fixing friendships would be the easiest of the three.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Tuesday A. Broughman**Celtic Charms Therapeutic Horse Farm, Howell, NJ: Riding Center for Individuals with Physical, Cognitive, and Emotional Disabilities**

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Alexis Caulfield**Monmouth County Parks System, Tinton Falls, NJ: Park and Recreation Agency**

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Brianna C. Gardner**Long Branch School District, Long Branch, NJ: School Psychology Internship**

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Victoria A. Wright**Ashley Lauren Foundation, Spring Lake, NJ: Nonprofit Providing Hope and Help for Children with Cancer**

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Courtney R. Pellegrino

The Impact of Parenting Styles on Memory in Different Settings: Survival, Gift-giving or No Context (Control)

This study examined the relationship between parenting styles and memory for words, and if the context of learning (survival, gift-giving, or control) influences memory. Participants (99 females, 36 males) were randomly assigned to one of three writing conditions: giving gifts to others, being stranded on a deserted island, or no direction. They were assigned a list of words for the writing task. I hypothesized that participants with authoritative primary caregivers would recall more words than those with caregivers who used other parenting styles. I also hypothesized that participants in the survival writing condition would remember the most words, and that females would recall more words than males. ANOVA revealed that parenting styles had no impact on word memory, but participants in the survival writing condition recalled more words than participants in the other conditions. Females did best on the memory task if they were in the gift-giving or no direction writing condition, but males outperformed females in the survival writing condition. Results suggest that memory may be context sensitive in males and females, perhaps due to evolved sex differences in cognitive mechanisms.

Supervising professor: Dr. Demarest

Claire Zilenziger

The Effect of Social Media Portrayal of Stereotypical New Jersey Residents on College Students' Perceptions of New Jersey Residents.

The effect of the portrayal of New Jersey stereotypes in the social media on viewers' perceptions of New Jersey residents was examined. In addition, the differences in perceptions between New Jersey residents and non- New Jersey residents was examined. A 2X2 factorial design was used with two independent variables: the true variable "Portrayed Image of New Jersey" consisted of two conditions of media, a) NJ reality television shows, b) scenic NJ pictures; the quasi variable of interest "Residential Status", a) New Jersey Resident, b) Non- New Jersey Resident. The dependent variable measured was how participants perceived and rated New Jersey residents on the "Image of New Jersey: What are New Jersey Residents Like?" scale. 129 participants were collected from a convenience sample of a university psychology participant pool. The participants were randomly assigned to one of two video conditions, and completed two questionnaires. There were no significant between group differences, most likely because the manipulation was not strong enough and the majority of the participants were from NJ.

Paper Presentations: Session IV

Moderator: Elizabeth Beaudoin, Psi Chi

2:30 – 3:30 PM, Wilson Auditorium

Danielle McKeown

“He’s A Cornerback, of Course He’s Black”: How Racial Stereotypes Affect Evaluations of Athletes

This study looks at how awareness of a racial stereotype may have an affect on people’s evaluations of athletes. 90 (40 males, 50 females) undergraduate participants was randomly assigned to one of four conditions of an athlete: White and Smart, White and Natural, Black and Smart, or Black and Natural. Following a highlight tape of the athlete, participants evaluating the athlete on his mental and physical skills, as well as his character and potential as a student-athlete at Monmouth University. I hypothesized that the Black athlete would have better ratings of athletic ability than the White athlete, and the Smart athlete would have better ratings of athletic ability than the Natural athlete. I also hypothesized that the Black and Smart athlete would have the highest overall ratings of athletic abilities, where inversely the White and Natural athlete would have the lowest overall ratings of abilities. Using a series of two-way analysis of variances, the results show that the Smart athlete was rated as having better potential as a student-athlete at Monmouth than the Natural Athlete. However, the race of the athlete had no significance on the ratings of his abilities. Also, the combination of race and type of athlete had no significance on the ratings of his abilities. Results suggest that people are more inclined to place more emphasis on the athlete’s intellectual abilities, than his race, when considering his potential success at college.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Amanda A. Aynes and Anjelica R. Ciminiello

