

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 2024

Thursday, February 29, 2024
6:00pm – 7:00pm

Keynote

Salon E

PSI CHI KEYNOTE: ALLYSON MACKEY
Thursday, February 29, 2024
6:00pm – 7:00pm

CHAIR: INGRID TULLOCH

ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON BRAIN PLASTICITY DURING CHILDHOOD

ALLYSON MACKEY (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Children's brains need to be plastic: they need to rewire in response to new experiences. Brain plasticity is constrained by maturational processes like myelination and inhibition, and enhanced by motivation and its associated neurotransmitters. Unfortunately, early life stress can both speed up maturation, and impact motivation circuits in the brain. This talk will explore how early adversity influences maturation and motivation in humans, with consequences for how children think and learn.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 2024

Friday, March 1, 2024
9:00am – 10:00am

Keynote

Salon E

PRESIDENTIAL INVITED KEYNOTE: JENNIFER MARTIN
Friday, March 1, 2024
9:00am – 10:00am

CHAIR: AMY SILVESTRI HUNTER

TREATING INSOMNIA: COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY AND BEYOND

JENNIFER MARTIN (UCLA)

This talk will discuss evidence-based psychological treatments for insomnia disorder, and highlight new treatment innovations focused on incorporation of components of acceptance and commitment therapy into treatment.

Friday, March 1, 2024
10:10am – 11:10am

Paper

401

COGNITIVE PAPER SESSION: LEARNING AND PERCEPTION

Friday, March 1, 2024
10:10am – 11:10am

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

10:10am – 10:20am

CONTRIBUTIONS OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND VERBAL REPETITION TO LANGUAGE LEARNING IN ADULTS

ARSHIA K. LODHI (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER & THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER & THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), SABINA SHARIFOVA (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), SHAN JIANG (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), MAYA C. ROSE (THYNK INC), SUZANNE V.H. VAN DER FEEST (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), VALERIE L. SHAFER (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

This study examined associations between general intelligence, verbal repetition, and adult language learning aptitude. Undergraduates (N=52) learned a miniature version of Turkish in a computer-assisted language learning session. General intelligence and verbal repetition predicted comprehension at the end of training, but only general intelligence was associated with metalinguistic awareness. Accuracy in connecting auditory and articulatory representations may be a mechanism underlying implicit learning of grammatical patterns, supporting language learning over the lifespan.

10:25am – 10:35am

THE LEARNING AND RETENTION OF NEW WORDS: SPOKEN VERSUS WRITTEN FORMS

SARTAJ SINGH (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY), ROBERT WILEY (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA GREENSBORO), JENNIFER SHEA (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY), BRENDA RAPP (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

Acquiring literacy profoundly alters the brain and cognition in ways not limited to reading and writing skills. Here, we compare the ability of children and young adults to learn the spoken and written forms of new words to better understand these learning processes and how they change over the lifespan. We found that children learned spoken forms more slowly than adults but were comparable to them in learning written forms.

10:40am – 10:50am

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF CATEGORY LEARNING ON SEARCH FOR HETEROGENEOUS CATEGORIES

ARRYN ROBBINS (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND)

Throughout the day we engage categorical search, where we look for objects that belong to categories (e.g., a trashcan, something to write with). Our study examined how learning and category heterogeneity affect categorical search performance. Participants trained to classify novel rock categories then searched for these categories, with eye movements monitored. Results showed training influenced search performance, with learning progressing linearly in searches for heterogeneous rock categories, unlike homogenous ones.

10:55am – 11:05am

SIX-STATE, FOUR-STATE AND FOIL NECKER-CUBE STYLE AMBIGUOUS FIGURES

GREGORY BURTON (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Observers viewed ambiguous Necker-cube style figures believed to have four potential interpretations (as in Burton, 2002), as well as a figure with six potential interpretations, and two different foil figures that are each presumed to have two possible interpretations. The mean of reported interpretations was significantly different for the four figures but did not track well the presumed number of possible interpretations.

**Friday, March 1, 2024
10:10am – 11:10am**

Paper 402

**HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS
Friday, March 1, 2024
10:10am – 11:10am**

CHAIR: CATHY FAYE

10:10am – 10:25am

FREUD WAS A NUT; FREUD WAS A SAINT: RELIGIOUS MID-CENTURY PSYCHOTHERAPY

ELISSA RODKEY (CRANDALL UNIVERSITY)

This presentation highlights a Catholic approach to psychotherapy developed in the 1950s. Using correspondence in which Catholic psychologists Magda

Arnold and John Gasson discuss their patients, this presentation explores how they were both repelled and influenced by Freud. Their "Free Fantasy" activity drew on Freud and Jung, and blended in The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius, allowing them to identify the major problem troubling a patient and helping them commit to a particular life goal.

10:30am – 10:45am

ZEITGEIST AND WITZELSUCHT: A PRELIMINARY PSYCHOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

STEVEN M. SPECHT (UTICA COLLEGE)

A psychobiography of the pop artist, Ray Johnson (1927-1995), perhaps best known for his inception and curation of The New York Correspondence School of Art in New York City in the 1960s and 70s, suggests the relevance of "stream of consciousness" as an essential feature of some creative processes, and underscores the importance of cultural considerations when conducting psychobiographical analyses.

**Friday, March 1, 2024
10:10am – 11:10am**

Poster

Franklin A

**DEVELOPMENTAL POSTER SESSION I
Friday, March 1, 2024
10:10am – 11:20am**

POSTER 1

"I'M TALKING ABOUT YOU, BABY": NON-PARENTS' MENTAL STATE WORD-USE AND CO-CAREGIVING DYNAMICS

REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY), MIKAYLA DEBOIS (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE GATTO (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY)

Parents' mind-mindedness shapes children's cognitive development, though coparenting may mediate this relationship. These associations have not yet been studied in non-parents. Observations of non-parents engaged in a simulated caregiving task with a computerized doll were coded for mental state word-use and co-caregiving dynamics. Findings indicated that a greater variety of mental state words used by non-parents and more mental state words referring to partners during the simulation task were associated with more supportive co-caregiving behaviors.

POSTER 2**ADOLESCENTS' EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO SOCIAL MEDIA: CURRENT EVIDENCE AND FUTURE APPROACHES**

EIRINI DROSOS (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), SARAH MCDERMOTT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), ANH VU (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), ANNIE POON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), SARAH BOROWSKI (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Despite increasing attention to the effects of social media on adolescents' wellbeing, the majority of research employs self-report methodologies. Findings from the current study's self-report data indicate that adolescents' social media use is not associated with adjustment, but their emotional reactions are related to depression and friendship quality. These findings lay the foundation for a social media simulator we are developing that will assess adolescents' online behaviors and emotional reactions to online experiences.

POSTER 3**ARE YOUR EYES TELLING LIES? INVESTIGATING THE BELIEVABILITY OF AI-GENERATED CHILD IMAGES.**

RACHEL CASELLA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JORDYN HARTSOCK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), RACHEL ALBERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Can images of children generated by artificial intelligence (AI) be mistaken as real photos? College students evaluated real photos and AI-generated images of infants and toddlers. We found that carefully curated AI images outperformed randomly selected AI images, but almost all AI images were correctly identified as AI. These findings could be useful as psychologists build tools to represent diverse groups of people in research studies.

POSTER 4**ASSESSING ATTENTION REMOTELY ONLINE UTILIZING MULTIPLE TESTS INCLUDING RESPONSE LATENCY**

NANCY HUGUENIN (BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS & TECHNOLOGY, INC.)

Stimulus-control procedures, which were fully automated, were successful in assessing the visual attention of participants differing in age. Prior reinforcement histories determined which stimulus elements they attended to in a visual compound when the procedures were administered online at remote sites. Incorporating response latency also provided a more fine-grained analysis of attention than response

accuracy or response topographies. Recording response latencies could identify attentional disorders, which might not be revealed by other types of assessment.

POSTER 5**ATTACHMENT AND COPING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS RECEIVING ACADEMIC ACCOMMODATIONS**

JENNIFER THOMSON (MESSIAH UNIVERSITY), VALERIE LEMMON (MESSIAH UNIVERSITY), KASI CONJACK (MESSIAH UNIVERSITY)

There has been a significant increase in college students needing academic support and accommodations in order to experience academic success. Factors such as resilience and motivation have been shown to be protective factors for students facing academic challenges. Both human attachment and God attachment have been shown to influence resilience and motivation. The current study examines the relationships among human attachment, God attachment, and factors related to academic success in college students receiving academic accommodations.

POSTER 6**ATTACHMENT STYLE QUESTIONNAIRE AND MINDFULNESS LEVELS**

LILIA WILTSHIRE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), TORU SATO (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY SEIBERT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relationships between attachment styles and mindfulness levels. The Attachment Style Questionnaire (Feeney, Noller, & Hanrahan, 1994) and the Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (Brown & Ryan, 2003) was completed by 131 participants. Mindfulness levels were positively correlated with scales measuring Secure Attachment Styles and negatively correlated with scales measuring Insecure Avoidant and Insecure Ambivalent Attachment Styles. These findings are consistent with previous research examining these relationships (Stevenson, Emerson, & Millings, 2017).

POSTER 7**AUTONOMIC PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIVITY, EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO FRIENDSHIP INTERACTIONS, AND ADOLESCENTS' DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS**

DAPHNE OCHOA HERNANDEZ (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), VICTOR BORGES (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), JINGYING CHEN (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), XIN SUI (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), CHELSEA CORTRIGHT (LEHIGH

UNIVERSITY), SARAH BOROWSKI (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Little is known regarding physiological processes in adolescent friendships. The current study examined adolescents' autonomic physiological reactivity during friendship interactions in relation to their emotional reactions and depressive symptoms. Adolescents' (N = 200) physiological responses were measured during a friendship interaction. Participants reported on their emotional reactions and depressive symptoms. Sympathetic reactivity was associated with negative emotional reactions and greater depressive symptoms. Parasympathetic reactivity was associated with positive emotional reactions and depressive symptoms.

POSTER 8

BABY SEE, BABY DO: EEG CORRELATES OF IMITATION DURING INFANCY

LAUREN BRYANT (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KELSEY DAVINSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The neural mirroring system activates during action observation and execution. This overlap in activation may support various social cognitive functions (e.g., imitation)—however, associations between infants' neural mirroring activity and imitation remain relatively unclear. The present study examines whether 6-month-old infants' mu rhythm desynchronization (MRD; indicator of neural mirroring system activity) is associated with their imitation. We hypothesized that infants with stronger MRD during action observation would imitate more actions than infants with weaker MRD.

POSTER 9

BAYLEY SCALES OF INFANT TODDLER DEVELOPMENT-4: AGE AND GENDER INVARIANCE

AUDREY SCUDDER (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LUCAS VANDER PLOEG (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), JACQUELINE CAEMMERER (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), JOHANNA DELEYER-TIARKS (PACE UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY DALE (BALL STATE UNIVERSITY), NATALIE CHARAMUT (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), EMILY WINTER (TOURO UNIVERSITY), EMILY PETERS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MELISSA BRAY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ALAN KAUFMAN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study tested the assumption that the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development, Fourth Edition (Bayley-4) functions similarly across sex and age. The American norming sample was used to test measurement and structural invariance. The three

factor structure of Cognitive, Language, and Motor abilities fit the data well. Residual invariance was supported, suggesting the Bayley-4 functions similarly across sex and age. These findings support comparisons and decision making with Bayley-4 scores for these groups.

POSTER 10

BEDSHARING AS AN ONTOGENETIC ADAPTATION: APPLYING EVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY TO INFANT SLEEP

ELAINE BARRY (PENN STATE FAYETTE THE EBERLY CAMPUS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STAT)

Traditional theories of child development have failed to include infant sleep and cannot address the effects of shared sleep across multiple developmental domains (physical, cognitive, and social) within a single theory. Evolutionary Developmental Psychology is here applied to infant sleep, describing bedsharing as an ontogenetic adaptation serving adaptive purposes in human ontogenetic and cultural evolution (Bjorklund et al., 2022; Bjorklund & Pellegrini, 2002).

POSTER 11

CAUTIONARY COMMENTS ON THE CLIFTON STRENGTHS ASSESSMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

STEPHEN SHORT (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), CHELSEA REID (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

The CliftonStrengths Assessment (CSA) by the Gallup Organization is a popular personality assessment that has been administered to over 30 million individuals, including over 700,000 college students annually. We reviewed the four CSA Gallup technical reports, 31 sources cited in Gallup technical reports, and conducted our own additional literature searches. We conclude that current psychometric and program intervention evidence for the CSA is insufficient. Empirically supported alternatives for student personality assessment are reviewed.

POSTER 12

CHILD-REARING VALUES IN THE UNITED STATES AND THAILAND

LUISA AMENTA (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), SHELBY KAISER (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), HYEYOUNG SHIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

We examined how qualities parents value in their children differ between the US and Thailand. The emphasis on the qualities that reflect individualist

values (independence, tolerance and respect for other people, imagination) were stronger in the US, whereas the emphasis on the qualities that reflect collectivist values (unselfishness, good manners, feeling of responsibility) were stronger in Thailand. However, collectivist child-rearing values were not positively related to the values that emphasize individuals' duty toward society.

POSTER 13

CHILDREN'S IDENTIFICATION OF A NOVEL VISUAL ALPHABET RELATES TO THEIR SPATIAL SKILLS

AMANDA DELGADO (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), NAOMI POLINKSY (NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY), TANIA CRUZ (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), ALEX WOLF (NAZURE), VIJAL PARIKH (NAZURE), DAVID UTTAL (NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY), ROBERTA GOLINKOFF (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

This study highlights the insufficient focus on spatial skills education in schools, contributing to disparities in spatial training access. It introduces the Pattern Alphabet, a visual tool designed to familiarize children with spatial thinking through 32 shapes and forms found in nature and human-made artifacts. Results revealed children's identification of shapes and forms in the pABC and their spatial skills were related, suggesting pABC training could foster inclusivity in both formal and informal educational settings.

POSTER 14

DEPRESSOGENIC ATTRIBUTIONS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ADOLESCENTS' PROBLEM TALK WITH FRIENDS

SARAH MCDERMOTT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), CHELSEA CORTRIGHT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Friends can influence the extent to which adolescents make depressogenic attributions about their problems, and these types of attributions are related to negative adjustment outcomes. Using a novel coding scheme for categorizing problem statements by attribution type, the current study examines how adolescents make attributions within the context of their conversations with close friends. Results indicate a surprising relationship between problem type and attribution type and a limited relationship between attributional style and adjustment.

POSTER 15

DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES IN KNOWLEDGE OF CONTAMINATION FOR COVID-19 VERSUS OTHER CONTAGIOUS ILLNESSES

BELGUSA SHERIFI (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), HELANA GIRGIS (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), ETHAN MAYS (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), TANIA GAFANHA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), REET PATEL (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), NICHOLE DATA (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), EILEEN NOLAND (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JOSEPHINE SYKORA (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether children's knowledge of contamination of contagious illnesses is different for COVID-19 compared to a cold. Four- to 10-year-olds and adults read scenarios where one character engaged in behaviors that could transmit illnesses and one did not. Results revealed no age differences in the accuracy of who could transmit a cold and COVID-19. Additionally, adults were more accurate for COVID-19 compared to a cold, but no differences for the younger age groups.

POSTER 16

DIGITAL MEDIA IN THE CONTEXT OF ADOLESCENT FRIENDS' CONVERSATIONS

CAROLINE SHUO (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), GIANNA LAMENA (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), AFRA AGALAR (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), SARAH BOROWSKI (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The current research used thematic coding to identify the prevalence of digital media in adolescents' conversations with friends. Participants were 196 adolescents (98 friend pairs). The majority (74%) of conversations included digital media. Researchers coded digital media statements for features that theoretical work has proposed will influence the nature of social interactions with peers. The most prevalent features were availability (i.e., ease or frequency of access) and asynchronicity (i.e., time lag in communication).

POSTER 17

DO LANGUAGE SKILLS AND BIRTH ORDER PREDICT 3- TO 5-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN'S MEMORY?

STACY KIM (COLBY COLLEGE), ZOË APPIO (COLBY COLLEGE), VICTORIA CONGDON (COLBY COLLEGE), DOMENICA GOMEZ (COLBY COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA MAYO (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate if expressive and receptive language skills and birth order predicted children's event memory recall, 3- to 5-year-olds provided details about their family, answered questions about a story, and completed receptive and expressive language tests. The memory assessment consisted of direct, open-ended recall, and cued-recall questions. Expressive language predicted performance on direct

and open-ended recall questions, whereas receptive language predicted performance on cued-recall questions. However, age was the strongest predictor of children's event memory.

POSTER 18

EFFECT OF PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND AGE ON CHILDREN'S GROUND RULE APPLICATIONS

LILLIAN A. RODRIGUEZ STEEN (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), DENISE F. EDWARDS (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), LINDSAY C. MALLOY (ONTARIO TECH UNIVERSITY)

When children are interviewed in formal contexts (e.g., forensic, research), they are often introduced to interview ground rules. The current research introduced 6- to 11-year-olds ($n = 81$) to the "I don't know," "I don't understand," and "Correct the interviewer" ground rules and tested children's understanding via practice questions. Applications to simple and tricky questions, including age-related differences, were examined. Results inform all who question children on children's understanding and use of interview ground rules.

POSTER 19

EFFECTS OF AGEIST MEMES ON EMOTIONS AND AGE OF "BEST SELF"

LOREEN HUFFMAN (WESTMINSTER COLLEGE-PA), PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research investigates age-related differences in the effect of ageist memes on emotions and the "best self." Adults were randomly assigned to view ageist or non-ageist memes. Older adults reported best selves in the past and less intense emotional reactions, although negative emotions to ageist memes were higher. Younger people viewing ageist memes were more likely to report best selves in the future. Results suggest an impact of ageist memes on emotions and best self.

POSTER 20

EFFORTFUL CONTROL, CHILD INTERNALIZING, AND CHILD RESILIENCE: A MEDIATION MODEL

DANA ARROYO INFANTE (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), T. CAITLIN VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RELLINGER ZETTLER (ILLINOIS COLLEGE)

Effortful control has been linked separately to both child internalizing and resilience. We hypothesized that the relationship between child effortful control and

child resilience was mediated by child internalizing behaviors. Families ($N = 145$) with two children completed questionnaires at two time points. Effortful control's prediction of child resilience 2.5 years later was mediated by child internalizing. Findings highlight the importance of further research of internalizing behaviors in relation to effortful control and resilience.

POSTER 21

EMERGING ADULTHOOD IN INDIA: USING A CULTURAL LENS TO LIFE GOALS

DEEYA MITRA (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MIKA COYLE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ANNA MARTINDILL (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), GREY REYNOLDS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MIRELLE THOMAS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the decision-making of life goals of emerging adults in urban India. A thematic analysis of interviews from 15 participants revealed three themes: adulting dissonance, duty, and establishing independent identities through explorations in aspirations and romantic relationships. There was a distinct influence of culture and societal norms across all important decisions that individuals made. Participants endorsed emerging adulthood as a time of self-focus, possibilities, and a time of identity explorations.

POSTER 22

EMERGING ADULTS' SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS BASED ON FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCES

AMANDA FAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE), KRISTA SULLIVAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), IZZY BRETT (ITHACA COLLEGE), JUDE BUTLER (ITHACA COLLEGE), ALLY STANTON (ITHACA COLLEGE), AVERY MOSES (ITHACA COLLEGE), SIENNA FULLER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Our goal for this study was to understand how the age, relationship status, and other aspects of emerging adults' experiences with sexual milestones affected their views and habits related to sex and intimacy. There was a total of 108 participants between the ages 18-29. Results indicated that the age of someone's first sexual experience significantly predicted their risk-taking behavior. Those who had their first sexual experience at a younger age demonstrated greater sexual risk-taking behavior.

POSTER 23

EMOTIONAL PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL DRINKING IN CHILDHOOD ON DRINKING IN YOUNG ADULTS

ANASTASIIA TOMPKINS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), SARAH MADISON (TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY), NAOMI EKAS (TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY)

Alcohol impacts young adults' physical health and academic success, influenced by parental drinking in childhood. While emotional recollections of childhood alcohol-related memories affect adult perceptions, little is known about childhood memories' role in later alcohol consumption. This study explored the association between young adults' alcohol use and their emotional perceptions of parental drinking during middle childhood. Positive memories of paternal drinking showed a trend toward increased drinking, with no significant effect for maternal memories.

POSTER 24

EPIGENETICS AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY TEXTBOOKS

JULIA HEBERLE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), SAMANTHA RABY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

How do undergraduate developmental psychology textbooks describe and explain relevant biological concepts? We examined explanations of two biological concepts, epigenetics and mirror neurons. They emerged around the same time, they appear to be missing or lacking sufficient explanations in these textbooks, leaving students with insufficient knowledge. Through content analysis of 25 textbooks published within the last decade, we coded and quantified explanations of these important biological concepts that have implications for clarifying developmental psychology.

POSTER 25

EVALUATING A SEX EDUCATION CURRICULUM FOR AUTISTIC ADOLESCENTS: TOPIC PREFERENCES AND FEEDBACK

POORVI SETHI (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), XIHAN YANG (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ASHTON GERBER (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), DANIELLA ROTHSTEIN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE PU (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), IRMINA STEC (CENTER FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS, TUFTS MEDICAL CENTER), CHRISTINA SAKAI (CENTER FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS, TUFTS MEDICAL CENTER), LINDA DEKKER (ERASMUS UNIVERSITEIT ROTTERDAM), EILEEN T. CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Autistic adolescents disproportionately receive inadequate sex education due to stigma that assumes their inability or disinterest to engage in intimate relationships. This lack of education predisposes autistic people to misinformation and risky sexual experiences. The study examined how a virtual format of an evidence-based sex education curriculum

impacted satisfaction and outcomes (knowledge, social connectedness, social reciprocity, appropriate boundaries and sexual behaviors) among autistic adolescents (13-17 years). Topic preferences and scope of improvement were examined.

POSTER 26

EXAMINING HOW CHILDREN ACQUIRE VERBS: CAN THEY COMPARE ACROSS SPOKEN SENTENCES?

JIZETTE BAYRON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), TALI FILSTEIN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), FAITH PERRY (TRINITY UNIVERSITY), AYELEEN MERCHANT (TRINITY UNIVERSITY), JANE CHILDERS (TRINITY UNIVERSITY), LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Attending to syntax through syntactic bootstrapping (Fisher et al., 2019) and aligning sentences using structure mapping (e.g., Imai & Childers, 2020) influences verb learning. We tested whether exposure to verbs embedded in sentence frames influences verb acquisition. Specifically, we examined whether the similarity of the nouns (e.g., same agent, same patient, or varied agents and patients) present across sentences influences whether children can make grammaticality judgements about verbs.

POSTER 27

EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF BILINGUALISM ON CHILDREN'S ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

VICTORIA TZEREMES (CLARK UNIVERSITY), KATE SMOLENS (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how bilingualism affects children's academic achievement and how this differs among ethnoracial groups. Previous research concluded bilingualism is associated with cognitive advantages. 218 eight-year-olds, 110 of whom were bilingual, participated in a study and completed the Woodcock-Johnson Test of Achievement on Math and Reading (WJ IV ACH; Schrank, Mather, & McGrew, 2014). Key findings showed academic scores vary based on ethnic-racial groups, emphasizing the importance of studying these through an intersectional lens.

POSTER 28

EXPLORING DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN CHILDCARE: DO ALL FAMILIES STRUGGLE TO FIND CARE?

THEAH VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Families of color are more likely than White families to experience issues finding reliable childcare, and discrimination is likely intersectional. I hypothesized that race/ethnicity (Latinx, Black, White), family type (single parent, LGBTQ couple, heterosexual couple), child gender (male, female, androgynous), and family income (low-income, not-low-income) would predict early childcare centers responsiveness to an email enquiring after an available spot for a two-year-old child. Results from this field experiment will illustrate barriers to successfully finding childcare.

POSTER 29

EXPLORING MENTAL HEALTH UTILIZATION AMONG MIDDLE EASTERN/NORTH AFRICAN GRADUATE STUDENTS

MERNA NAGUIB (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANA MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study explores mental health among ME/NA graduate students in the US, revealing that only 47.9% utilize on-campus mental health services. Results suggest a lack of difference in mental health outcomes between service users and non-users. This indicates potential inadequacies and cultural barriers in mental health support for this group, often underserved in higher education systems. Tailored interventions and policy changes could enhance mental health support for ME/NA graduate students, addressing these crucial gaps.

