FIRST ANNUAL SUNY UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH CONFERENCE

APRIL 10, 2015

The College at Brockport
State University of New York
SURC Volunteers check in . . . ready for the day
Welcome to SURC 2015!
They arrived in groups of 2 and 3 and by the busload!
SURC 2015 congratulates ~ over 500 student presenters . . .
Performances!
and Oral Presentations!
Dominant Western Directors, Subservient Subaltern Performers: Subjectivity in Mahesh Rao's *The Smoke Is Rising*

by Lucki Cooper
and
posters...

posters...

Posters!
SURC 2015 offered multi-disciplinary research approaches from visual arts and dance, to wildlife ecology and history, from computer science and psychology, to gender studies and creative writing.
DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE ROUTE FOR EDUCATION IN WIND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Developed by: Aseje Nnaka

Farmingdale State College

School of Engineering Technology

1. The Goal of the Study
The goal of this study is to develop an effective route for education in wind renewable energy. We aim to create a detailed plan that can be implemented in various educational institutions.

2. The wind as a sustainable solution to energy demand
Wind energy is a sustainable solution to meet the growing energy demand.

3. Results
The results show that wind energy is a viable option for energy generation. The implementation of wind turbines can significantly reduce our dependency on fossil fuels.

4. Conclusion
In conclusion, wind energy is a promising alternative to traditional energy sources. Further research and development are needed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of wind energy systems.

Keywords: renewable energy, wind energy, education, sustainable solutions
SURC welcomed amazing faculty mentors . . .
High mobility group B proteins modulate histone methylation in Mouse Embryonic Fibroblasts.

Okekeanyezu Amodimdo, Robert Bronstein and Stella Turka

Suffolk

Abstract

Methods

Results

Future Studies

Discussion/Conclusion

References
The Effect of Race on Mentees’ Experience of Mentoring

Nedinia Lopez

Method

Results

Conclusions

References
SEM ANALYSIS OF TURTLE EMBRYOGENESIS

Karina Cruz, Kamilia Trajano-Szuki, Prasongdi Neetha-Lagatarisse

Yale University, Biological Sciences, MSU Orange, Orange, NJ.
President John Halstead, The College at Brockport welcomes SURC 2015

Keynote Speaker
~ Dr. George Kuh
Over 700 for lunch at SERC House of Fields!
Nitrous Oxide Detection in Dental Operations

Stephen Schneider, Nazia Hassan, Gaurang Dave, Robert E. Bay (PhD, Pr)

Abstract

Methods and Materials

Results

Desired Outcomes
A Behavioral Economic Analysis of Preventive Healthcare

Do our current institutions encourage efficient decision making in the context of health?

Question:
Does paternalism in preventive health policy encourage individuals to make more informed decisions regarding their health?

Principle of Priority

Assumption:
Price of Healthcare = Quantity Demanded of Healthcare
Quantity of Preventive Demand

Model:

Conclusion:

Results:

Benefits of the Present and Future Act

The Affordable Care Act

The benefits of the present and future act.
SURC 2015 hosted 39 SUNY campus cohorts . . .
CAN MUSIC BE USED TO REDUCE RACIAL BIAS?

Ainigriv Morrison and Dr. Meagan Curtis
Purchase College, SUNY

Introduction

Racial bias is a widespread issue that affects many aspects of society. It is important to understand how music can be used to reduce racial bias.

Materials

A popular song by Jill Scott was played for all participants. The song was selected based on its lyrical content and its ability to evoke emotions that are related to racial bias.

Procedure

The participants were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group listened to the song without any additional information, while the experimental group listened to the song with additional information about the artist.

Results

The results showed a significant difference in the levels of racial bias between the two groups. The control group showed a higher level of racial bias, while the experimental group showed a lower level.

Discussion

The results suggest that music can be an effective tool in reducing racial bias. Further research is needed to explore the potential of music in this context.

References

Beliefs About Romantic Relationships

Lia Monteleone

Sponsor: Yanine Hess
Department of Psychology, SUNY Purchase

Introduction

The belief that romantic relationships are complex and require effort is supported by research showing that people experience romantic relationships as being characterized by emotional and behavioral interaction (Taylor, 2010). In addition, research suggests that romantic relationships are unique and satisfying (Green & Haas, 2010).

Materials (Collected)

- Romantic relationship self-report scale
- Participant observed
- Participant interview

Method

- Participants were recruited from the university to participate in an online study.
- Participants completed a survey about their romantic relationship.
- Participants were asked to rate their relationship on a scale of 1 to 5.

Results

- Participants rated their relationship on a scale of 3.5 to 4.5.
- Participants reported that their relationship was satisfying and complex.