Dottie’s House, Brick, NJ: Services for Survivors of Domestic Violence

Supervising Professor: Dr. Hatchard

Jessica Lowe

Measuring Aggressive Responses to Cute Stimuli

Dimorphous expressions are two opposite expressions that share the same origin (e.g., smiling [positive] and crying [negative] in response to happy news). Dimorphous expressions are thought to serve the function of regulating emotions (Aragón, Clark, Dyer, & Bargh, 2015). This study examined the impact of pre-existing emotional conditions on a dimorphous response in the context of “cute aggression” (i.e., aggressive responses to cute stimuli). Participants were asked to complete a writing task and watching a video. They were randomly assigned to one of four conditions: (1) a confrontation writing task with a cute video, (2) a confrontation writing task with a funny video, (3) a non-confrontational writing task with a cute video, and (4) a non-confrontational writing task with a funny video. Participants were also asked to evaluate their mood after the writing task and after the video, as well as to reflect on the subject of the video and complete a brief personality inventory. It was hypothesized that (1) participants in the confrontational writing condition (High stress) would report greater aggressive feelings in response to the video, (2) participants who viewed the “cute” video were predicted to report greater aggressive feelings overall, (3) participants who viewed the “cute” video were expected to show largest decrease in aggressive feelings from survey 1 to survey 2, (4) females were expected to show less aggression than males, (5) greater aggressive feelings were predicted for participants high in neuroticism, and (6) greater aggressive feelings were predicted for participants low in agreeableness. Results will be reported in the context of these hypotheses.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Demarest

Louise Moss

Recognizing Anorexia Nervosa and Muscle Dysmorphia in an Undergraduate Population

This study examined whether students were able to recognize eating disorders, specifically Anorexia Nervosa and Muscle Dysmorphia in others. 121 undergraduate students (13 males, 108 females) were randomly assigned to one of four conditions: female character with Anorexia Nervosa, a female character with Muscle Dysmorphia, a male character with Anorexia Nervosa and a male character with Muscle Dysmorphia. I performed a two-way between subjects analysis of variance to examine whether participants could detect the eating disorders in the characters. I hypothesized that participants would be more likely to recognize Anorexia Nervosa than Muscle Dysmorphia in the female character than in the male character. Furthermore, I hypothesized that participants would be more likely to recognize Muscle Dysmorphia than Anorexia Nervosa in the male character than in the female character. The study found a significant main effect of gender and disorder. The results show that participants were more likely to recognize Anorexia Nervosa than Muscle Dysmorphia. Additionally, the results suggest that participants were more likely to recognize the disorders (Anorexia Nervosa and Muscle Dysmorphia) in the female character than in the male character. These findings suggest that the participants' perceptions of eating disorders have not changed in that participants may still believe that women are more likely to suffer with disordered eating and eating disorders than men. Furthermore, this study accentuates the need for eating disorder awareness on university campuses.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

Marina Merrell

Pinnipeds at Play: How the Addition of Environmental Enrichment Impacts the Activity Level and Behavioral Variety of California Sea Lions (*Zalophus californianus*).

Does semi-novel foraging environmental enrichment increase the activity level of California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*)? Does it increase the variety of behaviors performed? Over the course of ten weeks, video footage of California sea lions at Six Flags Great Adventure was analyzed both with and without environmental enrichment. Activity level and variety of behaviors performed increased in all animals observed. The effects of the enrichment also persisted during sessions on experimental days when the device was not present. The averages of experimental sessions, sessions while in holding areas, and sessions without enrichment present were all higher than baseline activity and variety levels. These findings support the use of proactive behavioral management in a zoological setting as a method to improve overall animal care in species with high baseline activity levels.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Erika Fallon

The Effects of Activity Labeling and Time Pressure Awareness on Performance, Perception, Emotional Response, and Physiological Arousal