POSTER 30

EXPLORING RELATIONS OF CHILD EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING, CHILD DEPRESSION, AND ACADEMIC OUTCOMES

ORI BUSEL (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KAYDEN LOUZADA (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), T. CAITLIN VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RELLINGER ZETTLER (ILLINOIS COLLEGE)

Previous research has linked executive functioning (EF) to depression and academic outcomes separately. We hypothesized a moderation in which the influence of child EF on later academic outcomes differed based on child depression. Using a laboratory observation of EF in a sample of 290 children, there was a significant interaction between EF and depression that differed by child gender. Findings implicate EF as a differential susceptibility factor for boys.

POSTER 31

EXPOSURE TO ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACES) PREDICTS MARITAL OUTCOMES IN ADULTHOOD

OLIVIA PACETTI (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), MEREDITH WILLARD (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) can affect well-being and impact relationships both early and later in life (Kong, et al., 2019). In a study of 6,310 participants that completed the first wave (1995-96) of the Midlife Development in the U.S. study (MIDUS), greater exposure to ACEs led to an increased risk of divorce and negative marital outcomes in adulthood. Findings underscore the lasting negative impacts ACEs can have on the marital relationship.

POSTER 32

FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ADJECTIVE LIST: FACTOR ANALYSIS OF A NEW 6-ITEM SCALE

ELIZABETH VENTO (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), EMMA STAUFFER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), ERIN LONA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), ANTHONY BETANCOURT (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), WILSON MCDERMUT (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Parenting style is a significant antecedent to mental health and personality outcomes. The Parental Bonding Instrument is commonly used, but asks respondents to rate their mother and father, which may impact results when respondents' families do not have that family composition. In our previous study (N = 683), the PBI and our new 6-item Family Environment Affective List (FEAL), were highly correlated. The current study uses factor analysis to explore psychometric properties of FEAL.

POSTER 33

FEELING SILLY AND GOOFY: THE IMPACT OF PARENTING STYLE ON CANNABIS USE

CAROLINE HOSKINS (ITHACA COLLEGE), ROBIN LIVNEY (ITHACA COLLEGE), KRISTA SULLIVAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), NOAH SMITH (ITHACA COLLEGE), AMANDA FLAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

For this study, we looked at how the parenting style an individual experienced in childhood affects their cannabis behaviors in emerging adulthood, if their perceived sense of control over their use predicted their use, what their motivation was, and if their method of consumption is related to their motivation for use. To study this we had emerging adults complete a self-report survey, which we then analyzed

using simple linear regressions, correlations, and ANOVAs.

POSTER 34

FRIENDSHIP IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: PROSOCIAL BEHAVIORS AND YOUNG CHILDREN'S FRIENDSHIP CONCEPTUALIZATION

ABAGAIL BARTENSTEIN (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY), HANNAH KEYSER (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY), GLADYS BERMUDEZ (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY), MINXUAN HE (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examines whether elementary schoolers appreciate prosocial behaviors when determining who they would prefer to be friends with. Previous studies showed prosocial behaviors are a key feature for elementary-aged children building friendships. Participants were introduced to hypothetical scenarios where characters demonstrate varying levels of prosocial behaviors. Friendship preference was measured on a 5-point Likert scale. Preliminary results (N = 18) showed children vastly prefer peers who are willing to share toys and help others.

POSTER 35

FROM LIGHTS TO INSIGHTS: INVESTIGATING INFANT RESTING-STATE EEG PROCEDURES

KELSEY DAVINSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LESLIE PATTON (VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY), KAITLYN FARAH (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ZHE WANG (TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY), MARTHA ANN BELL (VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Examining resting-state EEG measures in developmental research is essential for promoting standardization and meaningful cross-age comparisons. To capture an infant analog of the standard eyes open-closed resting-state procedure, two protocols were compared: lights on/off and screen bright/dark. Feasibility data from a sample of 6-month-olds will be presented, comparing the amount and quality of data as well as evidence of alpha band desynchronization. We aim to identify which developmental context has enhanced signal-to-noise ratio.

POSTER 36

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ADOLESCENTS' EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO DIFFERENT FRIENDSHIP CONTEXTS

EMI ARAI (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE ADAMS (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), NINA BURGHOUTS (LEHIGH

UNIVERSITY), ALANA KRAVITZ (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), SARAH BOROWSKI (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Research on adolescent friendships tends to focus on contexts typical of girls' friendships (e.g., disclosure) and neglects contexts that are more typical of boys' friendships (e.g., generating fun). The current study examined adolescents' emotional reactions to friendship interactions that involved talking about problems and planning a party. Findings indicated that boys had more positive reactions to planning a party than talking about problems. Emotional reactions were associated with socioemotional adjustment for both boys and girls.

POSTER 37

GENDER SALIENT INSTAGRAM FEEDS AND STATE MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY

JENNIFER P. LESZCZYNSKI (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA PETERS (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), IVANA N. ETIENNE (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), SARAH FRY (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), GRACE GOLDBERG-DOYLE (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether a person's state masculinity and femininity would differ when given a simulation of a masculine, feminine or neutral Instagram feed. Participants completed the Rosenberg's Self Esteem Scale (RSES; Rosenberg, 1965), the State Gender Role Inventory (SGRI; Pickard & Strough, 2003) and the Social Role Inventory (SRI; Baber & Tucker, 2006). We hope to show how online platforms can create gender salient contexts that can influence gender and self-esteem.

POSTER 38

GESTURE ACTION SPEECH PRODUCTION (GASP) IN CHILDREN

MYLA VERA (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), JORDAN PERRY (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO), EMMA TUMMINARO (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO), MIRIAM NOVACK (NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY), DANIELA GALVEZ-CEPEDA (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), HANNAH DINEEN (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ELIZABETH WAKEFIELD (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO), ELIZA CONGDON (WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

Is speech-gesture synchrony present early in development or does it emerge later in life? Participants (ages 5-12 years) explain and demonstrate the use of common household items (action condition) or explain but do not physically touch items (gesture condition). Coders will identify the offset (in msec) between the initiation of speech and movement. Results may inform debates on

whether speech and gesture share a common cognitive origin or whether speech/gesture synchrony emerges with experience.

POSTER 39

HOW CHILDREN IN GRADES K-5 CONCEPTUALIZING GENDER IN FRIENDSHIP FORMATION

HANNAH KEYSER (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY),
MINXUAN HE (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY),
ABAGAIL BARTENSTEIN (MOUNT ST MARY'S
UNIVERSITY), GLADYS BERMUDEZ (MOUNT ST.
MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

This study aims to better understand the roles of gender recognition and gender preference in forming friendships in young children. Naturalistic observation indicates young children generally prefer same-gender peers. To extend this, 17 children from grades kindergarten-fifth were interviewed online using scenario questions. Participants demonstrated low accuracy in identifying genders presented by AI-generated portrayals of age-matched children. Neither did friendship ratings of these portrays differ, implying no gender preference when selecting friends at this age.

POSTER 40

HOW OLDER MEN AND WOMEN VARIED IN COPING DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC

JONIX OWINO (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), MATEO
VILLARREAL (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), EMILY
MENDUINA (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN
LONGOBARDO (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), JULIEN
ST. CLAIRE (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

Considering the novelty of COVID-19, it is important to understand how older adults coped and if their coping strategies varied by sex. Sixty-eight participants (females=39; males=29) aged 60+ were interviewed. Thematic analysis showed men and women used similar coping strategies e.g., having a positive mindset. Coping variation emerged as women sought social connections for emotional support reasons, whereas men sought social connections to get news on COVID-19. The findings are key for effective support interventions.

POSTER 41

I WILL EARN MY COLLEGE DEGREE: PREDICTORS OF STUDENTS' CERTAINTY OF GRADUATION

JILL NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY),
HOWARD REID (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY), KAREN
O'QUIN (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY)

Controlling for year in school, this study examined several potential predictors of students' certainty of undergraduate degree completion including motivation, grade point average, grit, helicopter parenting, financial strain, psychosocial distress, sense of purpose, career indecision, valuing intellectual curiosity, first-generation student status, and academic adjustment to college in a sample of 838 students. Of these, only amotivation, sense of purpose, financial strain, valuing intellectual curiosity, academic adjustment to college, and career indecision predicted expectation of graduation.

POSTER 42

INVESTIGATING THE NEURAL CORRELATES OF GRASP DEVELOPMENT IN INFANCY

KAITLYN CAMPBELL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY),
KATHERINE EULAU (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), VALENTINA
PARMA (MONELL CHEMICAL SENSES CENTER), PETER
MARSHALL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We studied 26 infants, aged 14 months, to investigate the neural development of grasping. The infants participated in a passive oddball EEG task where different fingers received tactile stimulation. We aimed to determine if the Bayley Fine Motor score captured the relations between the somatosensory mismatch negativity (sMMN) and oddball condition tested. We found that as the Bayley score improved, the difference between oddball conditions increased, suggesting maturation of grasping into different functional body categories.

POSTER 43

INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTOR ABILITY AND LANGUAGE OUTCOMES IN AUTISTIC CHILDREN

LAURA KEEGAN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), MARIA J
AYOUB (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KAREN CHENAUSKY
(MASS GENERAL HOSPITAL INSTITUTE), JORDAN R
GREEN (MASS GENERAL HOSPITAL INSTITUTE),
HELEN TAGER-FLUSBERG (BOSTON UNIVERSITY),
SIMONE V GILL (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates how motor skills affect language development in 72 autistic children aged 3-8 years. A negative correlation between motor impairments and receptive language, and a positive link between fine motor skills and both receptive and expressive language was found. Regression analysis indicates fine motor skills predict expressive language, mediated by receptive language. This suggests motor abilities, especially fine motor skills, play a significant role in language development, informing potential interventions.

POSTER 44**IS EEG NEURAL MIRRORING AT 2 MONTHS RELATED TO SUBSEQUENT LANGUAGE ACQUISITION?**

KAITLYN FARAH (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SARAH MANNELLA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KELSEY DAVINSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LAUREN J. BRYANT (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The EEG mu rhythm's neural mirroring properties are hypothesized to be related to broader aspects of social cognition. Little is known about the mu rhythm during the first two postnatal months. This is the first examination of whether individual differences in 6- to 9-week-olds' mu rhythm activity during the perception of facial gestures is related to subsequent language acquisition. Primary analyses reveal an association between variability in early EEG mu rhythm and 18-month expressive vocabulary.

POSTER 45**IS THE HELICOPTER PARENT THE NEW TIGER MOM?**

EMILY PARATORE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), TAYLOR ROGERS (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), BRIDGET LILLIS (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), SMARANDA LAWRIE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Our study, Is the Helicopter Parent the New Tiger Mom?, was conducted by Dr. Smarandra Lawrie with undergraduates Bridget Lillis, Emily Paratore, and Taylor Rogers examines if the Taiwanese "tiger mom" stereotype remains in the 21st Century. Surveys were given to United States and Taiwanese parents regarding the completion of independent tasks, and we found that United States parents were more likely to have their children complete their tasks later in adolescence

POSTER 46**LANGUAGE AND AGE CORRELATES OF NONVERBAL THEORY OF MIND PERFORMANCE IN CHILDREN**

JESSICA MCNULTY (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), ANGELITA SEAK (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), SARAH GREY (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), NANCY RAITANO LEE (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

This study analyzed the relationship between verbal ability, age, and Theory of Mind (ToM) skills in children with Down syndrome (DS) and those with typical development (TD) through the use of a nonverbal ToM assessment. Even when using a nonverbal task, an association between ToM and language skills (as well

as age within the DS group) was observed, providing further evidence for the relatedness of these constructs within both typical and atypical development.

POSTER 47**LANGUAGE AND MUSIC IN THE EARLY INFANT AUDITORY ENVIRONMENT**

MARGARET BESTHOFF (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ERICA WOJCIK (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), DOMINIQUE VUVAN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This project investigated the infant auditory environment using the Mendoza Music corpus, which contains full-day naturalistic audio recordings of 35 infants at home in the U.S. First, we manually transcribed clips containing solo live singing, and then segmented them into words. Second, we used automated tools to extract pitch and key information from each clip. Future research will combine these datasets to describe the ways that music and language input interact in early infancy.

POSTER 48**LINKS BETWEEN CHILDHOOD EFFORTFUL CONTROL AND EXTERNALIZING PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: A BI-FACTOR MODELING APPROACH**

NICOLE HUTH (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), DEAVEN WINEBRAKE (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), NOA GUERON-SELA (BEN-GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV), CATHI PROPPER (THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL), ROGER MILLS-KOONCE (THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL), RACHAEL BEDFORD (THE UNIVERSITY OF BATH), NICHOLAS WAGNER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study (N = 206) employed a bi-factor structural equation modeling approach to examine if effortful control (EC) and its subfactors (i.e., attentional focusing, low-intensity pleasure, perceptual sensitivity, inhibitory control) at 36 months differentially predict conduct problems (CP), attention problems (ADD), and callous-unemotional (CU) traits at 84 months. Increased EC at 36 months predicted reduced CU traits and ADD at 84 months. Attentional focusing was the only subfactor to uniquely predict later CU traits.

POSTER 49**LINKS BETWEEN HOUSEHOLD CHAOS, PARENTING, AND CHILD NEGATIVE REACTIVITY**

MEGAN HIMES (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ALESANDRA GORGONE (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

Household chaos negatively affects family members and functioning. We examined relationships between household chaos, infant temperament, and parenting in a diverse, urban sample of 219 parent-infant dyads. Participants completed surveys across three perinatal timepoints. Results revealed that child negative reactivity is associated with household chaos, while controlling for postpartum depression. Positive parenting did not moderate this relationship. Future research should focus on interventions that target household chaos to improve infant temperament.

POSTER 50

MEETING BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS DURING CHILDBIRTH PREDICTS SATISFACTION AND POSTPARTUM DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

REBECCA BRAND (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), NIKKI AMOACHI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), GRACE KOO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER MCMAHON (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), KALIN MATTERN (REED COLLEGE), ERICA SLOTTER (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Mothers' satisfaction with their childbirth experience matters to their later well-being. We argue that Basic Psychological Needs Theory (Deci & Ryan, 2008) provides an ideal framework for understanding childbirth satisfaction. Per online surveys before and after birth, mothers who experienced better support during childbirth for their basic needs of autonomy, relatedness, and competence report greater childbirth satisfaction as well as fewer depressive symptoms in the postpartum period, even controlling for prenatal depressive symptoms.

POSTER 51

MODERATING FACTORS IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DAILY HASSLES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

MARINA GERGIES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HELLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Daily hassles can lead to psychological distress in emerging adult college students. The purpose of this study was to examine whether neuroticism, self-compassion, and social support moderate the relationship between daily hassles and psychological distress. In a global sample of emerging adult college students, daily hassles directly predicted more psychological distress but did not interact with neuroticism, self-compassion, or social support to predict distress. Future studies could focus on other moderators for this relationship.

POSTER 52

MOTHERS ETHNIC IDENTITY AND CHILD'S RACIAL PREFERENCES

ZAINAB SHABBIR (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ZAINAB SHABBIR (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANA MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines how Ethnic Racial Identity (ERI) of mothers and children's attitudes toward other children based on race. Findings indicate that the degree to which affirmation of their own ERI by mothers influences how their children perceive peers from diverse racial backgrounds. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that none of the facets constituting ERI demonstrate a significant correlation with children's racial attitudes towards those who share the same racial background.

POSTER 53

NOT SO FAST: STIMULUS DURATION EFFECTS ON CHILDREN'S ATTENTION TO FEATURE ABSENCE

COLE SHARPNACK (LYCOMING COLLEGE), HARMONIE KING (LYCOMING COLLEGE), GILLIAN MITCHELL (UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI), MAYA STEIGER (OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY), ZANE ASCHENBRENNER (LYCOMING COLLEGE), HALEY MILLARD (LYCOMING COLLEGE), AUTUMN SHAHAN (LYCOMING COLLEGE), ISABELLA TAYLOR (LYCOMING COLLEGE), CYNTHIA LAURIE-ROSE (OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY), LORI CURTINDALE (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

Sustained attention, the ability to maintain focus over an extended period of time, plays an important role in the classroom and daily function of children. The current study aims to identify a measure sensitive to individual differences in sustained attention and impulsivity using feature absent continuous performance tasks with short and long stimulus durations. The study also provides a better understanding of children's perceived task workload and their ability to use a digital workload measure.

POSTER 54

OPENNESS MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DAILY HASSLES, PERCEIVED STRESS, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

SARA LILL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HELLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Daily hassles are repetitive stressors that can significantly impact individuals. This study aimed to discover whether openness moderates the relationship between daily hassles, perceived stress, and social support. Survey data from emerging adults showed that, at high levels of openness, daily hassles predicted

higher perceived stress and lower social support. These findings indicate the importance of personality in coping with daily stressors.

POSTER 55

PAST, PRESENT, AND IDEAL SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL PREFERENCES AMONG AUTISTIC PEOPLE

NATALIE BARTLETT (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ETHAN KRITZER (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN T. CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), JESSICA ROCHA (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Autistic people may experience sexual and emotional preferences differently due to their differences in interpreting social information. Using data from the Crehan Lab's Sexuality Questionnaire dataset, this study aims to investigate concepts of sexual preference and emotional preference and any relationships they might have in samples of autistic people. Our findings do not indicate any statistical significance, though interaction effects suggest the most significant group difference for ideal emotional preference among autistic groups.

POSTER 56

PERCEIVED MATERNAL BURNOUT AND PARENT-ADULT CHILD RELATIONSHIP QUALITY

TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), TIANA MOREL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined the associations between young adults' perceptions of their mother's parental burnout and the quality of the relationship with their mother. Ninety-nine college students reported on their perceptions of their mothers' burnout and their relationship quality (attachment, autonomy support, involvement, warmth, support). Results demonstrated strong negative associations between perceived maternal burnout and relationship quality, indicating that parental burnout may have harmful effects on parent-child relationships.

POSTER 57

PERCEIVED STRESS AS A MODERATOR BETWEEN MATERNAL ANXIETY AND HOME LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT

HALEY HERBERT (BARNARD COLLEGE), MINDY ROSENGARTEN (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY NOBLE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines the association between maternal prenatal anxiety and the Home Language

Environment (HLE) and the potential moderation of this relationship by prenatal maternal perceived stress. We found no significant correlation between maternal anxiety and the HLE. Perceived stress did significantly strengthen a positive relationship between maternal anxiety and conversational turn count at higher, but not lower, levels of stress.

POSTER 58

PERCEPTIONS OF COVID-19'S EFFECT ON MOTIVATION, ATTENTION, AND DETERMINATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTIAN ORTIZ (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), IAN DOMINGUEZ (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), YULIANA HERNANDEZ (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH LOCHLI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Recent research on the COVID-19 pandemic and college students has been extensive. Do current college students perceive themselves as changed post-pandemic? This study used a motivation, attention and grit scale with norms created before the pandemic to see if post-pandemic students measure differently and asked qualitative questions to see if students felt changed in motivation, attentional ability and determination following the pandemic. Findings indicate that the perceived changes were more substantial than the measured changes.

POSTER 59

PRIMARY SOCIAL NETWORK MEMBERS AND UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

JADA CARROLL (FELICIAN COLLEGE), LUCY LEZCANO (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH VASQUEZ (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that students who do not align their identities as "real me" and "academic me" will have more academic challenges than those whose identities align. In a sample survey of 138 undergraduate students, correlations were seen between the big five personality dimensions of openness and conscientiousness and academic outcomes such as intrinsic motivation and failing grades.

POSTER 60

RELATIONS BETWEEN INFANT NEGATIVE AFFECTIVITY AND NEURAL INDICES OF GRASP DEVELOPMENT

SUMMER DIB (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), KAITLYN CAMPBELL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), VALENTINA PARMA

(MONELL CHEMICAL SENSES CENTER), PETER MARSHALL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines relations between infants' temperamental negative affectivity (NA) and somatosensory event-related potentials (ERP) indexing the relations between different fingers. Thirty-six infants (12-14 months) underwent an EEG task involving thumb, middle finger, and little finger stimulation. Parent-reported NA scores correlated with lower ERP amplitudes for the contrast between thumb and little finger stimulation, suggesting that higher NA may be associated with differential relations between fingers. Implications for grasp development and sensory interventions are discussed.

POSTER 61

ROLE OF EMPLOYMENT AND ATHLETICS ON SUBSTANCE USE AND ADJUSTMENT IN COLLEGE

GWEN PURSELL (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), RIANA MILLER (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), DESTINI HARRISON (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), MAIA MURRAY (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), NADINE BECKFORD (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

The employment and athletic status of students may be associated with adaptation to college. Participants were 100 students who completed surveys over two separate occasions. Employed students were less likely to feel that they belonged, were lonelier, and had more difficulty overcoming homesickness than non-employed students. Athletes reported more alcohol use per week and more binge-drinking than non-athletes. Employed students and athletes could benefit from support programs tailored to their specific needs and at-risk behaviors.

POSTER 62

SCIENCE IDENTITY DOES NOT PREVENT CHILDREN FROM VALUING OTHER PEOPLE'S BAD EXPLANATIONS

ANKITA KUMAR (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), AARTI BODAS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), DEBORAH KELEMEN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the impact of 5-to-8-year-olds' science-related belongingness on their evaluation and recall of non-explanatory statements. While participants' own feelings of belongingness to science did not predict explanation quality ratings, their beliefs about others' perception of their science belongingness positively predicted explanatory quality ratings. Children who rated non-explanations lower remembered them more accurately. These findings show how children assess low-quality explanations. Avoiding low-quality explanations is important to

preventing the development of scientific misconceptions.

POSTER 63

SECURE ATTACHMENT AND CHILD SELF-REGULATION: UNRAVELING DYNAMICS IN CONFLICT DISCUSSIONS

AMANDA SWARTZ (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SARAH VOGEL (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), NICOLE HUTH (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KENDALL ANDREWS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), REBECCA WALLER (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), NICHOLAS WAGNER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between attachment style and respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) regulation during a conflict discussion in parent-child dyads (N = 54, ages 7-10). Findings indicate that children with a secure attachment exhibited lower task RSA than their insecurely attached counterparts. Results suggest that secure attachment may support adaptive regulation in stressful social interactions.

POSTER 64

SELF-AFFIRMATION: LATINO AND WHITE ADULTS' TIMELINES AND NARRATIVES OF "BEST SELF"

STEPHANIE ACOSTA COLON (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JULIA GLENN (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MALORI SHORTELL (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), LOREEN HOUFFMAN (WESTMINSTER COLLEGE), PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research investigates "When have you been or will be your best self" as a time in the lifespan and as a description of values. Conceptualization of "best self," shaped by core values, can be heightened by self-affirmation interventions. Latino and White students (n=69) were randomly assigned to self-affirmation/control groups. For Latino students, affirmation resulted in best selves posited in the future vs. the past, and best self narratives with more drive and achievement language.

POSTER 65

SOCIAL SUPPORT AS A PROTECTIVE FACTOR AGAINST DAILY HASSLES IN EMERGING ADULTS

GRACIE BUCK (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HELLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Daily hassles in emerging adults increase levels of psychological distress. This study aimed to assess

whether perceived social support can moderate the negative outcomes associated with daily hassles, such as loneliness, anxiety, and decreased self-compassion. Daily hassles predicted higher anxiety and loneliness, as well as lower self-compassion. Social support did not act as a moderator of these effects. However, increasing social support is still important in preventing negative psychological outcomes in emerging adults.

POSTER 66

STABILITY OF PEER VICTIMIZATION DURING EARLY ADOLESCENCE

JULIA SWEENEY (KING'S COLLEGE), ALYSE MCKENNETS (KING'S COLLEGE), SARAH STETTLER (KING'S COLLEGE), ALEC WALTER (KING'S COLLEGE), CHRISTOPHER AULTS (KING'S COLLEGE)

In this study, we measured the stability of specific forms of peer victimization over a school year in a diverse sample of adolescents to determine if specific forms of peer victimization remain stable or change over time. Results indicate a significant increase in verbal victimization over time. Perhaps, verbal victimization is more context specific, and this specific form of peer victimization may be more volatile than other forms during adolescence.

POSTER 67

STATE MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY IN GENDER SALIENT SITUATIONS

JENNIFER P. LESZCZYNSKI (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This talk will discuss the utility of conceptualizing masculinity and femininity as a state that can vary according to situational demands rather than a stable trait. In the current study, participants worked on a class activity in which their own gender and stereotypical beliefs became salient. In this gender salient context, females reported higher state masculinity when working with same-sex peers compared to working in groups with a male student.