Conclusion

- The belief that romantic relationships are complex and require effort is supported by research showing that people experience romantic relationships as being characterized by emotional and behavioral interaction (Taylor, 2010). In addition, research suggests that romantic relationships are unique and satisfying (Green & Haas, 2010).
The Lying Game: The Role of Acting Experience in Lie Detection

Kathleen E. Dengler

Stephan Flusberg, Sponsor

Abstract

The ability to tell whether or not someone is lying has practical value in both the criminal justice system and daily life. This research had the subjective and objective measures, which are based on accuracy and consistency, respectively. This research used an online survey of 1000 participants who viewed video clips of actors and actresses in the role of lying and truth-telling. Participants were asked to rate the likelihood of the actor or actress telling the truth, while watching the video. The results of the study suggest that acting experience is a significant factor in determining whether a person is lying or telling the truth.
The Impact of Race on the College Experience of Minority Students

Tomasilienne Lewis-Jones

Introduction
According to previous research, there are important differences in the college experience of underrepresented minority students in comparison to the college experience of majority students. These differences include weaker feelings of engagement, and lower academic performance. The current study focuses on examining the efficacy of an intervention designed to improve the experience of both minority and majority students through class-based mentoring and brief psychological interventions.

Hypothesis
Experiencing class-based peer-led mentoring sessions which include two brief social psychological interventions (Affirmations and Sense of Belonging) will lead to an increase in the feelings of engagement, grit, and comfort discussing ethnicity for ethnic minority students and majority students.

Method
Participants
- 103 undergraduate college students
- 70 Female Participants and 33 Male Participants
- 53 Unrepresented Minority Students
- 16 African American, 16 Hispanic, 23 Mixed, 3 Asian

Students completed surveys during the 3rd and 7th week assessment:
- Connection to Campus (cronbach’s alpha = .99)
- Grit (cronbach’s alpha = .79)

Procedure
Four senior psychology students implemented a mentoring program which included two brief social psychological interventions and monitored small groups once a week. Along with the mentoring, the four senior psychology students also served as the learning facilitators for the course. Half of the participants were monitored during the first six weeks of the course and the other half of the participants were monitored during the last six weeks.

Results
1) Mentored students spoke significantly more often in class than non-mentored students regardless of ethnicity or mentor matching (p < .05).

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2) Mentored students made significantly more references to ethnicity in class comments and written work than non-mentored students regardless of ethnicity (p < .05).

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3) Mentored students expressed more grit in class comments and written work than non-mentored regardless of ethnicity (p < .05).

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4) Students who received mentoring from a mentor of the same ethnicity made significantly more references to ethnicity in class comments and written work than students who received mentoring from a mentor of a different ethnicity or students who have not received mentoring.

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Conclusions
- Class-based mentoring with brief psychological interventions benefited both minority and majority students.
- Mentored students made more references to ethnicity than non-mentored students.
- Mentored students spoke more in class than non-mentored students.
- Mentored students made more references to grit than non-mentored students.
- Perhaps monitoring allowed students to feel more comfortable in a large lecture class.
- Mentors with mentors of the same ethnicity produced more reflections on academic performance than mentors who had mentors of a different ethnicity.
- Perhaps mentoring is more effective when there is a match between the ethnicity of the mentor and mentee.
- Unfortunately, there were no differences in feelings of belonging for minority students and majority students.
- Perhaps this will take longer than six weeks to occur.
The Effect of Familiarity with Motor Actions on Object Perception
Kasey Bury and Alexia Toskos
Psychology Board of Study, Purchase College, SUNY

Abstract

Background

There have been several studies showing that repeated actions can influence perception. In a study by Tversky and Kahneman, participants were asked to judge the size of an object that was presented to them several times. The results showed that participants perceived the object as larger after repeated exposure, even though the size of the object remained constant. This phenomenon is known as the illusion of familiarity, and it has been attributed to the brain's inability to distinguish between familiar and new stimuli.

Methods

Participants were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. Both groups were exposed to a series of images that included both familiar and unfamiliar objects. The experimental group was also exposed to the images multiple times. After the exposure period, participants were asked to judge the size of the objects.

Results

The results showed that the experimental group perceived the familiar objects as larger than the control group. This indicates that repeated exposure to an object can create a perception of familiarity, even if the object remains physically the same.

Discussion

The results of this study support the idea that repeated actions can influence perception. This has important implications for fields such as marketing and advertising, where repeated exposure is used to create a sense of familiarity and trust. However, further research is needed to understand the underlying mechanisms of this phenomenon.
Statewide Department of Transportation Policy Response to Climate Change
Jennifer Perry, State University of New York at Purchase

Abstract:
The project explores how the Statewide Department of Transportation (SDoT) interacts with various transportation stakeholders. The research aims to identify strategies for improving SDoT's policy response to climate change. The study examines the role of public engagement, stakeholder collaboration, and the implementation of innovative technologies in enhancing SDoT's climate action plans. The findings suggest that a multi-stakeholder approach, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, is crucial for effective climate adaptation strategies within the transportation sector.
Waiting for the bus home . . . safe travels!
See you at SURC 2016!!
SURC 2015 thanks . . . the countless volunteers of SUNY and Brockport - students, faculty, and staff