This study explored how activity labeling, and time pressure affect the performance, perceptions, emotions, and physiological arousal of participants. In this study, an activity was labeled as either a "Cognition Test", or a "Word Game". Some participants were aware of the five-minute time limit, while others were not. It is predicted that those who were timed would have higher change in pulse rate, a lower performance score, and higher levels of negative emotions than those who were unaware of time pressure. It was also predicted that those in the testing condition would have a greater change in pulse rate, lower performance scores, and higher negative emotions than those in the game condition. It was hypothesized that the unaware of time pressure, game group would have the lowest physiological response of all. 88 participants (27 males, 61 females) volunteered for this study. Participants pulse rates were obtained, the activity was completed, pulse rates were taken again, and then the participants completed a survey. Using ANOVA it was found that none of the hypotheses were supported. There was no significant difference between groups for perceptions, positive emotions, negative emotions, physiological arousal, or performance score. These results could be explained by the idea that participants may not have views the game and test differently, therefore not seeing a difference between groups. It also shows that having a time restraint to complete an activity may not affect one's performance.

Supervising Professor: Dr. Strohmets

Renee Orefice

The Influence of Appearance in Cases of Police Brutality

This study examines how a victim's race and attractiveness influence how much empathy is felt for them in cases of police brutality. A sample of 120 (32 males, 88 females) college students read a short vignette about a police brutality case and were placed in one of four conditions. The victim was either an attractive Caucasian male, an attractive African American male, an unattractive Caucasian male, or an unattractive African American male. Participants rated how much empathy they felt towards the victim. A two-way ANOVA was used to analyze the main effects of race and attractiveness and to test for an interaction effect of the two. The findings suggest that individuals feel more empathetic for African American victims than Caucasian victims ($p = .002$) regardless of their attractiveness ($p = .531$).
Supervising Professor: Dr. Dinella

MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Congratulations Amanda!

Words cannot express just how proud I am of you and all that you have accomplished!! Your thesis is amazing! I was thrilled to be apart of it! With hard work, determination, and belief in yourself absolutely anything is possible. I look forward to seeing the final product. It's time to celebrate a job well done!

Love you Mana,
Madre



Congratulations to all of my Field Experience students this semester!

Emily	Liz	Jenna	Ronald
Daniel G.	Justin	Sabrina	Taylor M.
Taylor P.	Brielle	Amanda	Kaleigh
Tuesday	Anjelica	Alexis	Danielle
Jenna	Brianna	Jessica	Daniel M.
Vanessa	Victoria		

Completing an internship is a true accomplishment! It was my privilege to watch you grow, learn, be challenged and refine your career choices.

I think that Maya Angelou said it best:
Success is liking yourself, liking what you do and liking how you do it.

I wish you all success in your personal and professional lives, and I can't wait to see where your talent, education and dreams take you.

Most fondly, Dr. Hatchard



Congratulations, Bree!

We are so proud of you! All of the work that you put into your thesis has paid off with a fantastic presentation. You should be very proud of all that you have accomplished at Monmouth University. We have great confidence that once you graduate, you will be a great success!

Love you,
Mom, Dad, Taylor, and Grandpa

Dear Kathleen,

You have made a real difference in the world with your thesis work and internship with MDSA!

Excellent work and
Congratulations!

Dr. Goodwin
Dr. Hatchard
and
*Making Daughters Safe
Again* members

Dear Brianna,

Thank you for your amazing work at *Mosaic Psychological Associates* this semester. You have been a wonderful intern: responsible, competent, fun, eager to learn and a great lunch buddy.

So happy to have you back this spring!

Dr. Hatchard and Dr. Goodwin



CONGRATULATIONS JESS!!

We are all so proud of you! During your time at Monmouth you have worked so hard! You have already accomplished more than we had ever dared to dream for you. The pride you show in your work is an inspiration to us all. You are our STAR! We love you so much and can't wait to see what your brilliant future holds. BRAVO!!!

Love, Mom, Sarah and Ollie

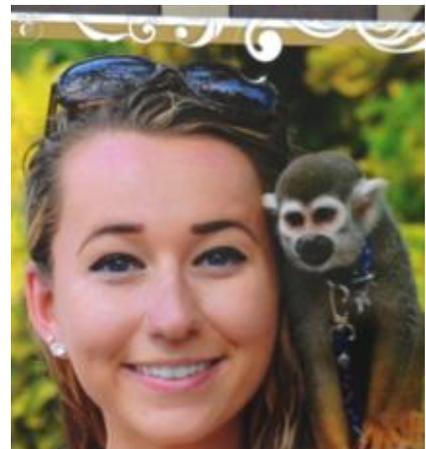
Congratulations Brianna!