POSTER 68

STATE PROGRAM'S BENEFIT TO STUDENTS AT HIGH-RISK FOR DROPOUT

GIANNA NICOSIA (MARIST COLLEGE), MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study investigates the relationship between time spent in an after-school drop-out prevention program and end-of-year grades in 51 seniors who graduated from a district with only a 62% retention rate in 2023. The hypothesis that higher levels of engagement in the

program would predict higher end-of-year grades was not supported by the data. Rather, as 100% of the participants graduated, researchers conclude that being a part of the program, alone, is a resiliency factor.

POSTER 69

STRONG ITEM-CONTEXT ASSOCIATIONS FACILITATE HIERARCHICAL RULE USE IN CHILDREN

DANIELA CARBALLO (QUEENS COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KERSTIN UNGER (QUEENS COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study investigated whether children's performance in hierarchical tasks is enhanced when the underlying rule structure is based on pre-learned associations. Fifty children (7-10 years) and 42 young adults (18-29 years) completed a task that required selecting stimuli based on context cues. Results showed that children, more so than adults, improved in tasks with strong pre-learned associations, suggesting such associations compensate for children's less efficient abstract control in working memory, thereby reducing age-related performance differences.

POSTER 70

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MID-FUSIFORM SULCUS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH VARYING LIKELIHOODS OF AUTISM

MAYLYN MEI (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), LOLA DAYLEY (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY), EMILY PLUMP (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY), ALISA ZOLTOWSKI (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY), RANKIN MCGUGIN (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY), CARISSA CASCIO (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY)

The Mid-Fusiform Sulcus (MFS) in the fusiform gyrus (FG) is an anatomical landmark that strongly predicts the presence of the fusiform face area (FFA). Examining 503 infants at six, twelve, and twenty-four months, we used structural MRI scans to analyze MFS development. Most infant's MFS were identified by six months though more data is needed to form correlations with autism prevalence.

POSTER 71

THE EFFECT OF PRENATAL MATERNAL STRESS PHYSIOLOGY ON INFANT FEAR REACTIVITY

JASON CABRAL (CUNY, CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), THOMAS O'CONNOR (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER)

This study examines the relationship between prenatal maternal stress physiology, exposure timing and resulting infants' fear reactivity to unfamiliar adults and inanimate objects. Our study utilizes observational coding of labTAB and Strange Situation Procedure to assess our findings. Preliminary findings using third-trimester maternal cortisol only found differences in prenatal stress effects between infant sexes. We aim to expand our sample to all trimesters to assess prenatal stress and timing effects on infant fear reactivity.

POSTER 72

THE INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF GENDER, SELF-ESTEEM, NARCISSISM, AND PEER VICTIMIZATION ON AGGRESSION

CHRISTOPHER AULTS (KING'S COLLEGE), JENNA HAEFELE (KING'S COLLEGE), ALEC WALTER (KING'S COLLEGE), SARAH STETTLER (KING'S COLLEGE), ALYSE MCKENNETTS (KING'S COLLEGE), JULIA SWEENEY (KING' COLLEGE)

In this study, we hypothesize that narcissism and self-esteem moderate the association between peer victimization on specific forms of aggression during adolescence. Results suggest that narcissistic victims employ relational aggression instead of overt forms of aggressive behavior. Furthermore, high self-esteem moderated the association between peer victimization and physical aggression for boys, whereas low self-esteem moderated the association between peer victimization and physical aggression for girls.

POSTER 73

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASD FEATURES AND REACTION TIME ON THE TVPS

EMMA MYERS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ANTOINETTE DICRISIO (GEISINGER AUTISM AND DEVELOPMENTAL MEDICINE INSTITUTE), ERIN SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), VANESSA TROIANI (GEISINGER AUTISM AND DEVELOPMENTAL MEDICINE INSTITUTE)

Atypical features of visual perception have been consistently reported in autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The overall objective of the current study was to assess meaningful variability in perceptual skills using the Figure-Ground subtest of the Test of Visual Perceptual Skill (TVPS) across children with and without ASD. The current results suggest that individual differences in visual perceptual skills may scale with quantitative ASD traits, highlighting the importance of quantifying meaningful individual differences within neurodevelopmental populations.

POSTER 74

THE ROLE OF FAMILY INCOME AND BASIC SUPPORTS ON MATERNAL SELF-EFFICACY.

PAU ORTELLS FACI (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), EMMA HART (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), DAYANARA SANCHEZ (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY NOBLE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This project examined: 1) the association between income and maternal self-efficacy (MSE) in a socioeconomically diverse sample and, 2) the association between access to basic material resources and supports, and maternal self-efficacy in a reduced low-income sample. In the socioeconomically diverse sample, MSE and income were associated ($\beta=0.20$, $p=0.02$). In the truncated low-income sample, material deprivation was not associated with MSE ($\beta=0.05$, $p=0.72$), but access to basic supports was associated with MSE ($\beta=0.26$, $p=0.03$).

POSTER 75

WHERE'S THE MAGIC? INFANTS' DO NOT DISTINGUISH VOES AT HOME

GINA MIREAULT (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), GRAE VERNER (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), ETHAN KILE (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHARLOTTE DAKIN (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), T'YANA CHENEY (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), BEATRICE POTTER (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), IDA EAMES (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), BILLY MILLER (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The Violation of Expectation (VoE) paradigm has found infants look longer at unusual events suggesting an innate knowledge of natural laws. However, the paradigm employs an asocial context depriving infants of cues needed to appraise novel events. We found that infants no longer distinguished VoEs from ordinary events when they were presented at home and performed by a person or with repetition, suggesting that VoE findings may be an artifact of the paradigm.

POSTER 76

YOUTH PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH 101: AN INTRODUCTION FOR ASPIRING YPAR SCHOLARS

LINDSAY HOYT (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), MARIA ROSARIO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), FRACESCO OSSO (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), ASH RODRIGUEZ (ALL HALLOWS HIGH SCHOOL), ETHAN AMAYA (ALL HALLOWS HIGH SCHOOL), CHRISTOPHER CURTIS (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Youth participatory action research (YPAR) engages young people as partners in rigorous research inquiry to guide and inform collective action. In this talk, we introduce YPAR, invite our adolescent co-investigators to share their recent YPAR project with EPA, and provide resources for aspiring YPAR scholars. We argue that collaborating with youth is vital for studying and promoting positive and equitable youth mental health.

POSTER 77

HIPPOCAMPAL INVOLVEMENT IN MATERNAL REGULATION OF INFANT FEAR

OLIVIA WEINSTEIN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), REGINA SULLIVAN (NYU LANGONE)

Threatened children use parents for safety. Animal studies show amygdala suppression, which was replicated in children. Maltreatment thwarts this. We hypothesize that the hippocampus is crucial for parental induced-fear suppression. To test this, rat pups were adversity- or control -reared (postnatal days (PN)8-12). At PN18-28, rats received a threat (0.5 mA foot-shock) with or without the mother. Hippocampal analysis with 2-DG autoradiography suggests that maltreatment disrupted the hippocampal response to threat but not maternal presence.

Friday, March 1, 2024

10:10am – 11:10am

Paper

404

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: COLLABORATION AND EQUITY

Friday, March 1, 2024

10:10am – 11:10am

CHAIR: TAMARAH SMITH

10:10am – 10:25am

DISABILITY BIAS AMONG COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS

TAMARAH SMITH (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY), LUCINDA SCHAEFFER (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

This research explored the differences in student experiences based on their disability status. Students from two universities who had registered with their disability office participated in interviews. Findings showed students were more likely to report positive experiences when their need for accommodations was based on illness. However, students with ADHD and ASD reported negative experiences such as their

accommodations being questioned or criticized, which deterred future use of the approved accommodations.

10:30am – 10:45am

FROM EQUITY NETWORK TO EQUITY COMMUNITY: CULTIVATING FACULTY RELATIONSHIPS IN ACADEMIA

PAULINE THOMPSON (PENN STATE DELAWARE COUNTY A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DANA MARTIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ANNA SIGMON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ANGELA PUTMAN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Increased awareness and pressures to diversify academia lacks a literature base informing the creation of safe community for faculty. Using a first-person narrative approach, four faculty involved in diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging efforts at a small, suburban campus reveal the complex, competing and intersecting tensions of holding multiple identity spaces. Implications for a culturally safe academic community are discussed.

10:50am – 11:05am

EMPIRICAL SUPPORT FOR AN EMERGING CONSTRUCT: THE ACADEMIC CONFIDANTE

AMY DOMBACH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), WARREN REICH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

This research on undergraduate university students explored factors contributing to academic flourishing. Findings suggest an emerging construct of the academic confidante. These important people in students' social networks correlate with factors that contribute positively to academic success, including goal and behavioral engagement, intrinsic motivation, and satisfaction. This paper describes the academic confidante, how the confidantes are related to academic experiences connected to success, and how students see themselves with their confidantes.

Friday, March 1, 2024
10:10am – 11:10am

Paper 403

SOCIAL PAPERS: SOCIAL JUSTICE
Friday, March 1, 2024
10:10am – 11:10am

CHAIR: PHILIP DUNWOODY

10:10am – 10:25am

A MIXED-METHODS STUDY OF THE MENTAL HEALTH IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL (IN)JUSTICE

HARRISON SCHMITT (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Low-income communities of color routinely face the brunt of environmental hazards in the United States. A mixed-methods study of community experiences with water contamination in southside Tucson, AZ reveals elevated levels of mental distress more than 40 years after exposure to contamination. Qualitative interviews with impacted community activists show that a variety of material and social stressors may contribute to chronic stress, and a quantitative survey confirms the widespread presence of distress across the community.

10:30am – 10:45am

INVESTIGATING DISPROPORTIONALITY IN EXCLUSIONARY DISCIPLINE PROCEDURES AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES IN NY SCHOOLS

RICHARD KAUFFMAN (SUNY ONEONTA), SEAN MASSEY (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), MEI-HSIU CHEN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), WANGSHU TU (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Exclusionary disciplinary practices are routinely used in schools despite researchers demonstrating for decades substantial negative consequences. Moreover, there is evidence that these practices are being disproportionately applied to specific groups; raising the question: Does exclusionary discipline infringe on students' rights to a free and appropriate public education? The current study combined data from NYSED and the U.S. Census to explore disproportionality in suspension rates and performance indicators for students in public schools across NYS.

10:50am – 11:05am

THE ROLE OF AUTHORITARIANISM, AFFECT, AND THREAT IN SUPPORT FOR POLITICAL VIOLENCE

PHILIP DUNWOODY (JUNIATA COLLEGE), VANESSA ALVAREZ (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KAYLIN BISHOP (JUNIATA COLLEGE), ANDREW BUONACCORSI (UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME), SEAN CHIA (JUNIATA COLLEGE), JOSEPH GERSHTENSON (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH GEORGIA), GEUNMIN KIM (JUNIATA COLLEGE), THEADORA NAGLE (JUNIATA COLLEGE), DENNIS PLANE (JUNIATA COLLEGE), SAMUEL REID (JUNIATA COLLEGE), TERRITA UPCHURCH-POOLE (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

We evaluate how authoritarianism, threat, and affect explain support for political violence within the context of the Black Lives Matter movement. We show that high authoritarians experienced greater control and pleasantness when watching police violence. We show that perceptions of a group as threatening positively correlates with support for violence against that group. We show that authoritarianism, threat perception, and media exposure explain 53% of the variance in support for violence against BLM protestors.

Friday, March 1, 2024
10:10am – 11:10am

Workshop 406

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: EPA 101
Friday, March 1, 2024
10:10am – 11:10am

CHAIR: DEBORAH O'BRIEN

Friday, March 1, 2024
11:20am – 12:20am

Paper 406

CLINICAL PAPERS: SELF-CONTROL
Friday, March 1, 2024
11:20am – 12:20am

CHAIR: USHA BARAHMAND

11:20am – 11:30am

ASSESSING THE VALIDITY OF CONSTRUAL-LEVEL MANIPULATIONS' IMPACT ON SELF-CONTROL CHOICES

MELINDA FURER (PENN STATE ALTOONA A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The CLT framework of self-control posits that construing decisions in a more distant, or global, fashion can bolster self-control, relative to construing decisions in a closer, or local, fashion. Research has provided support for these tenets, but all studies have been conducted in laboratory settings, operationalized self-control with hypothetical and/or unvalidated outcomes, and utilized convenience sampling. Three studies providing preliminary evidence that a manipulation of construal-level can impact self-control decision-making are presented.

11:35am – 11:45am

CHILDHOOD AFFECTIVE TOUCH LINKED TO BINGE EATING

USHA BARAHMAND (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), DIANA EUCEDA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), SARAH AKHTAR (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), SARAH KHOKAR (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), CAILYN HINDS (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), MILAGROS ALTAMIRANO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), LAYLA MALEKAN

This study was designed to determine risk factors associated with binge eating. We anticipated low levels of affective touch in childhood to be serially linked to binge eating problems through problems developing with regard to emotion regulation and reward sensitivity which would then contribute to lowered psychological need satisfaction, ultimately making the individual vulnerable to binge eating behavior. Our findings lend support to the role of childhood affective touch experiences in problematic binge eating.

11:50am – 12:00pm

FACTORS MODERATING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIAL NETWORK "DRINKING BUDDIES" AND PERSONAL DRINKING

KAROLINA KAZLAUSKAITE (VIRGINIA CONSORTIUM PROGRAM, OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), SOPHIE ZIEMIAN (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), CATHY LAU-BARRACO (VIRGINIA CONSORTIUM PROGRAM, OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the moderating influence of a risky subset of drinkers in one's social network known as "drinking buddies" on one's drinking behavior. Results indicated that having lower drinking refusal self-efficacy, greater perceptions of peer drinking quantity, and stronger perceptions of peer drinking permissibility strengthened the link between drinking buddies in one's network and personal drinking

outcomes. Findings highlight several factors that may be relevant in predicting risky drinking peer influence.

12:05pm – 12:15pm

WHEN THE BOUGH BREAKS: ALCOHOL MISUSE AMONG JAMAICAN YOUNG ADULTS

MARSHA SMITH (ANTIOCH UNIVERSITY NEW ENGLAND), KAREN METEYER (ANTIOCH UNIVERSITY NEW ENGLAND)

A recent study by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (2010) found that 40% of Jamaicans ages 12 to 65 misuse alcohol. The current study examined mental health and family factors as predictors of alcohol misuse among Jamaican young adults ages 18 to 30. Results indicated a number of significant correlations between alcohol misuse, parenting factors and higher levels of anxiety and depression as well as gender differences. Implications will be discussed.

Friday, March 1, 2024

11:20am – 12:20am

Paper

403

LEARNING PAPERS: CHOICE

Friday, March 1, 2024

11:20am – 12:20am

CHAIR: ADAM FOX

11:20am – 11:35am

IMPULSIVE CHOICE IN THE LIMITED BEDDING AND NESTING PARADIGM

ADAM FOX (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), BRYANA THIERET (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

In Experiment 1 a limited bedding and nesting (LBN) paradigm, model for chronic early-life stress (ELS), measuring delay discounting and showed no difference between groups. In Experiment 2 a LBN paradigm was conducted in addition to an enrichment condition. Increased impulsive behavior was shown for both extra enriched (EE) and normal enriched (NE) LBN animals compared to their control counterparts. EE reduced impulsivity for control but not LBN animals.

11:40am – 11:55am

PAVLOVIAN-TO-INSTRUMENTAL TRANSFER FOLLOWING INCONGRUENT INSTRUMENTAL CONDITIONING

JENNIFER ABRAMS (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), NORMAN TU (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), ANDREW DELAMATER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Rats were trained on an incongruent operant biconditional discrimination task. Choice of R1 was reinforced on trials that began with a noncontingent O1, but R2 was reinforced on trials beginning with O2. The reinforcers on each trial were opposite to those that began the trial to form O1-R1-O2, and O2-R2-O1 relations. Separately trained Pavlovian cues with these Os selectively transferred, in Pavlovian-instrumental transfer tests, to the instrumental responses based on shared R-O, not O-R, relations.

12:00pm – 12:15pm

TESTING THE IMPACT OF NON-DRUG ALTERNATIVES ON DEMAND FOR HEROIN

DAVID KEARNS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), EMMA PILZ (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), ANTHONY BIRDZELL (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), KEVIN CHAVEZ-LOPEZ (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Two experiments investigated the impact of non-drug alternatives on heroin demand in rats. In Exp. 1, availability of a timeout-from-avoidance (TOA) negative reinforcer significantly weakened heroin demand. As the heroin price increased and intake decreased, consumption of TOA reinforcers increased, indicating they are substitutes. In Exp. 2, provision of saccharin as an alternative had no impact on heroin demand. These results suggest that different non-drug alternatives vary in their effectiveness in reducing demand for opioids.

Friday, March 1, 2024

11:20am – 12:20pm

Paper

402

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: ADVERSITY

Friday, March 1, 2024

11:20am – 12:20pm

CHAIR: JONIX OWINO

11:20am – 11:30am

TRAJECTORIES AND PREDICTORS OF SUBSTANCE USE IN AFRICAN AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

GABRIELA BEVACQUA-COLLINS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG), CHRISTOPHER WHIPPLE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG), ÖVGÜ KAYNAK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG), CARISSA DAIGLE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG), VARSHA SRIKRISHNAN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG), MAYRA GUERRERO (UNIVERSITY ILLINOIS CHICAGO), W LAVOME ROBINSON (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The present study identified the trajectories of marijuana and alcohol use in African American adolescents, as well as the intrapersonal and community factors impacting trajectories. Participants included 309 African American adolescents enrolled in public high school in a large Midwestern city. Latent growth modeling with time-varying and time-invariant covariates revealed that alcohol and marijuana use increases over time for this population. Only community violence exposure and parental monitoring impacted baseline levels of use or trajectories.

11:35am – 11:45am

COPING DURING COVID-19 - COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN REFUGEE AND NON-REFUGEE OLDER ADULTS

JONIX OWINO (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), JULIEN ST CLAIRE (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN LONGOBARDO (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), MATEO VILLARREAL (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), EMILY MENDUINA (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines coping during COVID-19 among older refugee and non-refugee populations in the US. Eighty-one interviews were conducted (35 refugees and 46 non-refugees) among older adults aged 55+. Thematic content analysis results showed that the participants adopted similar coping mechanisms such as social support. In contrast refugees used traditional/herbal medicine and engaged in cognitive framing whereas non-refugees emphasized having a positive mindset and embracing new technology. These findings are essential for streamlining interventions.

11:50am – 12:00pm

THE EFFECT OF ADVERSITY ON NEUROBIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO A PARENT-ADOLESCENT CONFLICT STRESSOR

EMILY COOK (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Adversity may affect how the body experiences new stressors and processes these stressors. The current study was interested in examining the effect of self-reported adversity on adolescents' neurobiological response to a developmental stressor (parent-

adolescent conflict around autonomy needs) in a sample of 52 adolescents. Results indicated that adolescents who reported more cumulative life adversity were more likely to evidence a blunted stress response to the parent-adolescent stressor than those who reported less adversity.

12:05pm – 12:15pm

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND YOUNG ADULT MENTAL HEALTH DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

JACQUELINE FISHER (MERCY COLLEGE)

Limited research has considered whether childhood trauma is associated with worse mental health problems in adulthood during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study, utilizing a participatory action research approach and then data collected from a sample of 130 young adults, identified higher rates of anxiety, shame, and obsessive-compulsive behaviors during the pandemic among childhood trauma survivors. However, behavioral health treatment engagement was not significantly higher for trauma survivors or those experiencing higher rates of pandemic-related distress.

Friday, March 1, 2024

11:20am – 12:20pm

Poster

Franklin A

SOCIAL POSTERS I
Friday, March 1, 2024
11:20am – 12:20pm

POSTER 1

"CARE IS BASED ON CIS-HET, RIGHT?" LGBT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EXPERIENCES

THERESA JACKSON (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), ALEX SCHLOESSER (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), TARA HEIKILA (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The examination of reproductive healthcare provision for individuals who identify as LGBT has been the focus of critical analysis due to the inadequate training of healthcare providers and the existence of societal stigmatization towards LGBT individuals. The purpose of this research was to further investigate the healthcare experiences of LGBT individuals. Thematic analysis revealed that participants experienced heteronormative assumptions made by healthcare providers, inconsistency with their providers, and

preferred receiving information from the LGBT community.

POSTER 2

"I LIKE BIG BUTTS AND IAT CANNOT LIE": OBJECTIFIED-GAZING PROMPTS WOMEN DEHUMANIZATION

NINA GRUSHINSKI (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY C. MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The act of viewing individuals as their physical form, not as persons, is a key component of objectification. Participants (N = 119) were assigned to either an objectified gazing condition or a non-objectified gazing condition while evaluating 10 images of women. They then completed a dehumanization IAT with words related to men, women, animals, and humans. Results indicated that the objectifying gaze condition was slightly more likely to dehumanize women than the non-objectifying gaze condition.

POSTER 3

ACADEMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ACADEMIC BURNOUT IN EMERGING ADULTS

ANDREW WACHTEL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), VEEN BRIEFKI (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA YAKE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HELLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

College students today grapple with a myriad of challenges. This study examined relationships between academic burnout and factors such as parental expectations and anxiety in emerging adult college students. Data from 85 participants were collected through Prolific using Qualtrics surveys. Academic burnout predicted higher depression via increased loneliness. Academic self-efficacy and parental expectations did not moderate relationships involving burnout and impostorism. Results pinpoint the need to mitigate the negative impact of academic burnout.

POSTER 4

A PATH TO SELF-CONCEPT CLARITY: THE HUMOR-PESSIMISM-EMPATHY NEXUS

LAUREN POSTELNEK (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY- NEW BRUNSWICK), EVANGELINE WHEELER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

People with high self-concept clarity have a clear, confident and internally consistent understanding of themselves. We investigated variables that influence this construct using a sample of 296 participants who completed scales measuring humor style, empathy and

optimism. A regression analysis revealed that affiliative humor, empathic concern and pessimism are significant predictors. We discuss the role that each of the predictors plays in self-concept clarity and attempt to understand why pessimism is important.

POSTER 5

AGING ANXIETY: FEAR OF THE OLDER SELF

MARTIN JENSEN (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE A CAMPUS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MARYBETH APRICENO (FARMINGDALE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Aging anxiety leads to avoidance of older adults and may account for one fourth of ageist attitudes. A meta-analysis on ageism reduction found intergenerational contact reduces ageist attitudes but may increase aging anxiety. In this study, aging anxiety did not differ significantly between participants who saw an age-progressed image of their face and participants who saw older adults. Future research examining intergenerational contact should examine aging anxiety as a potential side effect.

POSTER 6

ALL YOU NEED IS LOBE: HOW MUSIC AND TMS INFLUENCE SOCIAL PAIN

JULIA OAKES (HAMILTON COLLEGE), JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), LEXIE LAWSON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), NADIA HAMBE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ANIKA DHAR (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), SARAH SCHACHTER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), AVANI PASALA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JULIAN ROMERO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JOHN SMITH (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), TIM JONES (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), BOB ROBERTS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored how applying TMS to the mPFC and listening to music following a social exclusionary task (Cyberball) influenced social pain perception. Our expected findings are that inhibitory TMS and positive self-selected music reduced participant social pain the most following Cyberball, compared to the other conditions. These anticipated data suggest that music is an accessible method to alleviate feelings of exclusion and provide further evidence that the mPFC is implicated in social cognition.

POSTER 7

AN ANXIETY-BUFFER DISRUPTION APPROACH TO DEPRESSION IN INDIVIDUALS WITH STUDENT DEBT

MICHAELA GLINSKY (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), HARRISON SCHMITT (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Anxiety-Buffer Disruption Theory (ABDT) provides a framework to investigate depressive symptoms in those with student debt. In Study 1, we qualitatively identified themes of ABDT in student debt stories (N=164), followed by a quantitative survey (N=400) in Study 2. Findings reveal that those with a higher debt burden showed higher depressive symptoms and disruption in both worldviews and relationships. These results highlight the possible role of ABDT in the mental health of those with debt.

POSTER 8

AN EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT STYLE AND FEELINGS OF NOSTALGIA

AMBER BENSON (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE GUTHRIE YARWOOD (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research assesses how priming a secure or insecure attachment style influences the cognitive appraisals of nostalgia, and levels of state nostalgia. 382 participants were randomly assigned an attachment condition, and filled out a survey consisting of Batcho's State Nostalgia Scale and Van Tilburg's levels of nostalgia cognitive appraisals (pleasantness, irretrievable loss, temporal distance, and uniqueness). We found that those in the secure condition reported the highest level of nostalgia cognitive appraisals.

POSTER 9

AN INTERPLAY BETWEEN AGE AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION AMONG PROFESSORS

ZRANYIA FERRELL (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), MILLIE CRUZ (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigated age and gender discrimination among undergraduate 'professors', focusing on how students' perceptions are influenced by these factors. A survey involving 32 students assessed professors' likability across different age and gender groups, using photos and statements to gauge attitudes. Surprisingly, the results found a preference for Black professors, contradicting common expectations of racial discrimination. The findings highlight the importance of understanding/addressing ageism and gender discrimination to foster a more inclusive academic environment.

POSTER 10

ARE APOLOGIES OR NON-APOLOGIES MORE EFFECTIVE AT ENCOURAGING FORGIVENESS?

LILLIAN ELGAYAR (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), COLE WHITE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JEVON SMALLS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), ANDY STRUNK (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), REBECCA MOORE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

A video apology in which a transgressor admitted to and apologized for cheating in a relationship ("I am sorry that I cheated on you."), was perceived to be more sincere, genuine and was more likely to generate forgiveness than was a non-apology in which the same transgressor apologized for hurting the victim's feelings ("I am sorry if your feelings were hurt.").

POSTER 11

ARE YOU ADVOCATING FOR ME? SOCIAL PENALTIES TOWARD NURSES VIOLATING GENDER STEREOTYPES

JUAN DUQUE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), LOGAN FIELDS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Women inhabiting stereotypical male roles suffer social penalties (i.e., backlash). Yet, nursing is female-dominated and values communal traits (compassion, empathy). Participants read the opinion of a target nurse (male or female) who refused additional patients/work hours due to compassionate or self-serving reasons. I analyze which nurses were rated least favorably depending on Gender (2) and Reason (2) and test whether these perceptions are mediated by how communal the nurse is perceived to be.

POSTER 12

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND TASK ENGAGEMENT DURING BOREDOM

MICAYLA LACEY (WILKES UNIVERSITY), PHILIP GABLE (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Participants completed a modified n-back task with four task conditions: an engaging neutral condition, a non-engaging neutral condition, a meaningless neutral condition, and an aversive condition. After each block, participants reported their boredom, level of engagement with the task, and the extent they wanted to disengage from the task. Trait personality measures reflecting boredom, self-control, and motivation were associated with participants' boredom, task engagement, and desire to disengage from the task.

POSTER 13

AUTISM AND AVOIDANT ATTACHMENT: DO DIAGNOSIS AND MASKING AFFECT ATTACHMENT?

SARAH JANE SAFFER (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), ABBY BOYTOS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

Using recent understandings of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and masking, the current study examined whether masking affects autistic individuals' avoidant attachment levels. It was predicted that higher levels of masking and diagnosis would result in lower avoidant attachment. Results showed that higher masking is, instead, significantly correlated with higher avoidant attachment, supporting previous research by suggesting that masking has a negative effect on one's attachment.

POSTER 14

BEYOND STEREOTYPES: LATINAS' SEXUALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF MARIANISMO

TANIA CAMARILLO CONTRERAS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), YANA KUCHIRKO (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

In this study, we explore the nuanced experiences of Latinas regarding sexuality and adherence to cultural norms, particularly marianismo. Participants (N=1015) completed a mixed-methods online survey. Preliminary findings indicate a positive correlation ($r = 0.10$, $p < .01$) between endorsing marianismo and experiencing both sexual inhibition and excitation. Latent profile analysis suggests a constant accommodation and resistance to marianismo, challenging stereotypes. These insights contribute to understanding the impact of cultural norms on Latinas' sexuality.

POSTER 15

BODY WEIGHT AND PERCEPTIONS OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

ABISOLA ABEBEFE (KEAN UNIVERSITY), VERNEDA HAMM-BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

These studies examined the role that weight loss plays in the perceptions of others. In experiment one, a black female was rated more approachable in her before-weight loss picture compared to her after-weight loss picture. In experiment two, a white male was rated more confident, healthy, and extroverted in his after-weight loss picture compared to his before-weight loss picture. These findings suggest that perceptions of weight loss might vary based on gender and/or race.

POSTER 16**CARRYING THE FLAG**

BELLA LAFRATTA (BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE), KAITLYN GORTON (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), THERESA JACKSON (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research is to investigate LGBT experiences regarding healthcare, specifically what environment provides inclusive and effective care. Through qualitative, individual interviews we discovered that participants felt safer in an environment with gender neutral signage and intake forms that asked about sexual and gender identity. Many sought an LGBT specialist who knew the vital screenings and testing they required. Additionally, we gathered that making gender clinics widespread would benefit LGBT patients' overall wellness.

POSTER 17**CHALLENGING PREJUDICE: EVALUATING PERCEPTIONS OF CONFRONTATIONS**

ADRIANA LOPEZ (WILLIAM & MARY), CHERYL DICKTER (WILLIAM & MARY)

The current study examined how confrontation type (direct, indirect) and emotion (sad, angry, control) influence perceptions of a white ally who confronts a racist comment. College students (n=216) read a vignette featuring a white student making a racist remark towards a black student, with a white bystander intervening. Results indicated that perceptions of the ally's sincerity and motivation for confronting varied as a function of the type of confrontation and the emotion.

POSTER 18**CHARACTERISTICS OF LONG DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS: NOSTALGIA IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

JAMIE WIRTH (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), FRANCESCA GIBSON (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), CHELSEA REID (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

The study examined how characteristics of long-distance relationships impact nostalgia in romantic relationships. Independent samples t-test revealed that participants in long-distance relationships did not significantly differ from those in geographically close relationships in relationship nostalgia, inconsistent with Hypothesis 1. The participants experienced more nostalgia in their long-distance relationships when they had been geographically separated by a shorter length of time (inconsistent with H2) and were geographically separated by a greater distance (consistent with H3).

POSTER 19**CHILDREN'S RACIAL PREFERENCES AND THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT**

JAY NUNEZ (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANA MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the correlation between child perceptions of race and school outcomes. Research shows rejection of races who are "low-achieving" in academics. Racial preferences of 215 6yr olds were assessed with a doll-based racial identification measure adapted from PRAM (Williams, 1977), CRAM (Bernat & Balch, 1979), and RABS-II (Beale, 1996). WJ Reading and Math achievement tests were later completed. Key findings interestingly indicate that some self-perceptions of race are negatively correlated with school outcomes.

POSTER 20**CHRISTIANS HAVE MORE SELF-COMPASSION THAN ATHEISTS... AND MORE GRANDIOSE (NOT FRAGILE) NARCISSISM**

LUISA BIANCO (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK), MICHAEL MAGEE (ST JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

In this exploratory study, a sample of (N = 631) self-identified Atheists and religious Christians completed measures assessing self-compassion, grandiose narcissism, fragile narcissism, and shame. Findings revealed that religious Christians reported significantly higher levels of self-compassion and grandiose narcissism compared to Atheists. There were no differences on fragile narcissism or shame. These counterintuitive results challenge common stereotypes and open new avenues for understanding the complex interplay between religious belief (or lack thereof) and personality traits.

POSTER 21**CHRONIC PAIN, PAIN ACCEPTANCE, AND STIGMA**

JAMIE DUNAEV (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN), ELIZABETH HARDY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN), CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

Chronic pain is a common among adults, yet little is known about whether these individuals are stigmatized or discriminated against due to their conditions, and whether these stigmatizing experiences impact individuals' ability of accept their chronic pain. This study showed that experiences of stigma have a negative impact on both chronic pain acceptance as well as physical, emotional, and social well-being. Internalized stereotypes about chronic illness were shown to have the most negative impact.

POSTER 22**CONSEQUENCES OF A CRIMINAL RECORD:
IMPLICATIONS FOR RECIDIVISM AND HIRING
DISCRIMINATION**

SAVANNAH WILLARD (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANDREW L. STEWART (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

The study investigated how perceptions of formerly incarcerated individuals' criminal background and socio-economic status (SES) influenced hiring decisions. Using an online experiment with 196 US participants, findings revealed that criminal records negatively impacted perceived qualifications and trustworthiness. Low SES also affected potential salary. Limitations included a small sample size, artificial job application setting, and a focus solely on criminal background and SES. Future research could explore biases related to sex and race in post-incarceration stigma.

POSTER 23**CONSIDERING MASCULINITY: THE EFFECTS OF
COVID-19 CUES ON ROMANTIC ATTRACTION**

CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (THE GRADUATE CENTER AND QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), KRISTINA ANDRADE (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), DAILAH MARTINEZ (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), JUSTIN MOYER (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY)

We examined how the pandemic affected romantic preferences. In unhealthy times, evolutionary ideas propose it's adaptive to mate with genetically fit men. We thus predicted that women's attraction to masculinity would be greater when primed with Covid. Participants were primed with a Covid or control prime. We found masculine faces were preferred regardless of condition. Attachment anxiety and sociosexual orientation moderated some effects. This work demonstrates real-world effects of the pandemic on romantic preferences.

POSTER 24**DISGUST AND PAIN: IF TOLERATE THE PAIN,
ALSO TOLERATE THE GROSS?**

ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Disgust and pain responses have some commonalities, including gender and stereotype effects (women > men). We tested whether one's pain sensitivity (threshold/tolerance in Cold-Pressor Task) was related to their disgust responsiveness to objects. As predicted, a negative relationship between disgust and tolerance was found (but not for threshold). A measure of emotional control correlated with both pain threshold and tolerance, but surprisingly, not with

disgust measures. Those who reported higher disgust exhibited lower pain tolerance.

POSTER 25**DOES A GROUP LEADER'S GENDER IMPACT
FEELINGS OF RESPONSIBILITY IN SURVIVAL
DILEMMA?**

CHRISTOPHER COPPOLA (STONEHILL COLLEGE), BROOKE ADAMS (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Our experiment assessed how people perceive the outcome of a group task. Participants were randomly assigned to one condition in a 2 (leader's gender: female, male) x 2 (group outcome: success, failure) between subjects' experiment. Results indicated that participants felt less responsible for the outcome and less satisfied with the leader when their group failed with a male leader. Additionally, participants attributed more blame to the female leader during a failure.

POSTER 26**DOES KEEPING A DISCOVERED SECRET CAUSE
BURDEN OR POWER?**

CAROLINE CARTER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JORDAN FAIRCHILD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), TEGAN MURRAY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JASTIN GARCIA-MENDOZA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), PETER PITTMAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), ARYANNA HORAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Secret-keeping can negatively impact cognitive function and feelings of burden and power. In this study, individuals were told to keep sensitive information discovered in an email a secret, or were told there was no need for secrecy. Though we found burden was associated with increased negative affect and anxiety, and reduced self-esteem, these findings were not influenced by the instructions to keep information secret.

POSTER 27**DOES STEREOTYPE THREAT HEIGHTEN IMPOSTER
SYNDROME IN STUDENTS FROM HISTORICALLY
MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES?**

CHELSEY LEVEQUE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study explores the relationship between stereotype threat (ST) and feelings of fraudulence in college students of color. Participants' levels of the imposter phenomenon (IP) were measured prior and following their assignment to one of three ST manipulations. SAT/GRE verbal reasoning exam

questions were administered as a manipulation check of ST induction. The findings suggested that, in contrast to ST, there is a strong link between assessment difficulty and feelings of IP.

POSTER 28

DON'T 'LIKE' SELF-OBJECTIFICATION: SOCIAL MEDIA, STEREOTYPE THREAT, AND MATH PERFORMANCE IN WOMEN

ABIGAIL L. CRONIN (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY),
LINDSEY E. LAPLANT (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY)

Researchers studied the effects of social media posts on self-objectification, and the possible interaction of stereotype threat, on cognitive functioning as measured by math ability. This extended previous work by looking at these variables conjointly with manipulation of posts and instructions. Social media posts did induce self-objectification, however these nor stereotype threat significantly impacted cognitive functioning. Limitations in design method, math score floor effects, and future directions for modifications and design methods are discussed.

POSTER 29

DRAWING ON RESOURCES: SOCIAL SUPPORT'S EFFECT ON PROSPECTIVE IMAGINED THREATS

THOMAS MOUSSA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK),
KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK)

This study tested whether social support affects the imagined distance to and size of threats. Participants (n=197) envisioned encountering dogs (angry, friendly, or no description) alone or with a friend and drew the dog on a path containing representative avatars (self, friend). Social support moderated dog distance, with the "friend" condition closer than the "alone" condition. Angry dogs were farther from avatars and were larger. These findings suggest that social support moderates imagined threat perception.

POSTER 30

ECONOMIC CONNECTEDNESS, DEPRESSION, AND HEALTH: INSIGHTS FROM SOCIAL CAPITAL RESEARCH

MEGAN MASON (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN)

Utilizing community-level social capital and health data, I examined the links between economic connectedness, depression, and physical health. Findings revealed higher levels of economic connectedness predicted better physical health outcomes; this association was stronger amongst

counties with lower levels of depression. These results highlight the need for public health interventions to enhance social capital and address mental health concerns to improve physical health outcomes.

POSTER 31

EFFECT OF ATTRACTIVENESS AND STATUS SOCIAL COMPARISONS ON WOMEN'S PERCEIVED MATE VALUE

ANNE SNYDER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), LEXIE MATHIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), AUDREY SHULTZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), RHEA SANTOS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN BUCKINGHAM (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined heterosexual women's self-perceptions of mate value when presented with Instagram profiles of other women designed to cue status and attractiveness social comparisons. Participants viewed and rated Instagram profiles that varied in terms of their status and attractiveness, then completed a self-perception measure of mate value. There was a significant Attractiveness X Status interaction, which indicated that the effect of attractiveness comparison was only significant in the low-status condition.

POSTER 32

EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS HEADGEAR ON PERCEPTIONS OF JOB APPLICANTS' SOCIAL MEDIA PROFILE

JAMIE BASKIN (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), SAYEED ISLAM (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

This study is meant to further the understanding of bias's effect on Muslims in hiring decisions in organizations. Specifically, this study looked at how gender and type of religious headgear worn results in individuals perceiving a person as Muslim and subsequently, having more negative evaluations of them as a person and as a candidate for jobs. 135 participants completed the study and a 2x3 ANOVA revealed significant differences between genders and levels of headgear worn.

POSTER 33

EMPATHETIC AUTONOMY: LOCUS OF CONTROL'S RESONANCE IN HUMAN CONNECTION

NAOME KHAN (SUNY OLD WESTBURY)

This research explores empathy's correlation with locus of control, crucial for understanding emotions and defining personal control beliefs. Investigating their impact on identity, conflict resolution, environment, and society, the study anticipates varied empathy

levels based on individuals' control orientations. Utilizing online surveys and diverse measures, it seeks to illuminate this interplay's complexity, providing insights into human behavior and social interactions.

POSTER 34

EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF CAPITAL LETTERS ON PERCEIVED URGENCY

CLAIRE SHARP (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY),
JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

Understanding perceived urgency in text message conversations may help reduce the number of miscommunications that occur. A questionnaire completed by 272 adults examined capital letters' impact on perceived urgency. The results of this questionnaire suggested that messages containing capital letters are perceived as more urgent than messages containing lowercase letters. Future directions could include evaluating the impact of capital letters in communication outside of text messaging, such as posters or billboards.

POSTER 35

EXPERIMENTAL MANIPULATION OF RELATIONSHIP NOSTALGIA ON RELATIONSHIP OUTCOMES IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE

RACHEL KAUP (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), ELANA WHITE (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), CHELSEA REID-SHORTT (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

We assessed the effects of recalling nostalgic versus ordinary memories in romantic relationships on both personal and relationship outcomes. We used an adult community sample, and we found that people in the nostalgia condition were more satisfied with their relationships and more attracted to their partner. The nostalgia condition also led to higher personal affect, more meaning in life, and more social connectedness. This study has implications for both daily practices and relationship counseling interventions.

POSTER 36

EXPLORING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SEXTING: BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS AND SOCIETAL IMPLICATIONS

ISABEL VALDIVIESO (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), ANGELA CANDRILLI (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), GEORGIA WINTERS (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Sexting, sending sexually explicit text messages, has become increasingly common. Prior research suggests that men are more likely to share others' sexual

content without consent, while women are more likely to send sexual content without consent. Results of the present study showed that women were more likely than men to receive sexts, be asked to send sexts, and receive unwanted sexual content. These findings can help individuals understand maladaptive patterns in sexting based on sex.

POSTER 37

EXPLORING INTERSECTIONALITY EFFECTS ON EVALUATIONS OF WOMEN'S AND MEN'S NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIONS

SARAH HUTSON-COMEAUX (DENISON UNIVERSITY),
RAINA RUNK (DENISON UNIVERSITY), CAROLINE BODARY (DENISON UNIVERSITY), JISOO KIM (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Gender differences in the hireability of Asian and white job applicants who expressed anger or sadness in response to a difficult work situation were examined. Participants' evaluations of applicants' competence, social skills, and appropriateness of the emotional response were used to understand these hiring decisions. Asian applicants and those expressing sadness were rated as more hireable, and surprisingly angry men were perceived least favorably overall. Criteria for hireability decisions shifted based on gender and race.

POSTER 38

EXPLORING MEDIA AS A MODERATOR OF STIGMATIZING BEHAVIOR TOWARD SUBSTANCE USERS

JEANNIE STUNICH (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY),
MECHELINA PANYIK (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), JUAN DUQUE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), LOGAN J. FIELDS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The use of more or less humanizing language appears to directly impact stigmatizing beliefs about substance users. Though many factors may moderate this relationship, it appears that media exposure may be particularly important. The current study is exploring this relationship and hypothesizes that increased media exposure, particularly regarding substance use, will increase endorsement of stigmatizing beliefs regardless of the level of humanization of language about these individuals who use substances.

POSTER 39

EXPLORING THE GEORGE-FLOYD EFFECT: JUDGMENTS OF SENTENCES FOR CRIMES BY RACE

MADISON RICHARDS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ARIS KARAGIORGAKIS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

With increased attention for racial inequity in the criminal system in recent years, we aimed to study if the race of the offender affects students' judgments of crime. Students (N=94) were presented with vignettes of theft or assault offended by a White or Black person. Harsher punishments were assigned to theft compared to assault. Regardless of their study major or general justice attitudes, students made racial-free judgments, awarding similar punishments to Black and White offenders.

POSTER 40

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF INSTAGRAM AND SNAPCHAT FILTERS ON BODY IMAGE

DUA MALIK (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), ALEXIS RICHESON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE MALOVE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), LAUREN JUDIT (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), IVELISE RODRIGUEZ - RUIZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), DIANE ROSENBAUM (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY), CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The present study surveyed 272 undergraduate students from the Northeast region of the United States, querying them about their engagement on social media platforms, Snapchat and Instagram, their use of filters or photograph manipulation, and their body esteem. The results indicated that individuals who regularly used filters on Snapchat and Instagram tend to have lower levels of body appreciation and self-esteem, as well as higher experiences of body shame and surveillance.

POSTER 41

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF THE 2020 ELECTION AND BLAME ATTRIBUTIONS IN MORALIZATION/DEMORALIZATION

RAMONA URRUTIA (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), CASSIDY MULLIGAN (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), DANIEL WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study explored changes in moral conviction about political candidates following the 2020 U.S. Presidential election and January 6th riots. We found that Biden supporters increased their moralization of their opposition to Trump following the election and January 6th. We also found some evidence that Trump supporters may have demoralized their support for Trump. Finally, this moralization/demoralization may have been due to Trump's perceived accountability for the events of January 6th.

POSTER 42

FACIAL SYMMETRY AND ATTRACTIVENESS

JAYDEN PENNELLA (CENTENARY COLLEGE), NICOLE MANTON (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

2 second year students wanted to determine if college students and faculty members were influenced by the symmetrical faces shown compared to the model's typical face. The test included three pictures, the left picture being the left symmetry of the face, the right picture being the right symmetry of the face, and the middle picture being the typical face the model has. The participants were then asked to select which picture they found most attractive.

POSTER 43

FACILITATING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND CONNECTION AMONG OLDER ADULTS

ERIN KREIS (STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), ASHLEY LYTLE (STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

A wealth of research demonstrates the importance of social relationships and physical activity as key mechanisms of successful aging. We hypothesized that facilitating social connectedness via a walking app (SilverStrides) would benefit older adults' general health and well-being. Participants were surveyed before and after 4 weeks of walking using the app. Participant feedback can be addressed in the design of future technologies for older adults to optimize health outcomes.

POSTER 44

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DECLINE OF RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

LEROY CLARK (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ETHAN GANARD (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MARIO LUNA (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDER STEIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), M. L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), NICK UNGSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This correlational study examined the decline in religious affiliation among college-aged Americans. Our in-person survey examined this by measuring religiosity, parenting styles, need for meaning and belonging, and social media usage. We found that maternal authoritarian parenting style predicted stronger past religious style. We also found that religious affiliation (e.g., Protestant vs. Atheist/Agnostic) predicted differences in need for

meaning, highlighting the importance of religion in satisfying basic psychological needs.

POSTER 45

FEAR OF MISSING OUT, PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING, AND MOTIVES FOR SOCIAL MEDIA USE

JASON RUBB (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Social Media use impacts mental health (Elhai et al., 2016). A survey was given to investigate the relationships between Fear of Missing Out (FoMO), psychological well-being, and various motivations and aspects of social media use. FoMO and psychological well-being were correlated with at least one motive. Each motive was correlated with an aspect of use. FoMO was correlated to time spent on social media. These findings begin to explain different motivations for social media use.

POSTER 46

FINDING OUR MEDIA FRIENDS: PERSONAL AND SOCIAL PREDICTORS OF PARASOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

MICHAEL FABER (SUNY ONEONTA), BROGAN BENNETT (SUNY ONEONTA)

Parasocial relationships (one-sided emotional connections with a popular media character or celebrity) are increasingly common in the Digital Age. We present data from an online questionnaire measuring various personality and social behavior variables believed to be related to PSRs. Research goals include identifying the strongest predictors of PSRs, investigating the role of social media in contributing to this phenomenon, and exploring potential differences in the PSR experience among individuals with autism spectrum disorder.

POSTER 47

GIVING THANKS: CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY, FORMS OF GRATITUDE EXPRESSION, AND MOOD

LAURA TURNER (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE MEI (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), MADISON QUATTRINI (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), JESSICA TRUJILLO (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), EMILY BENNETT (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

This investigation explored relations between interpersonal and intrapersonal expressions of gratitude, mood, and personality. Participants were 89 college students who were asked to write a letter of gratitude to someone else (interpersonal), themselves

(intrapersonal), or a letter describing their week (control). Although the type of gratitude expression had no overall effect on mood, personality was related to participants' affective response to the exercise. Discussion focuses on the importance of individual differences when implementing gratitude interventions.

POSTER 48

GRIT: A NEED TO LOOK AT THE PLAN BEFORE LEAPING

TARA GANNON (RIDER UNIVERSITY), GARY BROSVIC (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

GRIT is related to various personality characteristics and outcomes, yet little is known about its underlying self-regulatory processes. Thus, we examined relationships. Higher levels of GRIT were accompanied by greater emphasis on planning and implementing while lower levels were accompanied by greater evaluation of information prior to action. This suggests that action plans and the concept of GRIT might be bolstered by applying greater emphasis on looking before leaping.

POSTER 49

HE HAS A COLORFUL PERSONALITY: CSII REVERSES STEREOTYPES OF GAY INDIVIDUALS

K. MACKENZIE SHAW (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), RACHEL RUBINSTEIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study used stereotypes about sexual orientation to conceptually replicate and expand on past research (Rubinstein et al., 2021; Rubinstein et al., 2022) and examine whether reliance on stereotypes in implicit judgments would reverse when participants were given counterstereotypic individuating information (i.e., CSII; information about an individual other than social category information that runs counter to societal stereotypes). Results indicated that CSII reversed stereotypes in implicit person perception in judgments of gay individuals.

POSTER 50

HEY, DID YOU HEAR? FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE BELIEVABILITY OF GOSSIP

ANNA CONKLIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JEFFREY LIND (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MADDISON FOX (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), SARAH WARRICK (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), NICK UNGSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The believability of gossip depends on its source and subject. We exposed 33 college students to various gossip scenarios through which we manipulated both

the source of the gossip (friends, stranger) and subject of the gossip (friend, stranger, celebrity). We then measured how believable the gossip was. A mixed ANOVA confirmed our hypothesis; people were significantly more likely to believe gossip about a friend if it came from another friend than a stranger.

POSTER 51

HOPE: A HIDDEN ASSET FOR ACADEMICS, GROWTH AND INITIATIVE, AND PERSONAL RESILIENCE

GARY BROSVIC (RIDER UNIVERSITY), MICHALA GLASSMAN (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Hope can be challenging to define yet positively impacts the human condition in ways widely recognized and difficult to ignore. In three separate studies with 3,000+ participants, self-reported levels of hope were positively and monotonically related to GRIT, gratitude, perceived encouragement, personal growth and initiative, PERMA profile, curiosity, exploration, and resilience. No differences were observed as a function of sex of participant, suggesting far-reaching beneficial implications of hope as an academic and personal asset.