This is an amazing accomplishment for you! We are so incredibly proud of you! This has been an exceptional semester in your college career. Multiple internships in addition to a heavy course load, you took it all on your shoulders with confidence and poise and came out scenting “like a rose... AOPI.”

You are truly amazing!!!

We love you so much and are very excited for your presentation!

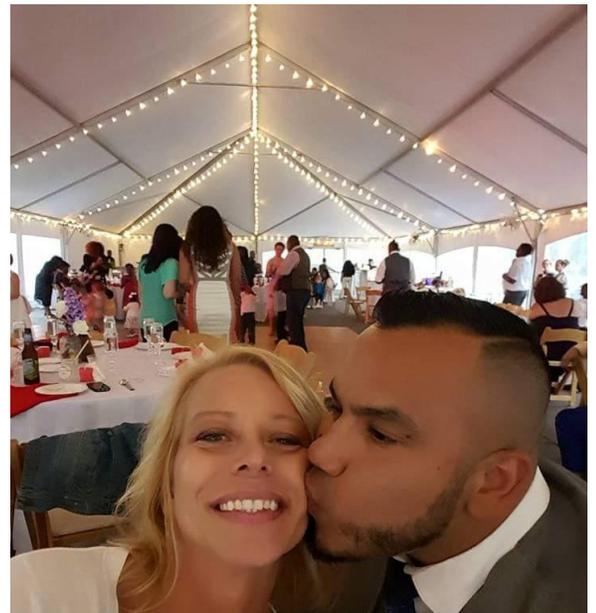
All Our Love,
Mom, Dad and Anthony



Tuesday,

Congratulations my luv, I have always told you this day would come. You've finally accomplished your goal. It has been a long and tough road but all your hard work and dedication has paid off. You did it beautiful! I have enjoyed every moment supporting you and every step of the way I have been proud of you. Thank you for letting me help you on this journey. This is your moment enjoy it and get ready for your new adventure. I look forward to the next one and I'll be right by your side through it all. Be proud of who you are and what you have achieved. Forever and always I love you Tuesday!

*Truly yours,
Alex*



Congratulations!



Jenna Colacci
Amanda Corcillo
Erika Fallon
Denver George
Emma Hill
Ed Hunt
Chris Larocca
Danielle McKeown
Marina Merrell
Rocio Serey
Brianna Snyder
Taylor Zaborney

Thanks for letting me be part of your thesis experience! You are all the best!

-- Dr. Strohmets

Wonderful Job, Amanda!

We are so proud of you. You work so hard at all you do, and accomplish so much. It has been very exciting watching you grow all these years. Your future is very bright and we can't wait to see what is next!

Love Always,
Mom, Dad, Darren & Regina

Congratulations Brianna!

Great job!

We are always so proud of you & especially proud of all your hard work & accomplishments! We love you!

Love,

Mom, Dad & Ryan xoxo



Maddie,

CONGRATULATIONS!!!

You have worked so hard on your senior thesis and we are so proud of all of your accomplishments!! Monmouth University has provided you with the skills to start the next chapter of your life and be successful. We have all of the confidence in the world that you will take what you have learned and do amazing things!!

We Love you and are so proud,

Love,

Mom, Kyle and Bella

Kathleen Piccoli
Katarina Kneer

Rocio Serey
Brianna Snyder

As research assistants and scientists, **YOU ALL ROCK!**

Congratulations on completing your senior thesis!

Dr. Strohmets

SOCIAL INFLUENCE LAB

Our Beautiful Daughter Katarina,

Congratulations!

We could not be more proud of you and all you have accomplished throughout your life, and we know you will accomplish even more in your future. Your hard work, dedication and determination have truly paid off! We are so excited to hear your presentation. It will be amazing, just like you!

We love you so much!

Mom, Dad and RJ



Congratulations Courtney!

You continue to amaze us as you grow up to be a successful, loving, and wonderful young lady that we always knew you would be.

Love,
Gino, Donna
Frank and Doug

Danielle,

In the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., “All labor that uplifts humanity has dignity and importance and should be undertaken with painstaking excellence.”

You have put your heart and soul into every bit of your thesis and worked hard to express your thoughts in a way that will open people’s minds – an uplifting pursuit if ever there was one. We can’t wait to see you present your findings. You know we are proud of you – we are always amazed at your ambition, work ethic, and passion.

We love you!!

Love,
Mom, Dad, and Luke

Congratulations Ed on this great accomplishment!!

We’re proud of you! Can’t wait to see what the next phase of your life brings. City Year is going to be a challenging and fulfilling experience. We know you’ll do well.

You have a bright future ahead of you!

Love, Mom and Bob



Congratulations, Bree!

We are so proud of you and what you have accomplished this year during your Psychology internship and field experience at Monmouth.

Can't wait to hear your presentation!

We wish you good luck and continued success in graduate school next year.

With all our love,

*Mom-Mom Gardner
and all your many aunts, uncles and cousins*

Courtney,

We just can't tell you how proud we are of the confident and independent young women you have become. Your dedication and persistence will lead you to a bright and promising future.

Congratulations on your outstanding achievement!

You are the light of our lives.

With love,
Pops and Lillian

Dear Louise,

We are immensely proud of you and all you have achieved in your life so far. Your time at Monmouth University has shown what you are capable of accomplishing. Well done!

With Love from,
Mum, Dad and Keith

Congratulations Taylor!

We are so proud of you and all that you have accomplished. Even though Pop-Pop Jim was not able to be here with you, he is with you in Spirit.

Love,
Mom, Dad, Kenny & Hudson

CONGRATULATIONS VICTORIA!!



May your dreams take you to the corners of your smiles, to the highest of your hopes, to the windows of your opportunities, and the most special places your heart has ever known....

We love you and cannot wait to see you present your research.

We are so proud of you and all of your accomplishments!

Love,
Dad & Nancy



Dear Claire,

*We could not be more proud of you.
Your dreams are coming true each and
every day because of your commitment
and hard work. We feel blessed that we
have been able to watch your hard work
pay off and your amazing climb into
adulthood. Time to celebrate!!!*

*Love you lots and lots,
Mom, Dad
Tom, James, & Brittany, Katherine,
Anna and Moose & Stewi*

Congratulations Jenna!

As your college journey comes to a close, we all want to say how proud we are of all of your accomplishments. You have worked so hard and put so much time into your studies, and all your hard work has paid off. You have truly excelled at Monmouth University. And as you prepare to enter graduate school, we know you will achieve much success there too. Your future looks so bright and we support you all the way. Your presentation will be amazing, just like you.
And, as always, LOVE YOU.

Love Always,
Mom, Dad & Michael

Courtney-

Way to go, Cousin!
So proud of you
now and always!

Love, Chris

Congratulations, Courtney!

As usual, I am so happy and proud of your accomplishments. It takes a lot of hard work.

Love,
Aunt Moe

Congratulations, Danielle!

We are so proud of what you have accomplished. You have worked hard and we are amazed at everything you have done.

Love,
Gram and Pop-pop



Congratulations Courtneyann!!!

I have grown with you throughout the years and have watched you accomplish so much in your life that you should be extremely proud of yourself; because I know I am. These four college years flew by so quickly, can't believe it, but you did it!

You're taking your next step and going to grad school and I'm so excited for you.

You're going to be just fine.

I love you best friend

Good luck on the rest of your journey!

Love, Alicia Leoncini

Courtney –

We stand beside you with pride and joy celebrating all you have achieved. You continue to amaze us with your dedication, work ethic and successes. Our hearts are bursting with happiness.

Keep up the great work!

All our love, now and forever,

Mom and Dad

To Courtney;

You were given an opportunity for education and success. You were groomed, supported and nurtured to do great things. And you've met all the challenges head on. That is why you are where you are today. It will be exciting to see what you contribute to the field of Psychology.

Great things await.

Your loving Uncle Jay and Margaret