POSTER 52

HOW AGE-RELATED DIFFERENCES INFLUENCE HONESTY AND EXTROVERSION PERCEPTIONS

ALYSSA BEHUNIAK (MARIST COLLEGE), JASON TRENT (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study focuses on how first impression judgements regarding honesty and extroversion differ between college students and older adults. The results indicated that college students rated the profiles significantly lower in extroversion and honesty. Additionally, there was a significant, positive correlation between perceived honesty ratings and perceived extroversion ratings. This research reveals that younger individuals are more reluctant to see strangers positively, in comparison to older individuals.

POSTER 53

HOW DO BIRACIAL PARENTS SOCIALIZE THEIR CHILDREN AROUND RACE?

ALEXANDRA WIERDSMA (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), GABBY MODESTI (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ERICA WOJCIK (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), LEIGH WILTON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

How do biracial parents socialize their children about their race and ethnicity? This study will analyze open-ended responses to questions regarding the

conversations and interactions biracial and monoracial parents have with their children around race. We will use thematic coding to identify and analyze patterns and trends. We predict biracial parents will report more uncertainty about parenting methods regarding race, more complexity in how they talk about race to their kids, and unique challenges.

POSTER 54

HOW IMMIGRATION STATUS AND SKIN TONE EFFECTS PERCEIVED LEADERSHIP.

CHELSEY NIEVEZ (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), MINEISHKA GARCIA (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), KEITH FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study at Albright College explores the impact of immigration status, gender, and skin tone on perceived leadership. It aims to understand if historically marginalized groups are seen as less capable leaders compared to privileged counterparts. The research involved showing participants images of faces with accompanying statements indicating the person's immigration status. Findings suggest that immigrants were perceived as less competent leaders than non-immigrants, but no significant differences were observed concerning gender and skin tone.

POSTER 55

I SMELL BULLSHIT: ACCEPTANCE OF NONSENSE AND SPIRITUALITY PREDICT ESSENTIAL OIL USE

ALYVIA MROCZKA (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

With limited research on the characteristics of those who use essential oils, this cross-sectional study (N = 187 adults) used more reliable, valid self-reports to examine the connection between essential oil use and perceptions, religiosity, and bullshit receptivity. Although multiple religious and spirituality variables were associated with use and perceptions, only bullshit receptivity predicted significant, unique variance in satisfaction with and perceived effectiveness of essential oils.

POSTER 56

IF YOU BELIEVE, YOU ACHIEVE: AUTONOMY-RELATEDNESS COMPATIBILITY BELIEFS PREDICT HEALTHY CONFLICT RESOLUTION

NICOLE C. MEAD (GOUCHER COLLEGE), LEAH R. BARONDES (GOUCHER COLLEGE), AVERY F. MCEACHERN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MARYSIA J. MCPHERSON (GOUCHER COLLEGE), CAL R. STEEL (GOUCHER COLLEGE), CARLY E. STEVENS (GOUCHER COLLEGE), BRIAN C. PATRICK (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Building on prior research on people's beliefs about the extent to which autonomy and relatedness needs are compatible in close relationships (Winternitz & Patrick, 2019), researchers coded vignette responses to see if autonomy-relatedness compatibility (ARC) determines healthy or unhealthy responses to relationship conflicts. Results showed those who scored high in ARC compatibility had healthier responses to relationship interdependence dilemmas. Results also revealed that relationship status, gender, and age significantly affected ARC beliefs.

POSTER 57

IMPACT OF REVEALING VERSUS NON-REVEALING CLOTHING ON #FITSPIRATION

EMILY PROWELL (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE),
MICHAEL ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), JEAN
PRETZ (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

We compared attitudes pre- and post-viewing similar-aged women engaging in #Fitspiration wearing varying levels of revealing clothing. We found motivation to exercise, motivation to eat healthily, healthy behavior choices, and appearance comparison increased after viewing women wearing both less revealing and more revealing clothing. However, body image and self-esteem significantly decreased when viewing women wearing more revealing clothing. #Fitspiration videos increase motivation and healthy behavior but viewing women in more revealing clothing harms self-attitudes.

POSTER 58

IMPACT OF TELEVISION SITCOMS AND GAMESHows ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS

SANJANA MALHOTRA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY),
PAIGE FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

While people often turn to the familiarity of television sitcoms for relief from daily stressors, there is little research assessing if watching sitcoms reduces stress. Fifty-three college undergraduates completed a stress-induction task and then viewed either a television sitcom or a gameshow. Participants' physiological and psychological stress was assessed after the stress task and after the program viewing. Stress levels significantly decreased after both sitcom and gameshow viewing, but there was no difference between conditions.

POSTER 59

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL STUDENT POPULATIONS

ERIN KIRSCHMANN (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), QIAN
JIA (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), MADELINE NOLES
(IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on psychological health in three distinct student populations (undergraduate, adult professional studies, graduate) at a single institution. Academic, social/psychosocial, and health/lifestyle correlates were explored. A total of 333 individuals responded to an anonymous online survey, distributed to the entire student population in October 2022. Results supported our predictions for a relationship between psychological distress and academic performance, and that student populations would be differentially impacted.

POSTER 60

IMPLICIT STEREOTYPES OF TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS

ANA OSTARA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CELIA PEYTON
(TOWSON UNIVERSITY), RACHEL RUBINSTEIN
(TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Harmful anti-transgender behavior stems from people's conceptualization of gender formed from both explicit and implicit stereotypes. These biases are commonly linked to essentialist beliefs about gender. This study investigated the implicit stereotype of transgender individuals being mentally ill. Analysis of participants' scores (N=28) from an IAT identified the presence of a significant, slight belief in this stereotype. No significant correlations between implicit and explicit measures were found, likely due to the small sample size.

POSTER 61

IMPOSTER! BICULTURAL IDENTITY INTEGRATION (BII), IMPOSTORISM, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES IN AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS

LILLIAN DAVIDSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL
HELLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Bicultural identity integration (BII) and impostorism have connections to loneliness, anxiety, and depression, but little is known about how they relate to each other. This study examined impostorism as a mediator of the relationship between BII and negative outcomes in U.S. immigrants. Indirect effects for all outcomes (i.e., loneliness, anxiety, depression) were significant; lower BII predicted higher impostorism, which predicted more negative outcomes. Results highlight the importance of impostorism as a concern for bicultural individuals.

POSTER 62**INDIRECT EFFECTS OF TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS BETWEEN CONSERVATISM AND CLIMATE CHANGE ENGAGEMENT**

MARY TALLEDO (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), STEPHEN SHORT (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

This study explored the indirect effect of trust in the government and science between one's conservatism and climate change engagement and disengagement. Trust in science significantly mediated the link between conservatism and both engagement and disengagement, whereas trust in government did not, indicating that researchers and educators may want to further explore how to promote trust in science to reduce political effects on climate change attitudes.

POSTER 63**INTRAMINORITY INTERGROUP BIAS IN THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN RESPONSE TO INGROUP THREAT**

MACKENZIE ESS (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE), JASPER BENNETT (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE), HANNAH GOLDSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

Saliency of an ingroup threat can increase support between marginalized groups that share common experiences of discrimination. However, groups that do not share an identity dimension may struggle to find shared experiences of discrimination. We investigated intraminority intergroup relations within the LGBTQ+ community. We tested the effect of exposure to an ingroup threat with a sample of sexual minority individuals, and measured participants' endorsement of group membership and stereotypes toward bisexual, pansexual, and asexual individuals.

POSTER 64**INVISIBLE DISABILITY ACCOMMODATION AND TREATMENT SEEKING IN UNDERGRADUATE AND WORKFORCE ENVIRONMENTS**

SOPHIE LOUIS (URSINUS COLLEGE), MORA REINKA (URSINUS COLLEGE)

The goal of the present study was to examine the influence of stigma, disclosure, and affect on treatment and accommodation seeking in both an undergraduate and workforce population for those with invisible disabilities. Results revealed that being out to those who offer social support is less important than being out to those who play a direct role in providing accommodations or treatment; however, these individuals differ between samples. Results underscore the need for inclusive environments.

POSTER 65**OBJECT - CLOTHING'S RELATIONSHIP TO OBJECTIFICATION, SELF-OBJECTIFICATION, AND SELF-COMPASSION**

EVAN COBB (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), EDWARD CRAWLEY (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this study was to gain a better understanding of the relationship between clothing and objectification, self-objectification, and self-compassion through change blindness and priming paradigms. Although, no significant differences were found between groups for state self-objectification and self-compassion evidence was found that women were objectified more than men. Specifically, accuracy was higher for detecting body changes of women and face changes in men.

POSTER 66**IS VOLUNTEERING RATES BY NEIGHBORHOODS RELATED TO BINGE DRINKING AND DEPRESSION RATES?**

ALEXIS RICHESON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN), DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN)

Using data from Chetty's Social Capital Dataset and the CDC's PLACES dataset, we sought to test the relationship between volunteering, depression, and binge drinking. After merging and analyzing the datasets, we found depression and binge drinking to be negatively correlated. We also found a curvilinear relationship exists between binge drinking and volunteering as well as depression and volunteering. Further research is needed to understand what factors positively influence social capital.

POSTER 67**LAUGHING THROUGH THE PAIN: MENTAL HEALTH AND HUMOR PREFERENCE**

MAYA RUHALTER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), BRETT CONTARINO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), TYLER RIGOT (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), PATRICK CROSS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), NICK UNGSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Humor plays a fundamental role in coping with negative situations. We examined how mental health influenced college students' humor preference through a mixed factorial experiment. We measured (1) perceived funniness of examples of dark and light humor and (2) mental health. Although a mixed ANOVA did not reveal an interaction between mental health and humor type, we found that participants with relatively poor mental health found all types of humor to be funnier.

POSTER 68**LESBOPHOBIA THROUGH PORNOGRAPHY AND THE PATRIARCHY**

SAMANTHA WURTS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
JOHN WILSON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Does the consumption of lesbian pornography promote the objectification of Queer women? In this work, we investigated the relationship between pornography consumption and attitudes toward Queer women. Participants completed measures of hostile and benevolent sexism, anti-Lesbian attitudes, and pornography consumption. This study may provide initial evidence linking pornography consumption and in particular the consumption of Lesbian pornography, to the development of anti-Lesbian attitudes.

POSTER 69**MEDIA FRIENDS IN THE DIGITAL AGE: PERSONALITY AND PARASOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS**

BROGAN BENNETT (SUNY ONEONTA), MICHAEL FABER (SUNY ONEONTA)

Parasocial relationships ("PSRs," or one-directional "friendships" a person has with a celebrity or media character) have become increasingly common in the age of digital and social media. This study uses a 92-item online questionnaire, measuring and comparing variables believed to be predictors of PSRs. Research hypotheses examine patterns in the PSR formation as predicted from social and traditional media usage, actual-ought self-discrepancies, gender and age demographics, and adult attachment anxiety.

POSTER 70**MULTICULTURAL FRAME SWITCHING'S INFLUENCE ON EXPECTED SUCCESS AT DECISIVE AND CREATIVE PROFESSIONS**

SABRINA PICCOLO (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY),
ANALIA ALBUJA (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Our study predicts that White and East Asian monoracial participants will perceive East Asian/White multicultural people who frame switch, or adapt their behavior among their different cultural contexts, as less decisive and more creative and thus less successful at decisive jobs and more successful at creative jobs than those who do not frame switch. This study highlights ways that assumptions made about people who hold multiple cultural identities may directly shape their lives and careers.

POSTER 71**OBSERVER PERCEPTIONS OF MICROAGGRESSIONS: A COMPARISON OF TWO QUALITATIVE APPROACHES**

GABRIELLE JAMIESON (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON),
CAMRYN NAGLE (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CLAIRE
CARRERA (UNIVERSITY OF OREGON), CHRISTIE
KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

University students (n=49) participated in a mixed-methods study of observers' perceptions of microaggressions committed by peers vs. authority figures. Participants read vignettes and provided quantitative ratings and free responses. We will use consensual qualitative research (CQR) to analyze participants' perceptions of the two microaggressions and compare our results to themes from the prior traditional content analysis. We predict that CQR will identify themes that had been missed by prior analysis, especially for the authority microaggression.

POSTER 72**ONLINE INCIVILITY: THE ROLE OF THE TROLL**

SAMANTHA M. BATTISTA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY),
GABRIELA H. CANIZALES-ORTEZ (TOWSON
UNIVERSITY), ELIJAH CHUNG (TOWSON UNIVERSITY),
SHANNON FORKUS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY),
GEOFFREY D. MUNRO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research was to examine the effects of online trolling comments. A 2 (Comments: Trolling vs. Neutral) by 2 (Essay: Risk vs. Benefit) factorial design was used to assess the impact of trolling comments following a persuasive message about an unfamiliar issue. Analysis revealed that when presented in a persuasive context, trolling comments significantly weakened positive perceptions of nanotechnology. Trolling prompted readers to question the content and reevaluate attitudes.

POSTER 73**OPTIMISM, SELF-RELEVANCE, AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE**

JUSTIN A. WELLMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MADISON
CORSO (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL MCCLEARY
(HARTWICK COLLEGE), ETHAN KAISER (HARTWICK
COLLEGE), EMMA MACDONALD (HARTWICK COLLEGE),
JIM MAHONEY (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

This study investigated the impacts of dispositional optimism, self-relevance, and demographics on victim-blaming. Participants completed a survey measuring optimism and demographic variables. Participants were also randomly assigned to an intimate partner violence victim-blaming measure with vignette phrasings that

made the scenarios more or less self-relevant. Optimism, demographics, and self-relevance were analyzed as predictors. Significant main effects and two-way interactions were qualified by a three-way interaction between self-relevance condition, optimism, socioeconomic status in terms of victim-blaming.

POSTER 74

PATHOLOGIZATION AND IMPLICIT ANTI-TRANSGENDER PREJUDICE

BRANDON MANGRACINA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY),
RACHEL RUBINSTEIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The belief transgender identity is a mental illness (i.e., pathologization) has been linked to increased transprejudice. The current study examines the unexplored causal effect of exposure to pathologizing vs. non-pathologizing views about transgender identity on implicit measures of transprejudice. Contrary to predictions, transprejudice remained stable across conditions. However, the study shows that overall, people hold an attitudinal preference for cisgender over transgender, and that pathologization beliefs can be shifted at the explicit level.

POSTER 75

BEYOND CONVENTIONS: EXAMINING THE LIVES OF NON-HETEROSEXUAL MEN IN UNDERGROUND FIGHTING CIRCLES

TYSON KREIGER (UTICA UNIVERSITY)

This is a qualitative exploration of non-heterosexual men involved in underground combat sports (i.e., activities such as wrestling, boxing, kickboxing occurring outside of organizational regulation). To date, there is no research on this specific, yet sizable subculture. Interviews revealed the interest in combat developed early in life. Participants reported the experiences were life-changing physically, psychologically, and socially. Moreover, there was considerable variation in the involvement in combat sports, ranging from pro-style to receiving formal instruction.

POSTER 76

THE INFLUENCE OF RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR ON CRITICISM IN YOUNG ADULTS' BEST FRIENDSHIPS

HAYDEN RUCKEL (MARIST COLLEGE), GARY GLICK (MARIST COLLEGE), YVONNE VAN DEN BERG (RADBOUD UNIVERSITY)

Past research demonstrates that health-risk behaviors are related to lower friendship quality. We extend this

past research to examine whether health-risk behaviors are associated with criticism from a best friend. Results suggest that young adults (N = 404; Mage = 21.7) who binge-drank more frequently, reported nicotine or cannabis use in the past 30 days, had three or more lifetime sexual partners, or had a history of aggressive behavior were criticized more by their friends.

Friday, March 1, 2024
11:20am – 12:20am

Symposium

401

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF AI IN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Friday, March 1, 2024
11:20am – 12:20am

EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

THOMAS DIBLASI (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK), KALEIGH KEENAN (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK), COURTNEY PISANO (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK), BRIT VINCENT (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK), KARINA TENNARO (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK), GIANNA TUMBARELLO (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK)

Given the development of artificial intelligence (AI), it is important to consider how AI can assist in research. This symposium consists of three studies that used AI to create emotion-evoking prompts, willingness to go on a date, and promote self-compassion. The preliminary results found that AI can be an effective tool in research. Additionally, this symposium will review effective do's and don'ts of using AI in research.

Presentations

Examining the Effects of Using Artificial Intelligence on Evoking Emotions

by Thomas DiBlasi (Saint Joseph's University - New York)

A ChatGPT Research Assistant? The Effectiveness of AI Generated Self-Compassion Primes

by Michael Magee (Saint Joseph's University - New York)

ChatGPT: Developing general and person-specific attachment-relevant research protocols.

by Dominique Treboux (Saint Joseph's University - New York)

Discussant

Charles Zapata (Saint Joseph's University - New York)

Friday, March 1, 2024
12:30pm – 1:15pm

LUNCH BREAK
Friday, March 1, 2024
12:30pm – 1:15pm

Friday, March 1, 2024
1:20pm – 2:20pm

Keynote

Salon E

COGNITIVE/SOCIAL KEYNOTE: MARTHA FARAH
Friday, March 1, 2024
1:20pm – 2:20pm

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

THE COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE OF SES AND ITS SOCIAL POLICY IMPLICATIONS

MARTHA FARAH (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

What has neuroscience taught us about socioeconomic disparities in cognitive ability and mental wellbeing? The field has begun to make progress, which I will attempt to summarize in the first half of this lecture. Does neuroscience have anything useful to contribute to reducing the disparities just mentioned, by improving the cognitive and affective lives of SES individuals? This is a harder question to answer, but I will share thoughts on prospects for effective neuroscience-informed policy.

Friday, March 1, 2024
1:20pm – 2:20pm

Poster

Franklin A

CLINICAL AND INTERNATIONAL POSTERS
Friday, March 1, 2024
1:20pm – 2:20pm

POSTER 1

MANDARIN AND ENGLISH SPEAKERS' EMOTIONAL RESPONSE WHEN TELLING STORIES IN NATIVE/FOREIGN LANGUAGE

HUIXIN(CRYSTAL) LIN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ZEYA WU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), MERNA ALGHANNAM (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SARA ALKOOHEJI (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SOFIJA GARCEVIC (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDER YUNG (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Mandarin-English bilingual speakers' expression of emotion when telling stories was compared to other groups using English. More positive emotions were expressed by English native speakers. The cultural difference was reduced when Mandarin speakers told their stories in English. Negative emotions were expressed similarly across languages and groups, except for reduced expression of embarrassment by Mandarin native speakers. Positive emotions may be more influenced by cultural factors, whereas negative emotions are more universally expressed.

POSTER 2

TRUST IN INGROUPS AND OUTGROUPS IN ITALY AND IRAQ

JJARUI LIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), HYEYOUNG SHIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

We examined the level of trust in ingroups and outgroups in Italy and Iraq, countries that have different religions and cultures. We found that the level of trust in ingroups was higher in Iraq than in Italy, and the level of trust in outgroups was higher in Italy than in Iraq. We also found that the country difference in the level of trust in outgroups was lower for those who are more secular or hedonistic.

POSTER 3

TRUST, STRESS AND PURPOSE AT WORK AMONG VIETNAMESE TEACHERS

THOMAS MINUNNO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SILVANA RAMIREZ (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ERIN RAUCHBAUER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXA GARCIA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LAURISA PETERS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NGUYET LE (HANOI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION), KHANH MAI (HANOI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY EDUCATION), TOAN KHUC (HANOI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY EDUCATION), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Lack of trust in one's colleagues and organization may undermine meaning in work, which may be explained by perceived stress. This study tests relations between trust & meaning, and evaluates perceived stress as a potential mediator of these relationships in a sample of teachers in Vietnam. The findings suggest that trust is associated with purpose, and there is a significant

indirect effect of perceived stress. Moreover, the direct effects of trust on purpose remain significant.

POSTER 4

LONG TERM IMPACT OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT ON WELL-BEING FROM ADOLESCENCE TO ADULTHOOD

HAIWEI LIU (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This 15-year study examines how parental involvement during adolescence influences well-being into adulthood. Assessing communication, and parenting styles at different stages, the findings reveal a lasting positive impact. Strong parental involvement and warmth in adolescence correlate with lower depression and loneliness in young adulthood. Stable family perceptions mediate this relationship, emphasizing the enduring protective role of parental involvement in mental health during the transition to adulthood. These insights are valuable for researchers exploring psychological well-being.

POSTER 5

GIFTEDNESS AS A PARADOX: A MODERATION MODEL ON PERFECTIONISM AND ANXIETY

PANGZHONGYUAN PEI (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), MARIEKE BOS (LEIDEN UNIVERSITY), KIKI ZANOLIE (LEIDEN UNIVERSITY)

To understand the role of giftedness in adolescents' mental well-being, we examined the moderation effect of fluid intelligence on the relationship between perfectionism and anxiety. We found that fluid intelligence predicted decreased test anxiety, whereas pure perfectionistic striving predicted increased test anxiety under above-average-level fluid intelligence but decreased test anxiety under below-average-level fluid intelligence. Our findings suggest a paradoxical role of intellectual giftedness in adolescents' mental well-being.

POSTER 6

EXAMINING ASSOCIATIONS OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP QUALITY TO SELF-EFFICACY AMONG TEACHERS IN VIETNAM

JUSTIN LAZU (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ERIN RAUCHBAUER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IRENE MAKRINOS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), RYAN MCDONOUGH (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LAURISA PETERS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TOAN KHUC (HANOI

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Higher quality interpersonal relationships are associated with greater self-efficacy and job satisfaction among US teachers, but less is known about these relationships in other cultures. Among 1,961 teachers in Vietnam, we found that relationship qualities were associated with greater self-efficacy and job satisfaction ($ps < .05$). There was a significant indirect effect of teachers' collegial relationship quality on job satisfaction through self-efficacy. Efforts to improve teacher well-being may benefit from a focus on collegial relationships.

POSTER 7

WORK OR HOURS? EXAMINING PREDICTORS OF LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG TEACHERS IN VIETNAM

KATLYN WEYDIG (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MAIRA UROOJ (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), GIAVANNA VARUZZI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ERIN RAUCHBAUER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN LAZU (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LAURISA PETERS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TOAN KHUC (HANOI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The majority of research examining work overload and life satisfaction among teachers has focused on general indicators such as work hours. This approach may be insufficient to fully understand the impact of work overload on life satisfaction, as the specific demands of work may contribute in addition to hours alone. We found that specific work demands, but not work hours, were negatively associated with life satisfaction among teachers in Vietnam.

POSTER 8

UNDERSTANDING SARCASM AND ACCULTURATION AMONG ESL LEARNERS

TIANYI LIU (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), YANYAN ZHANG (WUHAN UNIVERSITY), FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This study suggests cultural engagement distinctly impacts sarcasm comprehension, even when considering English proficiency. Our analysis has identified an interesting indirect effect, specifically from reading sarcasm comprehension to language exposure, language confidence, and acculturation. This indirect pathway helps to illustrate the connection between understanding sarcasm and engaging with a new culture among English as a second language learners.

POSTER 9**FREEDOM OR SECURITY?**

HETONG SHI (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), CAROLINE CLARKE (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), HYEYOUNG SHIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

We investigated how perceptions of freedom and security are related to cultural individualism and political conservatism in the US and Japan. People in the US considered freedom more important than security, whereas people in Japan considered security more important than freedom. Across countries, people who selected freedom (vs. security) were less group-oriented, whereas those who selected security (vs. freedom) were more politically conservative. However, political conservatism was related to concerns about security only in Japan.

POSTER 10**PERCEPTIONS OF DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA**

BAIMING CHEN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), HYEYONG SHIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

We investigated how people in different cultures and systems perceive democracy. People in the US (vs. China) perceived choosing leaders in free elections as essential for democracy, whereas people in China (vs. US) perceived civil rights protecting people from oppression as essential for democracy. The importance of living in a democratic country was greater in China (vs. US). These perceptions were related to freedom of speech in the US and collectivist/communist values in China.

POSTER 11**DETERMINANTS OF IMMIGRANT WELL-BEING: A REVIEW OF THE FAMILY AND BEYOND**

OLIVIA RITCHEY (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY), HARVEY LANGHOLTZ (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY)

The study of immigrant well-being is of growing import as populations become increasingly diverse due to forced or chosen relocation from various nations. Literature on this topic surveys socioeconomic factors, emotional facets, family functioning, and numerous other dynamics. This review finds that familial support is both a protective and a risk factor and that family functioning meaningfully impacts identity formation, behavioral struggles, and acculturation for both parents and children.

POSTER 12**VALIDATING A RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM SCALE ACROSS CULTURES**

RUSSELL PHILLIPS (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT GREENSBURG), SUZAN CEYLAN-BATUR (TOBB UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND TECHNOLOGY), SHANMUKH KAMBLE (KARNATAK UNIVERSITY DHARWAD), GANESHAN ASURESH (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT GREENSBURG)

Given the recent increase in religious fundamentalism (RF) measures, the present research attempted to integrate different content from various scales into a single assessment. Exploratory factor analysis indicated construct validity, as at least 21 items loaded on a single factor across three cultures, indicating prior measures were addressing different aspects of the same construct. The current scale brings these disparate ideas together. The scale correlated as expected with other constructs, indicating convergent validity.

POSTER 13**A LONGITUDINAL EXAMINATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING**

ALDONA CHORZEPA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KYARA ARCHIE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), VALERIA MARIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SYDNEY GUSTINGER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), EMMA DERCOLE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination has been linked to executive function (EF). This longitudinal study investigated how racial discrimination affects changes in three core executive functions (cognitive flexibility, inhibitory control, working memory) in African-American college students (n=51). In contrast to findings in older adults, we found no significant changes in executive functioning over time in this young adult sample. Acute effects of discrimination may remit quickly, and chronic effects may be most visible in older adults.

POSTER 14**ACCESS TO ARTS EDUCATION FOR AUTISTIC STUDENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS VIA IEPS**

ABIGAIL DONAGHUE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), SIMONE DUFRESNE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), SHANIA COX (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), HONGRU CHEN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), MELINDA MACHT-GREENBERG (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN T. CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This project characterizes parents of autistic children's perception of arts education, and the implementation of arts education in autistic children's IEPs. Parents submitted their child's IEP and completed an online survey describing their family characteristics, satisfaction with the IEP process and arts education access, and the social responsiveness symptoms of their child. Findings suggest that arts education access does not meet policy standards, despite parents' belief that the arts are a valuable area of learning.

POSTER 15

ADOLESCENTS' CLOTHING SIZE INCONSISTENCY EXPERIENCES AFFECT FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENT DISORDERED EATING TRENDS

EMMA SUPLIZIO (PENN STATE DUBOIS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), SARAH PIEROTTI (PENN STATE DUBOIS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relation between adolescent clothing size inconsistencies and female college student disordered eating trends. Pre-existing literature suggests that women's clothing sizes strongly vary, but researchers have not connected this to disordered eating before. This was a mixed methods study, with qualitative focus groups and quantitative statistical analysis. Key findings suggest that clothing size inconsistency is linked to disordered eating, negative self-esteem, and social comparison amongst female college students.

POSTER 16

AN EXPLORATION OF THE LINK BETWEEN ANTAGONISM AND IDENTITY PATHOLOGY

SARA BROWN (SUNY CORTLAND), JORDAN KING (SUNY CORTLAND), GABRIELA SOLIS (SUNY CORTLAND), MIRANDA ALDRICH (SUNY CORTLAND), SEBASTIAN PATINO (SUNY CORTLAND), ALEXANDRA VIZGAITIS (SUNY CORTLAND)

Antagonism is marked by frequently being at odds with others. Existing research into antagonism focuses on its interpersonal correlates, but much less is known about its intrapersonal correlates. We explored the associations between antagonism and identity pathology in N = 305 university students. Antagonism and its component trait facets were moderately- to strongly correlated with identity pathology. Future research should further investigate this link, along with other intrapersonal processes that may relate to antagonism.

POSTER 17

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DISCLOSURE OF TRAUMA AND ABUSE

JOANNE COHEN (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), LAKSHMI KANANGOTTU (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY), ALEX REED (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

This session presents an integrated counseling approach for children and adolescents of first-generation Central American immigrants, all with histories of trauma. The counseling took place in a community setting that supplied essential bilingual case management and interpreter services for clinical intake, assessment, and family meetings. The approach applied principles and practices of Prolonged Exposure (PE), Client-Centered (CC), Drawings (Art Therapy, AT), and Family Therapy. This poster documents therapeutic successes among four youth ages 10-17.

POSTER 18

AN INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION, IMPLICIT WEIGHT-RELATED ATTITUDES, AND DIETING BEHAVIOR

DIANE ROSENBAUM (PENN STATE ABINGTON), MEGHAN GILLEN (PENN STATE ABINGTON), CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, CAMDEN)

Dieting is associated with eating disorder risk and lower well-being. Investigations of dieting and associated factors among individuals from minority sexual orientations are limited, despite high rates of eating disorders. We evaluated relationships between minority sexual orientation, implicit weight bias, and dieting. Undergraduates (N=362) completed a survey and weight-focused Implicit Attitudes Test. A logistic regression, controlling for body mass index, indicated sexual minority individuals with greater implicit weight bias had higher likelihoods of current dieting.

POSTER 19

BENEATH THE SCREEN: EXPLORING CYBERBULLYING, DARK TRIAD, GREEK LIFE, GENDER, AND SEXUALITY

SADIYYAH HOLSEY (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), ASHLEY JOHNSON (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), ANANDI EHMAN (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

This study explored the potential link between dark triad personality traits (specifically, psychopathy and Machiavellianism) and cyberbullying perpetration and victimization. Other variables observed included

gender, sexual orientation, and affiliation with Greek life. The study hypothesized cyberbullying would be positively correlated with Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and Greek life and inversely correlated with gender minority status. A significant positive correlation was found between victimization and observing perpetration among LGBTQ+ respondents; implications and potential explanations will be explored.

POSTER 20

BIPOC AND NON-BIPOC CAREGIVERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS RACIAL SOCIALIZATION AND THE REACH MODEL

CLAIRE O'LEARY (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), JESSE GAMORAN (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), DESTINI CLARIZIO (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), MARK MALEY (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), RAQUEL QUEIRUGA (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), SANDRA PIMENTEL (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), RYAN DELAPP (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE)

This study compared attitudes about racial socialization (RS) among Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC) vs. non-BIPOC caregivers and explore attitudes towards the Racial, Ethnic, and Cultural Healing Unifying Principles (REACH UP) model, which features four topics and corresponding intervention approaches. There was a shared importance of RS across subsamples. Future research is needed to understand what can improve comfort with receiving support from mental health providers and to explore adaptations of REACH UP.

POSTER 21

CHILDHOOD AFFECTIVE TOUCH EXPERIENCES INCREASE THE RISK OF DEVELOPING BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER.

USHA BARAHMAND (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), MILAGROS ALTAMIRANO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), SARAH KHOKAR (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), CAILYN HINDS (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), DIANA EUCEDA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), SARAH AKHTAR (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), LAYLA MALEKAN

The purpose of this study was to investigate the potential association between childhood experiences of affective touch and the emergence of borderline

personality traits. Our research revealed that childhood affective experiences may play a role in the development of challenges in emotion regulation, diminished motivation for reward, decreased responsiveness to reward, and lower levels of satisfaction with psychological needs, which serve as susceptibility factors that contribute to the emergence of borderline personality traits.

POSTER 22

CONCURRENT AND LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN COUNTERPRODUCTIVE WORK BEHAVIORS AND MALADAPTIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS

BRITTANY BUCK (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE), JOHN DONAHUE (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

The association between counterproductive work behaviors (CWB) and personality has commonly been examined using the Five-Factor Model of personality. However, research has shown maladaptive personality traits may more suitably predict CWB. This study sought to replicate and extend previous findings by examining maladaptive personality traits and CWB over one year, finding Antagonism and Disinhibition were associated with all types of CWB across both time points, while other domains showed divergent patterns of associations.

POSTER 23

COPING STYLES: THE VARYING WAYS THAT GENDER INFLUENCES ACTION IN MEN

ALEXA LOMBARDO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), EMMA BRUZZI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KAYLA CRUZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

College-aged men completed self-report measures to assess the value of gender role conflict and toxic masculinity in predicting coping styles. High levels of toxic masculinity or gender role conflict were associated with the use of varying avoidant coping strategies like using alcohol or drugs or distracting oneself. Future research requires more complex repeated measures designs and a larger and more diverse sample to enhance statistical power to detect interaction effects.

POSTER 24

CONTRASTING TRAIT PROFILES IN COMMUNITY ADULTS WITH SCHIZOID VERSUS AVOIDANT PERSONALITY STYLES

FEYZA URER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), ROBERT F. BORNSTEIN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The degree to which schizoid and avoidant personality styles represent unique variants of interpersonal detachment remains controversial. This study contrasted the trait profiles of community adults with schizoid versus avoidant personalities, using five traits that comprise the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders. Negative affectivity and low disinhibition were uniquely predictive of schizoid traits, whereas low antagonism was uniquely predictive of avoidant traits. These findings support the distinctiveness of these contrasting expressions of interpersonal detachment.

POSTER 25

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PCL-5/CAPS-5 AND PROLONGED EXPOSURE THERAPY OUTCOMES FOR PTSD AND OUD

ETHAN KILE (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), JILLIAN GIANNINI (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), REBECCA COLE (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), GARY BADGER, KELLY PECK (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

The Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-5 (CAPS-5) and PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5) are gold standard measures of PTSD that assess identical symptoms. Prior studies indicate that respondents consistently report higher scores on the PCL-5 than the CAPS-5. Two recently completed studies provided an opportunity to evaluate whether baseline characteristics were associated with discrepancies between the PCL-5 and CAPS-5 among individuals with co-occurring OUD and PTSD—whether discrepancies were associated with subsequent treatment outcomes.

POSTER 26

CORRELATES OF RESILIENCE IN ADULT SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

ANANYA SHARMA (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), PRACHI BHUPTANI (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL)

The current study examines the association between history of childhood sexual abuse, adult sexual victimization severity, coping strategies, and resilience in 758 adult survivors of sexual violence. History of childhood sexual abuse and sexual victimization severity had a non-significant association with resilience, whereas coping strategies had a significant correlation with resilience. Particularly, emotion focused coping strategies were positively associated with resilience. Venting, behavioral disengagement, and self-blame coping strategies were negatively associated with resilience.

POSTER 27

CULTURE, HARDSHIP, AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: UNTANGLING COMPLEXITIES

ALBERTO TORRES-ARAGÓN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), QUINN HENDERSHOT (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MATTHEW JOHNSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive issue that causes severe consequences to the victim. The pathways of IPV vary, but the role of cultural competence in shaping risk of experiencing IPV is understudied. We used the Dyadic Cultural Competence and Balance Model (Hendershot & Johnson, in press) to explore the role of dyadic cultural competence and balance in shaping IPV, and the moderating role of material hardship.

POSTER 28

EXAMINING RESILIENCE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG WOMEN OF COLOR WITH INTERPERSONAL TRAUMA

LANELLE GARCIA (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), MINJI LEE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), ANA URIBE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), KRISTN HOWELL (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), MARIA GALANO (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

This study explores the relationship between types of social support and mental health outcomes, using a resilience framework. Findings from a sample of 161 university women of racial/ethnic minorities, indicate that greater family support is associated with fewer PTSD, depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms, emphasizing the crucial role of familial support in promoting resilience among young adult women of color who are survivors of interpersonal trauma.

POSTER 29

HISTORICAL TRAUMA AND AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE: THE ROLE OF DAILY NEGATIVE MOODS

MILENA TUTIVEN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SHEENA YOSHIOKA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ANDREW MIELE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IRENE BLAIR (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

American Indians/Alaskan Natives (I/AN) have experienced historical trauma (HT), including forced removal from homes. HT is associated with negative

mental and physical outcomes; to investigate potential mediators in this relationship, we examined the association of HT to daily negative moods (DNM) and ambulatory blood pressure (ABP) in a sample of 306 AI/ANs. HT was positively related to DNM and nocturnal blood pressure. Associations of HT to ABP were not mediated by DNM.

POSTER 30

FAMILY DYSFUNCTION AND DISCONNECTION INCREASES RISK FOR PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN GENDER EXPANSIVE ADULTS

COURTNEY ERDLY (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), LAUREN BRUMLEY (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), TIFFANY GRAY (DAVIDSON COLLEGE), SUSAN GANS (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The identification of psychological risk and protective factors is crucial to inform intervention and prevention work for gender expansive individuals. Family-level variables can either buffer against or perpetuate poor psychological outcomes. Gender expansive individuals completed questionnaires assessing family cohesion, functioning, caregiver relationships, and mental health. Internalizing and externalizing symptoms were significantly associated with multiple family-level variables, and age, family cohesion, and general family functioning were significant predictors of psychological outcomes.

POSTER 31

GENDER AND SYMPTOM PRESENTATION IN VETERANS WITH TREATMENT-RESISTANT PTSD

EMILY VILLENEUVE (VA NEW YORK HARBOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM), SIV NILSSON (VA NEW YORK HARBOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM), GERALDINE GIRALDO (VA NEW YORK HARBOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM), BARBARA MILROD (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER), CORY CHEN (VA NEW YORK HARBOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM)

The present study examined gender differences in trauma type and PTSD symptom presentation in a sample of Veterans with treatment-resistant PTSD. Women exhibited more severe PTSD symptoms overall, and significantly higher avoidance symptoms and alterations in cognitions and mood compared to men. The most commonly cited traumatic event for female Veterans were experiences of sexual assault, whereas the most common for male Veterans were military combat experiences.

POSTER 32

HISPANIC AND NON-HISPANIC WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD DIFFERENCES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO COVID-19 MORTALITY

PATRICK DAWID (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SEUNGHYUP BAEK (MOUNT SINAI MEDICAL CENTER), JULISSA OSORNO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELISSA CARCAMO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL CHANGOOR (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SHERFRAN LOUHIS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), PHYLLIS AUGUST (NEWYORK PRESBYTERIAN-QUEENS), WEILL CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE), SUSAN EURO (NEWYORK PRESBYTERIAN-HOSPITAL), ROBERT CRUPI (NEWYORK PRESBYTERIAN-QUEENS), CYNTHIA PAN (NEWYORK PRESBYTERIAN-QUEENS), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Neighborhood factors associated with the prevalence and course of COVID-19 risk may contribute to ethnicity differences in mortality. This investigation seeks to determine how neighborhood-level sociodemographic factors differed between Hispanic and non-Hispanic White patients with COVID-19, and how these differences may predict mortality. The findings of this study indicate that Hispanic patients tended to live in neighborhoods characterized by more socioeconomic deprivation than non-Hispanic White patients, but these differences were unrelated to mortality.

POSTER 33

HYBRID DBT IN AN INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT PROGRAM ON PTSD SYMPTOMS

ELLA OTTENSAN (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA), JOHN LOTHES (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), BROOKE PERRETTI (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), AMBER HERPFER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), ZAYNE NASEER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON)

The purpose of this research is to examine the effectiveness of Dialectical Behavioral Therapy, DBT, on decreasing PTSD symptoms in an Intensive Outpatient Program. Since this study was conducted during 2020 and 2021, the treatment varied in modality between telehealth and face-to-face. This allowed the results to show that treatment can effectively be administered via telehealth even through an intensive outpatient program such as the one in this study.

POSTER 34

MENTAL HEALTH FOLLOWING TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY: GENDER, HEALTH PERCEPTIONS, AND INJURY SEVERITY

EDWARD BERSHAD (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), NATHAN GENGO (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), PATRICK V. BARNWELL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), RICHARD J. CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

We examined mental health outcomes following traumatic brain injury (TBI) using data from a multi-site project. Gender moderated the effects of perceived health and of TBI severity on mental health outcomes. Overall, these findings suggest that health perceptions in the context of TBI are a stronger predictor of depression, in the expected direction, for women than for men. For TBI severity, while stronger for women, the effect was only in the expected direction for men.

POSTER 35

COMPARING MODELS OF THE MORAL INJURY EVENTS SCALE IN ITALIAN HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IVY CHEN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SHARI LIEBLICH (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), INES TESTONI (UNIVERSITY OF PADUA), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs) are associated with negative mental health consequences in healthcare providers. However, there is limited conceptual and empirical agreement on the measurement of different subtypes of PMIEs. The current study aimed to compare existing models of the Moral Injury Events Scale in a sample of Italian healthcare providers during the early waves of the COVID-19 pandemic. Results suggest a three-factor model (transgressions-self, transgressions-others, and betrayal) fits the data best.

POSTER 36

EXAMINING EFFECTS OF NOISE POLLUTION ON PSYCHOSOMATIC SYMPTOMS AMONG TEACHERS IN VIETNAM

RYAN MCDONOUGH (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXA GARCIA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ERIN RAUCHBAUER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN LAZU (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LAURISA PETERS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NGUYET LE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KHANH MAI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TOAN KHUC (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Noise pollution has broad costs to society, both through its health impacts and its influence on the social environment. However, relative contributions of direct noise exposure and noise-related stress are less clear. This study examines effects of noise exposure and noise-related stress on psychosomatic symptoms. Noise-related stress partially mediated relations between noise exposure and psychosomatic symptoms. Results suggest efforts to improve health among teachers may benefit from a focus on noise exposure and noise-related stress.

POSTER 37

EXAMINING PSYCHOPATHOLOGY SPECTRA IN KOREAN PREADOLESCENTS: HITOP APPROACH

ZION KIM (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS DIVISION, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), PAUL A. MCDERMOTT (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS DIVISION, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study assessed the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) in 590 Korean preadolescents. Our analysis revealed a five-factor psychopathology model that largely aligns with HiTOP's dimensions. Associations with the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), and academic performance were explored. ADHD scores from the SDQ correlated with four psychopathology factors, while early cognitive abilities showed no significant correlations. The findings highlight HiTOP's applicability in understanding psychopathology among Korean preadolescents.

POSTER 38

PATHOLOGICAL PERSONALITY TRAITS, CHILDHOOD TRAUMA & RACE

ISABELLE BACHRACH (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN), KEVIN MEEHAN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

Research indicates that experiences of childhood trauma can be a risk factor for developing pathological personality traits in adulthood. However, these studies have employed predominantly White samples. The present study examined the relationship between self-reported childhood maltreatment and maladaptive personality traits in a racially diverse sample of university students.

POSTER 39**IDENTITY, COUNTRY CLIMATE, CAMPUS CLIMATE, DISCRIMINATION AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ZORNITSA KALIBATSEVA (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KRISTEN FLEMING (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), CARLEE BELLAPIGNA (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), NIKITHA MOHAN (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

This study found differences in college students' perceptions of country climate but not campus climate in relation to students' racial/ethnic, gender, sexual orientation, and religious identity. Discrimination findings were mixed. Negative country climate, discrimination, female gender, and LGBQA identity were associated with more anxiety and depressive symptoms.

POSTER 40**PREJUDICE TOWARD LGBTQ+ INDIVIDUALS AS A CONSEQUENCE OF MORAL RIGIDITY AND SPIRITUALITY**

ALYSSA MIVILLE (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), ROSHAN PATEL (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL SHAW (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Despite many religions promoting compassion, some religious environments are not affirming of same-sex attraction nor of transgender identities. Additionally, men who ascribe to hostile masculinity and traditional gender roles often have greater aggression toward LGBTQ+ individuals. Results suggest spirituality and moral rigidity are associated with heterosexual men's negative perceptions of transgender individuals. Clinical and public health interventions should focus efforts on helping queer individuals process religious trauma and research should further assess spiritual healing mechanisms.

POSTER 41**PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY MEDIATES AND MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL MALTREATMENT AND FLOURISHING**

CATHERINE KELLY (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), SARAH BALLIF (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ANN MARIE CAMP (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ROBERT OEHLER (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), SKYLER REVUTIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), MIRIAM LISS (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Childhood emotional maltreatment is related to negative psychological outcomes in adulthood,

including psychopathology and decreased levels of flourishing. This study aims to investigate psychological flexibility, which involves the ability to overcome negative emotions to accomplish valued goals, as a potential moderator and mediator in the relationship between childhood maltreatment and flourishing. A preliminary analysis of our data indicated that psychological flexibility was both a mediator and moderator in this relationship, which has important clinical implications.

POSTER 42**PSYCHEDELICS' IMPACT ON CLIENT GENDER IDENTITY: KEY INFORMANT CASE STUDY ANALYSIS**

KSENIA CASSIDY (THE NEW SCHOOL), JULIANA RICCARDI (THE NEW SCHOOL), BRITT HEALY (THE NEW SCHOOL), SAPNA DESAI (THE NEW SCHOOL), PANTEÁ FARVID (THE NEW SCHOOL)

This paper delves into the dynamic interplay between psychedelics and shifts in gender identity, as illuminated by examining one key informant (KI) interview in detail. The data comes from a larger set of interviews with mental health professionals working with psychedelic-using clients. Pervasive themes overall include histories of childhood trauma, sexual trauma and abuse, adverse relationships with parental figures, and using psychedelics as an attempt to better understand oneself.

POSTER 43**PSYGEN: CHANGES IN GENDER IDENTITY AND GENDER DYSPHORIA ATTRIBUTED TO PSYCHEDELIC USE**

KSENIA CASSIDY (THE NEW SCHOOL), JULIANA RICCARDI (THE NEW SCHOOL), BRITT HEALY (THE NEW SCHOOL), SAPNA DESAI (THE NEW SCHOOL), PANTEÁ FARVID (THE NEW SCHOOL)

This study explores mental health professionals' insights, serving as key informants (KIs), into the interplay between psychedelic drugs and clients questioning their gender identity. Our research seeks to understand reported psychedelic experiences and their impact on clients' gender identity. Through semi-structured interviews with KIs who worked with clients post-psychedelic use, we conducted a thematic analysis to identify pervasive themes in these experiences, aiming to uncover deepened understanding, exploration, or changes in clients' gender identity.

POSTER 44**RACE, ADHD, AND BULLYING: EXAMINING DISPARITIES AND FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

SKYLA ROSS-GRAHAM (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY),
KEVIN ANTSHL (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

This study explores ADHD in college students, its association with bullying victimization, and racial differences in outcomes associated with high risk for attrition (depression, social difficulties). AAPI students, lower ADHD symptoms, and higher SES were all associated with lower bullying victimization. ADHD symptoms operate similarly across races as a risk for bullying victimization. Associations between bully victimization and social impairment are stronger in Black and AAPI students with ADHD than in White students with ADHD.

POSTER 45**RACIAL TRAUMA AND POLYSUBSTANCE USE IN LATER GENERATIONS OF LATINE IMMIGRANTS**

PAMELA LANTIGUA SEGURA (NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), MONICA MACHADO (NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), LILLIAN POLANCO-ROMAN (NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

Racial trauma may explain polysubstance use among later generations of Latine immigrants in the United States. Using cross-sectional data (N=130; 59.2% female; 31.5% first-generation and 63.1% second-generation; M[SD] age = 28.13 [7.4] years), descriptive and logistic regression findings showed that major discrimination experiences predicted polysubstance use above everyday discrimination experiences and trauma symptoms in later, compared to early, generations of Latine immigrants.

POSTER 46**SOCIAL-COGNITIVE DEFICITS, CHILDHOOD TRAUMA, AND LATER SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS**

MORGAN JOHNSON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), VICTORIA POPOV (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), LINDSAY SCHENKEL (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Previous studies report impairments in theory of mind (ToM), the ability to understand others' mental states, among individuals with schizotypal traits, and individuals with child maltreatment (CM) histories. The current study examined the role of CM on poor ToM independent of schizotypy. The initially significant impact of schizotypy disappeared, leaving CM as the only significant predictor of ToM performance. CM is

important to consider for the relationship between psychosis and social cognition.

POSTER 47**THE ROLE OF FAMILIAL SUPPORT ON SUBSTANCE USE MOTIVATIONS AMONGST COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ANA URIBE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), CHIAO-MIN CHANG (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), MINJI LEE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), KRISTIN HOWELL (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), COLIN MAHONEY (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO - COLORADO SPRINGS), MARIA GALANO (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

Interpersonal violence across the lifespan has been associated with elevated risk for substance misuse. Substance use motivations, specifically using substances to cope with symptoms of psychopathology, has been identified as a mechanism by which traumatic stress predicts substance misuse. Social support may decrease the likelihood that individuals turn to substances to cope with symptoms. This study examines how different sources of social support mediate the relationship between violence and substance use motivations.

POSTER 48**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PARAPHILIC INTERESTS AND ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS AMONG A U.S. COMMUNITY SAMPLE**

EMILY GERBER (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), MELISSA N. SLAVIN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY AND COUNSELING), SHANE W. KRAUS (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY), MARC N. POTENZA (YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, CONNECTICUT COUNCIL ON PROBLEM GAMBLING, CONNECTICUT MENTAL HEALTH CENTER), ZSOLT DEMETROVICS (ELTE EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF GIBRALTAR, CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN RESPONSIBLE GAMING), LENA M. NAGY (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, ELTE EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY), MONICA KOÓS (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, ELTE EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY), BEATA B. BOTHE (ELTE EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, DEPARTMENT DE PSYCHOLOGY)

Paraphilic interests and disorders may be more prevalent in people who experience alcohol-related problems (ARP). We assessed associations between

ARP and paraphilic interests among a US community sample. Men and women with ARP were more likely to report certain paraphilias. Our findings underscore the importance of understanding alcohol's relationships to paraphilias—as a coping mechanism for distress, a factor contributing to distress-inducing behaviors or other possibilities.

POSTER 49

DOUBLE TROUBLE: COLLEGE STUDENTS' RISK FACTORS FOR CO-USE OF ALCOHOL AND E-CIGARETTES

TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA ROBERTSON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), ALANNAH LONG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), DELANEY CASEY (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), EMILY FIELDS (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Co-use of alcohol and e-cigarettes confers increased risk of health consequences. College students (N = 252) completed measures of alcohol consumption, descriptive and injunctive drinking norms, e-cigarette use, descriptive and injunctive e-cigarette norms, mental illness, and college alcohol beliefs (beliefs that alcohol is central to college life). Hierarchical logistic regression analyses revealed that only e-cigarette use and college alcohol beliefs were associated with dual use of the substances in a model including all variables.

POSTER 50

EVALUATING UPF WITHDRAWAL IN REAL-TIME DURING DIETARY CHANGE INTERVENTIONS

MADISON CORSO (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), CHLOE HESSLER (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA CHEWYL (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), KATE WORWAG (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), ERICA LAFATA (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

Adverse physiological and psychological effects have been observed when ultra-processed foods (UPFs) are removed from the diet, highlighting the plausibility of UPF withdrawal syndrome. The current study attempted to assess UPF withdrawal in real time during a dietary change intervention using the Highly Processed Food Withdrawal Scale (ProWS). Withdrawal wasn't detected due to participants' low frequency of UPF intake at baseline and miniscule reductions in UPF intake over the course of the dietary change intervention.

POSTER 51

EXAMINING SUBSTANCE USE AND OBESITY FROM LATE ADOLESCENCE TO EARLY ADULTHOOD

MECHELINA PANYIK (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), LOGAN J. FIELDS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), LOUIS MESTRE (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), WALTER ROBERTS (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Obesity appears to have a unique relationship to whether one uses a substance of abuse or not. Using waves 1-5 of the PATH data set, we examined the relationship between body mass index (BMI) and substance use from late adolescence to early adulthood. Preliminary results show that BMI has a curvilinear relationship with substance use, a change in BMI also changes substance use, and that these relationships vary with the substance being used.

POSTER 52

OUTCOME EXPECTANCIES AS PREDICTORS OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA USE THROUGHOUT THE PANDEMIC

JULIO BERMUDEZ (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), EMILY JUNKIN (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), CATHY LAU-BARRACO (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

This study describes perceived changes in alcohol and marijuana use behaviors throughout the pandemic and analyzes the predictive nature of positive expectancies on perceived changes in alcohol and marijuana use during the pandemic. Using retrospective data, we found that most participants' perceived use behaviors remained relatively stable throughout the pandemic, stronger social expectancies were a risk factor for increased use for both substances, and stronger cognitive expectancies were a protective factor for marijuana use.

POSTER 53

PANDEMIC PARTYING, COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS, AND ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JEWEL SHENCK (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N = 207, 72% women) completed measures of alcohol consequences, typical weekly drinking, descriptive and injunctive norms, party attendance during the pandemic, and college alcohol beliefs (beliefs that alcohol is central to college life) in the fall of 2020. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that, in the final model including all variables, only typical weekly drinking, off campus partying, and college alcohol beliefs had significant unique associations with alcohol consequences.

POSTER 54**ROLE OF ANGER BETWEEN PEER VICTIMIZATION AND BINGE DRINKING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

CORALIE THEOGENE (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE),
KIMBERLY KAMPER-DEMARCO (BUFFALO STATE
UNIVERSITY)

Peer victimization is defined as being the recipient of aggressive behavior. Research demonstrated that victimization and substance use peak throughout adolescence. We aim to examine the role that anger plays in the relationship between alcohol and victimization. We predict that among those reporting higher anger, peer victimization will have a significant effect on alcohol and drug use. We found peer victimization and anger to be significant predictors of binge drinking among college students.

POSTER 55**THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL ANXIETY ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ZOEY KERMIDAS (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), ABIGAIL
FATA (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), JACOB WIELGOPOLSKI
(KEYSTONE COLLEGE), STEVE HOWELL (KEYSTONE
COLLEGE)

We examined the effect of social anxiety on alcohol use in college students. We predicted that high anxiety would lead to more alcohol use, especially in women. We surveyed 73 subjects using the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (Liebowitz, 1987). We analyzed using a 2x2 factorial ANOVA. While there was no significant main effect of gender or anxiety, the interaction of gender and anxiety on alcohol was significant ($F_{1,67} = 4.31, p = .04$).

POSTER 56**SENTENCE COMPLETION SCORES AND THE ALTERNATIVE MODEL OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS**

STEPHEN JOY (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE),
NICHOLAS PINNOCK (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE),
JAIMIE CONTI (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), BLISS
WESTON (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

Personality trait scores can be derived from Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank (RISB) protocols. No previous investigation has studied the relationship between these scores and the "PSY-5" traits from the DSM-5 Alternative Model of Personality Disorders. We scored 60 RISBs from respondents who also completed the PID-5, a self-report measure of the PSY-5. Interrater reliability of the RISB was excellent. The "Big Three" traits (Extraversion, Neuroticism, and

Psychoticism) correlated meaningfully and often strongly with the PSY-5.

POSTER 57**APPEARANCE INVESTMENT IN EATING DISORDERS: CONSIDERING DIAGNOSIS, ILLNESS DURATION, AND TREATMENT RESPONSE**

KUNYE ZHAO (THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY),
ANGELA GUARDA (JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICAL
INSTITUTIONS), COLLEEN SCHREYER (JOHNS
HOPKINS MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS)

This study investigated appearance investment, or the degree one values their physical appearance, in 377 inpatients with eating disorders. Participants completed the subscales of the Appearance Schema Inventory Revised (ASI-R), self-evaluative salience (SES) and motivational salience (MS). Surprisingly, participants with Other Specified Feeding and Eating Disorder (OSFED) had the highest SES and MS, as OSFED is often considered a less severe diagnosis. Higher SES was also positively correlated with illness duration and weight gain rates.

POSTER 58**INFLUENCE OF BODY IMAGE DISTURBANCE AND DISGUST IN RELATION TO ANTI-FAT PREJUDICE**

CHELSEA TAYLOR (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
BALTIMORE COUNTY), STEVE PITTS (UNIVERSITY OF
MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

The current study is an extension of O'Brien et al. (2013). Participants included a racially diverse sample of UMBC undergraduate students ($N = 230$ women). Data was obtained through surveys. Results did not support O'Brien and colleagues (2013) models. In our sample, disgust did not show relations with dislike of fat people. We found preliminary support for exploratory mediational models in which self-esteem or fear of negative appearance evaluation were identified as the distal predictor.

POSTER 59**OBJECTIFIED BODY CONSCIOUSNESS OF DIVISION I ATHLETES**

MICHALA GLASSMAN (RIDER UNIVERSITY), GARY
BROSVIC (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Division I athletes, club sport athletes, and non-athlete controls completed the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale (OBCS) body dysmorphia scales and prior to, during, after their season ended. DI athletes reported greater concerns about appearance while in- than out-of-season that were greater for men than for women,

with significantly lower scores that did not differ across measurements reported by club sport and non-athlete controls. Implications for assisting athletes with body concerns in- and out-of-season are discussed.

POSTER 60

THE EFFECTS OF THE OBESOGENIC ENVIRONMENT ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

CHRISTINE NAPOLI (BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), GRACE WALKER (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), JULIA MASLANKA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), JAMES GILLESPIE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE), ARPITHA PAMULA (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH)

The hypothesis that the obesogenic environment is related to mental and physical health outcomes in communities was tested. Data were analyzed using a path analysis model from valid and reliable population-based census and county health rankings data. Results indicate the need for greater access to health foods and exercise, as well as the need to promote the utility of such opportunities, likely through programs that enhance ease of use or education of these resources.

POSTER 61

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE IN DISORDERED EATING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS

MONICA BURNEY (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN), ALEXANDRA KILEY (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN), PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

The present study explored psychological defense in disordered eating in a non-clinical sample of college students. Attachment was measured using the EMAQ, a qualitative measure that utilizes early memories to determine attachment style. Psychological defense mediated the relationship between self-report attachment, but not EMAQ attachment, and disordered eating. The present study demonstrated a significant relationship between novel variables, as the indirect effect of attachment on disordered eating through immature defense had not been studied.

POSTER 62

TRAINEE THERAPISTS' CULTURAL RESPONSIVENESS TOWARD RELIGIOUS/SPIRITUAL CLIENTS

SANSKRITI SHRIVASTAVA (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DANA AWLIA (THE PENNSYLVANIA

STATE UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Therapists' cultural humility and comfort toward their clients' spiritual and religious (S/R) experiences promote a stronger therapeutic relationship. Self-assessment and awareness, components of cultural humility, can help therapists develop these skills. This study examined the association between trainee's self-assessment regarding S/R topics in therapy and expert-ratings of the trainees' S/R cultural humility and cultural comfort. The findings aim to enhance the understanding of therapists' accuracy in self-perception and inform the development of clinical training programs.

POSTER 63

PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF NONCONSENSUAL DISTRIBUTION OF SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIALS AND IPV

KHUSHI BHATIA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CAMERON PIPER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ANGEL GOMEZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), DEVIN FUNG (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), LAILA FAHMY (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA M. DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Among a sample of undergraduate students who have experienced non-consensual distribution of sexually explicit images (NCD) (n=233), the present study assessed comparative and combined associations of NCD on PTSD. NCD victimization was more common among individuals who were women, bi/pansexual, and either white or multiracial. Those who experienced NCD were more likely to meet criteria for probable PTSD. NCD was uniquely associated with total PTSD, and avoidance, changes in mood/cognition, and arousal subscales.

POSTER 64

WHAT IS MISSING IN SEXUAL HEALTH EDUCATION: PERSPECTIVES OF COLLEGE WOMEN

ELIZABETH MAYER (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), PRACHI H. BHUPTANI (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY M. ORCHOWSKI (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Comprehensive sexual health education is crucial for giving young people the skills necessary for emotionally and physically safe sexual experiences. This study sought to identify what key aspects are missing in sexual health education from the perspectives of college women through semi-structured individual interviews (N=10). Education on female anatomy, prioritizing pleasure and communication/interpersonal skills emerged as key themes and have important implications for improving

sexual health education received both prior to and while attending college/university.

Friday, March 1, 2024
1:20pm – 2:20pm

Paper 402

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: EARLY DEVELOPMENT:
LANGUAGE, EMOTION, & BEHAVIOR**
Friday, March 1, 2024
1:20pm – 2:20pm

CHAIR: RACHEL ALBERT

1:20pm – 1:30pm

**DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN EARLY
SCHOOLING SITUATIONS AND PROBLEM
BEHAVIORS IN DUTCH EDUCATION**

ZION KIM (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS DIVISION, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ROBERT H. HAMERSLAG (CENTER FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN EDUCATION (CARE), AMSTERDAM UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, AMSTERDAM), PAUL A. MCDERMOTT (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS DIVISION, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), RON OOSTDAM (CENTER FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN EDUCATION (CARE), AMSTERDAM UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS), RUBEN FUKKINK (CENTER FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN EDUCATION (CARE), AMSTERDAM UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS), LOUIS TAVECCHIO (RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS), MICHAEL J. ROVINE (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS DIVISION, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study utilized the Dutch version of Adjustment Scales for Early Transition in Schooling (ASETS) to assess situation-specific issues in 323 Dutch representative children. Exploratory Factor Analysis revealed three reliable factors: Situations requiring Discipline/Self-control, Situations requiring Attention to the Teacher, and Situations requiring Engagement in the Environment. Confirmatory Factor Analysis

confirmed a good fit for the three-factor model. Canonical-Correlation Analysis showed three correlations (.97, .62, .44), highlighting distinct associations between phenotypes and situational requirements.

1:35pm – 1:45pm

**INFANT VOCALIZATIONS SHAPE EDUCATORS'
CONVERSATIONS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD
CLASSROOMS**

RACHEL ALBERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), CLAIRE VALLOTTON (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Infants actively construct their learning environments by where they look and how they babble. In a series of studies, we demonstrate that infant vocalizations create learning opportunities in childcare settings by eliciting simplified linguistic information from their educators. Educators also change their speech patterns when engaging infants in conversations, demonstrating characteristics of developmentally sensitive responding to support infant development.

1:50pm – 2:00pm

**RECIPROCAL LONGITUDINAL EFFECTS OF
EMOTION REGULATION AND VOCABULARY
DEVELOPMENT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD**

JULIA MOSES (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ELIZABETH CHE (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NICOLE ZAPPARRATA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), WING SUM TSANG (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), PATRICIA BROOKS (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study examined longitudinal and reciprocal relations between emotion regulation and vocabulary development from infancy to early childhood using data from the Early Head Start Research Evaluation Study (N = 940 infants, 14, 24, 36 months, and 4 years). Structural equation modeling established significant concurrent and longitudinal relations between vocabulary knowledge and emotion regulation from 14 months to 4 years. The findings align with constructivist theories emphasizing the role of language in socio-cognitive development.

2:05pm – 2:15pm

**EMOTION UNDERSTANDING AND REGULATION
IN CHILDREN WITH DLD: A META-ANALYSIS**

ELIZABETH S. CHE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), RITA OBEID (CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE DENIGRIS (FAIRLEIGH

DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), NICOLE M. ZAPPARRATA (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), NICOLE DAMIANI (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), BLAIR WENG (STATEN ISLAND TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL), KATHERINE L. CHOW (STATEN ISLAND TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL)

Constructivist theories of emotion (Feldman Barrett, 2017) link language development with the ability to recognize, understand, and regulate emotions. We examined this association through a meta-analysis (21 studies, 62 effects) comparing children with developmental language disorder and age-matched neurotypical children on measures of emotion recognition, understanding, and regulation. An overall effect of large magnitude confirmed emotion-related difficulties in children with DLD, Hedges' $g = -.84$ [[CI -1.09 :: $-.58$]], with implications for social development.

Friday, March 1, 2024
1:20pm – 2:20pm

Symposium

404

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: USING GAMES IN THE CLASSROOM

Friday, March 1, 2024
1:20pm – 2:20pm

CHAIR: LUCY CUI

USING GAMES IN THE CLASSROOM

LUCY CUI (RENSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE)

The integration of educational games into the traditional classroom has gained momentum, but for someone who has never used games in the classroom, this integration could be daunting. This symposium aims to go over some easy ways to integrate digital (e.g., Kahoot, Nearpod) and physical (e.g., Bingo, crossword puzzles, board) games into the classroom, considerations to make, and ways to troubleshoot/fine-tune the classroom activity. Game design principles will also be covered for advanced attendees.

Presentations

Using Games in the Classroom

by Lucy Cui (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute)

Game Design Principles

by Lucy Cui (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute), Brandi Brace (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute)

Discussant

Brandi Brace (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute)

Friday, March 1, 2024
1:20pm – 2:20pm

Paper

401

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: PERSONAL HEALTH AND IMPROVEMENT

Friday, March 1, 2024
1:20pm – 2:20pm

CHAIR: MAHTAB TUBA

1:20pm – 1:30pm

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISCRIMINATION STRESS AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG LATINX COLLEGE STUDENTS

MAHTAB TUBA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ADRIANA ESPINOSA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), LAURA BRANDT (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), TERESA LOPEZ-CASTRO (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

There is an association between discrimination, psychological well-being of Latinx individuals, and their alcohol use. This study examined the link between the appraisal of discrimination and alcohol-related outcomes for Latinx college students in the context of COVID-19. We evaluated the role of social support as a buffer between discrimination stress and drinking outcomes. Findings revealed the association between discrimination stress and alcohol frequency when controlling the effects of general stress, COVID-19 related-stress, age, and sex.

1:35pm – 1:45pm

EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCES AND CAREGIVING RELATIONSHIPS ON ADULT WELL-BEING

RHODA WITMER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA), TARA MITCHELL (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY AT LOCK HAVEN), JAMIE FOOR (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY AT LOCK HAVEN)

Research has established that childhood experiences influence adult well-being (Liming & Grube, 2018), with religion having positive effects (Chen & VanderWeele, 2018). We investigated the relationships among perceptions of parenting style (Baumrind, 1966), quality of caregiving relationship and childhood religious experience, and adult well-being as measured by the PERMA Profiler (Butler & Kern, 2016). We found that all three variables have both main and interactive effects on well-being. These interactions should be further studied.

1:50pm – 2:00pm

SINGLE SESSION WRITING TASK INTERVENTION FOR BODY POSITIVITY WITH YOUNG ADULT FEMALES

LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY)

Focusing on function results in greater body satisfaction. Positive embodiment is associated with more interoceptive awareness, body-esteem, global self-worth, and decreased depressive symptoms. Evaluating interventions to promote body appreciation among college students is important because access and willingness to seek care are problematic among them. This study assessed the impact of self-reflective writing to promote body positivity. Three different prompt sets were used to influence self-compassion, body appreciation, state self-objectification, and feelings of embodiment.

2:05pm – 2:15pm

HIGHWAY TO EMPATHY: NARRATIVE TRANSPORTATION DRIVES PROSOCIAL EMOTIONAL TRANSFERENCE AMONG COLLEGE ADULTS

KAYLEE SEDDIO (UTICA UNIVERSITY), AANA BLASZKA (UTICA UNIVERSITY), MARY QUINN (UTICA UNIVERSITY)

Our study investigated whether individuals' levels of narrative transportation while reading a first-hand account of survival contributed to later empathetic outcomes. We found that emotionally transporting oneself into a story produced greater levels of personal distress, allowing for individuals to see themselves in the place of the story's characters. Implications for these results suggest that narrative transportation is an effective method for inducing prosocial responses towards others providing a possible framework for future interventions.

Friday, March 1, 2024

2:30pm – 3:30pm

Poster

Franklin A

UNDERGRADUATE POSTER SESSION I
Friday, March 1, 2024
2:30pm – 3:30pm

POSTER 1

CORRELATES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN MINORITY MOTHERS IN THE UNITED STATES

PATRICE WILEY (MERCY COLLEGE), AMANDA MERCADO (MERCY COLLEGE), VANESSA PIMENTEL (MERCY COLLEGE), JESSICA QUIZHPI (MERCY COLLEGE), ABIGAIL SIMPSON (MERCY COLLEGE)

This research aims to address risk factors of maternal depression beyond postpartum. Current studies under-represent this group with overall outcomes leading to poorer quality of parenting, elevated symptomology, and harm to the offspring's development. The study conducts a secondary data analysis using NHIS (2019). Exclusion criteria included women participants (n = 8031), aged 18-65 with at least one child. Analyses identified race-specific correlates of depression including the experience of anxiety and lack of social support.

POSTER 2

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT'S IMPACT ON ENGAGEMENT IN UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

ASHLEY BAEZ (MERCY COLLEGE), AMBER WRIGHT (MERCY COLLEGE), JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY COLLEGE), NADIA RAMJIT (MERCY COLLEGE)

This research examined the correlation between the three different perceived social supports (peer, professor, and family) and student engagement (behavioral, cognitive, and emotional) in a diverse population of undergraduate university students. A sample size of 228 students, ranging in ages from 18 to 53, were included in the study. Results showed that social support and student engagement were all positively correlated in college students.

POSTER 3

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS AND STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

LENNA GONZALEZ (MERCY COLLEGE), IVAN CASALES-CASTANEDA (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between first-generation student status and student engagement (behavioral, emotional, and cognitive.) The study involved a total of 297 Undergraduate students, 18-53 years old. Students reported their engagement scores using the University Student Engagement Inventory and whether or not they were a first-generation student. No significant differences were found in student engagement between first- and continuing-generation students. Limitations and future directions are also considered.

POSTER 4**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY AND UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY STUDENT ENGAGEMENT**

JAILEN FERGUSON (MERCY UNIVERSITY), BERRY BENENOWSKA (MERCY UNIVERSITY), NADIA RAMJIT (MERCY UNIVERSITY), JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the correlation between state-trait anxiety and student engagement. There is a lot of research on class anxiety and student engagement, but there is lacking research on state-trait anxiety. The result of the 21-question survey that 228 students showed that anxiety has a negative correlation with behavioral and emotional engagement, and no significance with cognitive engagement.

POSTER 5**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL IDEOLOGY, MORAL FOUNDATIONS, AND TRANSGENDER ATTITUDES.**

KATERYN ROSENDO (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), ITZEL GUERRERO (MERCY UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY DUBOIS JR (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), ARNAV SINGH (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), KAMIL HAMAQI (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

We examined the relationship between political ideology, moral foundations, and transgender attitudes. Moral foundations theory (Haidt & Joseph, 2004) proposes that humans evolved five morals (i.e., care, authority, fairness, loyalty, and purity), which are weighted differently by liberals and conservatives. In a survey study of 92 adults, we found that liberals had more positive attitudes than conservatives, fairness was associated with more positive attitudes, and loyalty, authority, and purity were associated with more negative attitudes.

POSTER 6**WHAT INSTITUTIONAL DIVERSITY EFFORTS SUPPORT BELONGING AND PERFORMANCE FOR UNDERREPRESENTED COLLEGE STUDENTS?**

NATALIA ADAMS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), LEIGH WILTON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

How do different institutional diversity efforts (e.g., diversity statements, affinity group support) affect underrepresented college students' belonging and academic performance? 200 U.S. college students respond to open-ended questions concerning institutional diversity efforts, and complete quantitative measures of belonging, perceived

institutional diversity (dis)honesty, and academic outcomes. We identify differences and similarities in how common diversity practices affect students' experiences, belonging and performance at the intersection of race and gender.

POSTER 7**WEATHERING THE STORM: A BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL ECOLOGICAL VIEW OF RESILIENCE AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

WALTER RODRIGUEZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), KARL MAIER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Climate change poses a range of threats to individuals directly and indirectly through social and environmental contexts, requiring an ecological view of resilience. In a selective literature review, we found ample support for understanding resilience of individuals within a biopsychosocial ecological framework, beyond traditional individual-level factors. Continued research on resilience through an ecological lens can help identify many factors within and outside of the individual to better inform climate policy and public health programs.

POSTER 8**ACCULTURATION OF SOUTH ASIAN YOUTH: GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES AND IMPACTS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING**

SANJANA OAK (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), BRIAN P DALY (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

Acculturation is a nonlinear process where individuals choose to connect their host culture and their cultural identity, which can influence their psychological well-being. This literature review examined preferences for acculturation strategies between first- and second-generation South Asian adolescents and young adults and the resulting impact on psychological well-being. Findings revealed that preferences for secondary acculturation strategies did differentially impact psychological well-being. These results can inform how mental health professionals treat adolescents from South Asia.

POSTER 9**ACADEMIC CONFIDANTES AND WELL-BEING AMONGST COLLEGE FRESHMEN**

VANESSA AGUILAR (FELICIAN COLLEGE), KARINA J. PINHEIRO (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), VIOLETA RAMIREZ (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), WARREN A. REICH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), AMY E. DOMBACH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA R. MATTHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

Our study is a part of a larger, longitudinal study aiming to identify factors that promote well-being and academic flourishing, amongst first-generation (FG) and continuing-generation (CG) students. The goal of our current analyses is to explore the relationships between factors such as number of academic confidantes, loneliness, life satisfaction, depression, and intrinsic motivation. Correlations were found between key variables, such as a positive relationship between academic confidantes and life satisfaction.

POSTER 10

BARRIERS TO EQUITABLE SERVICE: EXAMINATION OF IEPS OF SPANISH-SPEAKING AUTISTIC CHILDREN

CAROLINE ABUT (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ABBY DONAGHUE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), SIMONE DUFRESNE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), GABRIELA CASTRO (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), MELINDA MACHT-GREENBERG (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN T. CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Latinx children in the US receive fewer total ASD services than White children. Culturally and Linguistically diverse (CLD) parents exhibit lower levels of participation in IEP meetings. To address this gap, a Spanish-speaking caregiver completed questionnaires on parent-school collaboration and satisfaction and submitted an updated copy of their child's IEP. Key findings suggest that cultural and linguistic diversity from the IEP team impacts service quality and ultimate satisfaction with services for Spanish-speaking parents.

POSTER 11

ANALYZING EFFECTS OF ANXIETY ON ATTENTION: EEG STUDY ON FEAR AND TIKTOK

ERICK JARAMA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), CHEN LI (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), ANTHONY VILLA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), ABDULLAH MADY (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY)

This study aims to investigate the impacts of anxiety on attention using EEG, examining neural markers' P1 and N170 response to fearful versus neutral stimuli in individuals with varying anxiety levels while exploring influence of TikTok usage on attention. CUNY undergraduate participants were recruited to perform visual discrimination tasks and complete surveys on anxiety and TikTok usage. Key findings suggest high TikTok usage associated with increased anxiety, with fearful stimuli found to disrupt selective attention.

POSTER 12

EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF ACADEMIC TRAINING ON PERCEPTIONS OF PSYCHOPATHY

COURTNEY PISANO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), THOMAS DIBLASI (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Many people are likely to develop misconstrued perceptions of psychopaths, believing that all are serial killers or violent, despite research suggesting otherwise. The purpose of this study was to test if public perceptions of a psychopath could be altered by means of formal education/academic training. Results yielded no significant main effect of the academic training condition and there was no statistically significant interaction effect between the academic training/non-academic training variables and vignette variables.

POSTER 13

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MICROAGGRESSIONS AND RACIAL STRESS SYMPTOMS

YUXUAN ZHU (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), SARAH CONLIN (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)

Microaggressions, as covert forms of discrimination, may contribute to stress related symptoms among college students of color. The present study investigates the relationship between microaggressions and racial stress among minority students. We hypothesize that findings will reveal a significant ($p < .05$) positive association between microaggressions and racial stress symptoms. We also hypothesize that sense of belongingness will moderate this link, serving as a protective factor. Practical implications and future directions for research will be discussed.

POSTER 14

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AND PERCEIVED BODY IMAGE ON SELECTIVE ATTENTION

NAHILA NZINA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), YARELIZ RAMOS (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ANDREW CIPRIAN (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study explores attentional biases in female college students with higher body dissatisfaction, with the influence of social media usage. Based on social comparison and selective attention theories, previous findings show that females with higher body dissatisfaction exhibit attentional biases towards thin body stimuli. This study consists of the Modified Eriksen Flanker Task, which includes body image

stimuli of different sizes. We plan to analyze the attention effects, focusing on Stroop accuracy and reaction time.

POSTER 15

AN INVESTIGATION OF PARENTAL APPRAISAL, SELF-ESTEEM, AND BODY-CHANGING BEHAVIORS

REBECCA LAPPI (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), PATRICK MORSE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The influence of a parent's words in many ways poses a significant role in developing the identity of their children, potentially paving the way for a negative self-image. Students from Belmont University completed three questionnaires looking at their personal experiences of parent or caregiver appraisal, levels of body-esteem, as well as the prevalence of body-changing behaviors. While data collection is ongoing, we hope to further understand the importance of maintaining healthy and positive familial relationships.

POSTER 16

PINCHING AND POINTING: THE ROLE OF GESTURE IN MEASUREMENT INSTRUCTION

DAN O'CONNOR (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), MADDIE MOORE (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ISABEL RODDEN (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), HANNAH DINEEN (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ELIZA CONGDON (WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

Research suggests that iconic gestures are a powerful instructional tool in the domain of mathematics, but they can be confusing for some students—perhaps due to lower working memory resources, less gesture experience, or lower task knowledge. To date, 84 first-graders have received linear measurement training with a pinching (iconic) or pointing (deictic) gesture (goal: N=150). Preliminary results show that individual differences do predict who learns from iconic, but not deictic gesture.

POSTER 17

ACCURACY OF STUDENTS' SELF-IDENTIFICATION AS FIRST- VS. CONTINUING-GENERATION

VICTORIA SALMERI (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), WARREN REICH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

First-generation (FG) students have increasingly become a concern among college administrators. In this poster, we present three datasets from the College Student Experience and Identity Project and compare parent level of education and self-reported FG and continuing generation (CG) status in university students. Data analyses investigate the accuracy in student understanding relative to the standard

definition of FG student. Findings suggest the understanding of FG status is not consistent with the standard definition of first-generation.

POSTER 18

STUDENT AND PARENT ATTITUDES PREDICT COLLEGE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY

ZILI LAN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), LEIGH LUSTIG (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

Our research focuses on relationships between parental socialization and academic self-efficacy of college students. Seventy students responded to an online survey containing 6 scales: paternal psychological control, maternal psychological control, students' mindset toward failure, parental academic orientation, parental support, and perception of parents' failure mindset toward failure. Linear regression predicting academic self-efficacy was significant, with two of the scales having significant regression weights.

POSTER 19

THE IMPACT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL POSITIONING ON THE INTERPRETATION OF EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE

ELLIANN STRAUSS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), JAMONN CAMPBELL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study explored how body positioning affects impressions of target's mood and emotional experience. The "Surrender Cobra", a term coined by sports media to describe the stance of spectators in distress, was the pose being examined. Participants rated target persons across three poses (Surrender Cobra, Power, and Neutral) for perceived satisfaction, optimism, positive, and negative affect. Although no significant differences were found across the three poses, ratings trended in the predicted direction.

POSTER 20

THE FEMALE PERSPECTIVE

VIKI DELANEY (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study explored how gendered healthcare experiences changed women's perceptions of healthcare professionals. Participants completed a survey including questions about personal healthcare

experiences such as a doctor misunderstanding or not believing their symptoms. Initial analysis indicated although women experience misinterpreted or ignored symptoms about half the time, they do not generally believe their gender impacted their doctor's perspective of their symptoms and they do not have altered perceptions of medical professionals following those experiences.

POSTER 21

THE EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE AND MOTOR EFFORT ON VOLUNTARY TASK CHOICE

JOHN TULLY (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE ARRINGTON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how motor effort influences voluntary task selection within the Voluntary Task Switching paradigm. By varying the reaching distances for task responses, manipulating response availability, we explored the interplay between top-down and bottom-up processing. Our findings reveal the extent to which voluntary behavior is driven by motor effort demand, providing insight to the cognitive processes behind decision making in dynamic multitasking environments.

POSTER 22

THE ACCEPTANCE OF SEXUALITY-BASED MICROAGGRESSIONS TOWARDS WHITE, BLACK, AND ASIAN LGB COUPLES

TRISTIN WINKLER (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE), JENNIFER VITALE (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

Microaggressions negatively impact the mental health of minorities, especially those of intersecting identities (Jackson et al., 2022). In experiment 1, it was hypothesized that straight, white participants would perceive the relationship quality of gay and lesbian POCs as lower than White lesbian and gays. Experiment 2 hypothesized that these participants would view microaggressions against gay and lesbian POCs as less severe. Results partially supported the hypotheses, with different outcomes for Black vs. Asian couples.

POSTER 23

THE RELATION BETWEEN AMYGDALA CONNECTIVITY AT REST AND DURING RISKY ECONOMIC DECISION-MAKING

CARMEN LIMA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), SARAH JOY GALLARDO (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), DOMINIC FARERI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), PETER SOKOL-HESSNER (UNIVERSITY OF DENVER), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Risky decision-making, which is incorporated into many of our daily activities, has been associated with increased functional connectivity in the amygdala and ventral striatum. Using fMRI, we hypothesize that connectivity of the amygdala at rest is positively related to task-based connectivity during risky decision-making, as well that individual differences in loss aversion moderate this relationship. Additionally, we hypothesize that the amygdala will show increased functional coupling to the ventral striatum during risky decision-making.

POSTER 24

ACUTE SOCIAL STRESS INFLUENCES CARDIOVASCULAR AND EMOTIONAL REACTIVITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

KELLY COLE (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), HANNAH GORDON (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), SOPHIA KONÉ (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), AERIEL LIN (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), CATHERINE PHAM (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), LAUREL PETERSON (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)

Social stress can lead to negative health outcomes. Undergraduates (N = 51) complete a less-potent version of the Trier Social Stress Test that used anticipated (versus face-to-face) evaluation. Compared to baseline, this acute social stressor increased diastolic blood pressure and self-reported stress, but not systolic blood pressure or heart rate. Results suggest that anticipation of social stress invokes reactivity and future research should examine effects of social stressors at varying intensities.

POSTER 25

BILINGUALS VERSUS MONOLINGUALS

NICOLE KAHWATY (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Previous studies found that bilingualism aided in learning a new language. Bilingual people tended to have increased metalinguistic awareness that helps them understanding additional foreign language (Sanz, 2009). I hypothesized that bilinguals or multilinguals will be able to understand a fake language better than monolinguals. Using short clips from a fake language participants picked the meaning of one word in the clip from four options. Data showed no differences between bilingual and monolingual participants.

POSTER 26

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC VS. LYRICAL MUSIC: HOW THEY IMPACT CONCENTRATION AND ADHD

REBECCA WITUSZYNSKI (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE),
KATLYN S. FARNUM (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined the impact of music on concentration and ADHD symptoms. In the experimental between-subjects design, 96 participants were each exposed to either lyrical pop music or instrumental pop music. Due to an imbalance in ADHD scores in the two groups, ADHD was held constant. Overall, participants in the lyrical music condition scored marginally higher on concentration scores than did participants with instrumental pop music.

POSTER 27

NEURAL PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER (PMDD)

SAFA E. SHEIK (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MARY R. SHANLEY (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY), ALLYSON K. FRIEDMAN (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) profoundly impacts women's mental health. This review delves into its neural pathophysiology, exploring aspects such as neuroimaging studies, hormonal factors, and stress mechanisms. PMDD is not directly associated with abnormal levels of estrogen or progesterone. Instead, it involves complex interactions of the hormone levels and dysregulation of the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal (HPA) axis. Our rodent study highlights a shared biological mechanism in sex steroid and stress interactions, potentially guiding targeted PMDD treatments.

POSTER 28

OUTDOOR ORIENTATION PROGRAMS PREDICT LOWER PERCEIVED STRESS IN FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN

ASHE WALKER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), JACOB ALDERSON (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

College students experience stress and mental health problems. Outdoor orientation programs (OOPs) are one way that universities try to help students successfully transition into college. This study assessed the effects of an OOP on students at an Appalachian university. Students who attended the OOP had lower perceived stress, but no differences in depression diagnoses or depression score, relative to other students. Thus, OOP's may be a promising way of reducing stress in incoming freshman.

POSTER 29

THE EFFECT OF BRIEF SOCIAL MEDIA USE ON WORKING MEMORY

GRACE BAKEWELL (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), DANIEL BARKER (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MORGAN BRIAN (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JACEY O'DONNELL (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ALYSSA ZANGHI-MILLER (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Our study focused on how social media, like TikTok and Twitter, impacts working memory and word recall abilities. Sixty undergraduate students completed a demographic survey, the Deese-Roediger-McDermott test, and an online Bourdon-Wirsma test. Our results indicate that TikTok and Twitter did not have an immediate negative affect on word recall or attention span. Hours spent on social media did negatively impact working memory overall. Students should consider their time spent on social media.

POSTER 30

RELIGIOUS MESSAGING INFLUENCING CLIMATE CHANGE WORRY ON PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT

BRIANNA MOONSAMMY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), ADAM LEVY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

This study aims to investigate how religious beliefs of stewardship, controlling God, and dominionship influence climate change worry on pro-environmental support. Religion significantly influences many decisions and behavioral responses to social and environmental issues. Vignettes emphasizing stewardship, belief in a God, and dominionship will stimulate participants' beliefs in these areas. Participants in the stewardship condition will have increased climate change worry and increased pro-environmental behavior compared to the other two conditions.

POSTER 31

THE ROLE OF SENSATION-SEEKING TRAITS IN RISKY ECONOMIC DECISION-MAKING

LEAH LAVOIE (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), DOMINIC FARERI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Sensation-seeking predicts risky choices due to lower levels of emotional regulation, trait reward sensitivity, and affective reactivity. In this ongoing study, we are investigating whether risky decisions in social and nonsocial contexts are motivated by increased arousal to reward rather than negative emotional experiences for high sensation seekers. Preliminary results suggest

a negative correlation between risk attitudes and reward sensitivity as risk-averse participants were less sensitive to reward.

POSTER 32

THE EFFECT OF ADHD SYMPTOMS ON DIVERGENT AND CONVERGENT THINKING

DANI MARTINEZ (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE), JASON BEAULIEU (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY), DEANNA VITRANO (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY), ELIZA BARACH

Preliminary research suggests that ADHD is associated with greater creativity (Boot et al., 2020). The current study further explored this relationship by assessing both divergent and convergent thinking within creativity, and the influence of risk-taking propensity on creative processes. We will conduct linear mixed models that look at the effects of ADHD symptoms and risk-taking propensity on creativity. We expect that both will be associated with greater divergent thinking, but not convergent thinking.

POSTER 33

PERCEIVED RACIAL AND GENDER BIAS IN SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

VANESSA PARRA (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to test people's perceived biases about perpetrators of school shootings. Participants read a fictional shooting then assessed the likely guilt of each of four photos that included different genders and races. Results showed a gender bias in who committed the crime compared to race. Future research can be done on crimes that may not already have a clear demographic of perpetrators.

POSTER 34

THE IMPACT OF INCARCERATION ON FATHERS DEPRESSION RATES FOLLOWING CHILDBIRTH

GIANNA MARANO (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE CUNY), MARYBETH APRICENO (FARMINGDALE STATE UNIVERSITY SUNY), PHILIP YANOS (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE CUNY)

Past research has established the link between incarceration and major depression. Using data from the Future of Families and Child Wellbeing Study, we examined depression in incarcerated fathers. Cross-sectionally, number of years incarcerated since the child's birth significantly predicted depression. Using multi-level-modeling, we found depression increased at a significantly higher rate for fathers who spent more years incarcerated. Having children while incarcerated

may contribute to declining mental health in the inmate population.

POSTER 35

ROOMMATE CLOSENESS MODERATES SPREAD OF DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN FIRST-YEAR ROOMMATE PAIRS

CARALIE PRICE (DICKINSON COLLEGE), BETH BELANGER (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Introduction: Research suggests that depressive symptoms are influenced by close social relationships. Method: Participants were 50 college first-year roommate pairs from three small liberal arts colleges in the United States. Participants completed measures of depressive symptoms and roommate closeness at two time points. Results: Roommate closeness at T2 moderated the association between T1 roommate depressive symptoms and T2 student depressive symptoms. Conclusion: Results suggest that college roommate relationships may have implications for mental health.

POSTER 36

MANIPULATING ATTENTION IMPACTS MUSIC-EVOKED AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY RECALL

GRACE PARK (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), AMANDA ROBERTS (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), ELLIE HIKIMA (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), MARGARET KEANE (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Music-evoked autobiographical memories are instantaneous, detail-rich recollections of a past experience. To test whether music has its effect on memory by enabling us to bypass executive processes, we examined whether dividing attention (i.e. interfering with executive function) during memory recall would be less costly in the presence of music than in its absence. Our results demonstrated that music enhanced memory recall overall, but surprisingly, dividing attention significantly improved performance in the absence of music.

POSTER 37

IEP SATISFACTION, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AND RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY TYPE

HONGRU CHEN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), SHANIA COX (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ABBY DONAGHUE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), SIMONE DUFRESNE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN BIRUDAVOL (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), MEDLINA MACHT-GREENBERG (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN T. CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This study evaluates whether residential community type is associated with parental satisfaction with IEP. Previous literature regarding IEP satisfaction showed that factors related to residential community type, such as higher annual income, are associated with increased satisfaction in the components of IEP. This study will gather data from parents residing in Massachusetts. Participants will be asked to report their residential community type (urban, suburban, rural) and their level of satisfaction with their child's IEP.

POSTER 38

PROXEMIC THEORY: EXPLORING HUMAN COMFORT AND NAVIGATION IN AUTONOMOUS MOBILE ROBOTS

ALEXANDRA CAPALBO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JULIA ZORTEA (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated comfort with human and mobile robot approaches. Participants watched videos of a male, female, and robot (front and side approach) then indicated when comfort changed. Most approaches fell within the social proxemic zone; male front approach fell in the personal zone. Comfort with human and robot approach was not moderated by negative attitudes, anxiety towards robots or culture. Overall, comfort with approaching mobile robots is not less than comfort with approaching humans.

POSTER 39

PARENTAL ACCESSIBILITY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND AUTISM RESOURCES ON PUBLIC SCHOOL WEBSITES

JUSTINA SAAD (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored the accessibility of information about special education and autism resources on fifty public elementary school websites within northern New Jersey. Data was collected by searching school websites for information on a manual checklist for a maximum of thirty minutes. The checklist included website accessibility, contact number, resources listed, in-school aids, special ed classes, program requirements, updated website, and language options. Preliminary results found deficiencies in all school websites examined.

POSTER 40

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF DESIRE FOR SOCIAL DISTANCE FROM PEOPLE WHO USE OPIOIDS

LINDSAY ROGOZE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY),

EVANGELINE ETNOYER (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), XUAN PHAM (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), JORDAN SNOKE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), SANJANA VUPPUNHALLI (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), ÖVGÜ KAYNAK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), CHRISTOPHER WHIPPLE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), WESTON KENSINGER (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

To examine the influence of gender, county population density, annual household income, and attitudes toward individuals who use opioids on desires for social distance from people who use opioids, multiple regression analysis was used. Using a representative sample of Pennsylvanians, there was a significant relationship between demographic variables and desire for social distance; specifically, older individuals, individuals with higher income, women, and individuals with higher levels of public stigma had greater desires for social distance.

POSTER 41

TRAUMA EXPOSURE AND TOBACCO USE IN YOUNG AFRICAN AMERICAN ADULTS.

NADIA MCGILL (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), LESIA RUGLASS (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study will examine the associations between trauma exposure (e.g., type of trauma, trauma count) and exposure severity (e.g., happened to person or person witnessed the trauma) and tobacco product use among young Black/African Americans. We will explore whether these associations are moderated by gender. We anticipate that participants with higher trauma count and more severe trauma exposure will have greater odds of tobacco product use compared to counterparts with less severe trauma exposure characteristics.

POSTER 42

PREDICTORS OF BURNOUT: ASSESSING MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT IN COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

LINDSAY WINKLER (GLENVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY), ANDREW O'DEA (GLENVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY), KAITLIN ENSOR (GLENVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated student-athlete burnout and how perceived mental health support from coaching staff, teammates, sports administration, wellness, and stress may lead to burnout. Previous studies have found that poor relationships between coaches and student-athletes leads to burnout (Rusbasan et al. 2021). It was hypothesized that levels of support, stress, and well-being would predict burnout. The results could inform strategies to enhance mental health support at universities for student-athletes.

POSTER 43**UNRAVELING LOVE ADDICTION**

NATALIA LESZCZAK (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY),
LAWRENCE JOSEPHS (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

In today's society, concerns persist regarding dysfunctional relationships and "Love Addiction," lacking empirical support and theoretical clarity. Addressing this, a study with 200 participants explores correlations between love addiction and psychological dimensions: mania, risky behavior, and magical thinking. Delving into these aspects, the research aims to uncover the interplay, revealing if individuals with these tendencies are prone to specific behaviors. The study also examines how particular partners exacerbate traits, contributing to relationship toxicity.

POSTER 44**MODERATING EFFECT OF ATTACHMENT BETWEEN CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND PTSD.**

ALIVYA M. BARRY (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), LESIA M. RUGLASS (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), NOGA DAVIDSON (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), MENGJIA JI (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study will investigate the relationship between attachment style and PTSD, depression, and anxiety symptomology among CSA victims. Participants (N=300) will complete questionnaires on their psychosocial history. We expect more severe symptomatology among those with CSA and insecure attachment styles compared to their counterparts without CSA and secure attachment. We expect that secure-attachment will buffer the effects of CSA. Findings will inform development of prevention strategies and interventions to mitigate the effects of CSA.

POSTER 45**IS THE LIGHT TRIAD REALLY THAT LIGHT?**

SKYLAR ROBINSON (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

We typically view light triad traits such as being highly optimistic, empathetic, and compassionate as positives. However, in romantic relationships, those qualities may encourage a "savior complex" where one partner attempts to help or fix their partner's less ideal components. We surveyed 106 participants and found that, as hypothesized, those higher in light triad overall, Humanism, and Kantianism engaged in more savior complex. Further, partner responsiveness mediated light triad and savior complex's association.

POSTER 46**ALTERED YAP1 EXPRESSION AND ACTIVITY IN BRAIN CAPILLARIES IN CEREBRAL AMYLOID ANGIOPATHY**

MAYA HAWKINS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), MUYU SITU (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR), ANUSKA ANDJELKOVIC-ZOCHOWSKA (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR)

Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy is a disease characterized by amyloid-beta accumulation and blood-brain barrier injury. The cause is unknown. Our recent RNA sequencing analysis indicated an upregulation of genes associated with inflammation. Among the significantly upregulated genes was YAP1, a transcriptional coregulator of genes associated with cellular homeostasis. This study aimed to verify expression and localization of YAP1 in blood vessels from Tg-SwDI mice. Our results confirmed that A β buildup results in increased expression of YAP1.

POSTER 47**PREDICTING INFANT FINE MOTOR SKILLS AT 14 MONTHS FROM EARLIER GRASPING KINEMATICS**

NICHOLAS SCHERI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), PETER MARSHALL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), KAITLYN CAMPBELL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MELISSA HORGER (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

This study utilized kinematic data collected by caregivers to determine whether the development of the pincer grasp is a predictor of later fine motor performance. We tested whether the video kinematics of 17 participants grasping at 9 and 12 months differentially predicted scores on the Bayley Scales of Infant Development at 14 months. The results indicated a significant difference, suggesting that 9 months was significantly more predictive of ($F(1, 15) = 3.46, p < 0.001$).

POSTER 48**THE EFFECTS OF EMOTIONAL TEARS ON POSTER ADVERTISING**

YUKIKO ISHII (THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO)

Previous studies revealed that emotional tears elicit support from others. In this study, mock posters were created to investigate whether the tears of the depicted figures would encourage fundraising and what emotions would be associated with tears to promote fundraising. The results indicated that pity and absurdity affected fundraising intentions, whereas tears themselves did not have a significant impact. These results suggest that the influence of tears on fundraising intentions may be minimal.

POSTER 49**IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA AND SOCIAL ANXIETY MODERATED BY LONELINESS?**

SAMRUDDHI MARATHE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JOANNE DIPLACIDO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We studied the interplay of social anxiety, loneliness, and social media addiction in students. Social anxiety was significantly correlated with both social media addiction ($r = -.474, p < .001$) and loneliness ($r = -.295, p = .002$). However, in multiple regression ($R^2 = .25$), only social anxiety positively predicted social media addiction; loneliness did not. The interaction between social media and social anxiety was not significant, therefore loneliness did not moderate their relationship.

POSTER 50**FROM BEHIND BARS TO THE WORKFORCE: STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON EX-OFFENDER APPLICANTS**

RAMSEY TOZIER (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

An initiative called, "Ban the Box" seeks to counteract criminal record stigma by allowing job applicants to not indicate if they have a criminal record or not. The current study sought to examine this stigma by manipulating job applicants on whether they had a criminal record or not and measuring hiring outcome. Participants given the criminal record applicant were significantly less likely to hire the applicant than those without the criminal record applicant.

POSTER 51**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANGER RUMINATION AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN AUTISTIC ADULTS**

PRICILA SANCHEZ (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), EMANUEL AVILA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), CLAUDIA CUCCHIARA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ROBYN HIMELSTEIN (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ERIN MCKENNEY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE GOTHAM (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Anger rumination is the tendency for individuals to dwell on previous frustrating experiences. In our research, we examined the connection between anger rumination and depressive symptoms in a sample of autistic adults ($N=69$). Greater anger rumination was associated with both higher depressive symptoms and autistic traits. Studying contributors of depression in autistic individuals may lead to the development of

improved interventions and help further prevent negative mental health outcomes.

POSTER 52**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN AMYGDALA CONNECTIVITY AT REST AND LOSS AVERSION IN SOCIAL CONTEXTS**

SARAH JOY GALLARDO (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), CARMEN LIMA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), PETER SOKOL-HESSNER (UNIVERSITY OF DENVER), DOMINIC FARERI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Loss aversion is essential in decision-making processes within social contexts. Using resting-state fMRI, we explore how amygdala connectivity with other regions is implicated in loss aversion in social contexts. We hypothesize that loss-averse individuals will demonstrate increased amygdala connectivity to these regions compared to those who are gain-loss neutral or gain-seeking. Additionally, we expect the extent of amygdala connectivity to such regions will be moderated by loss aversion in diverse social contexts.

POSTER 53**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ADHD SYMPTOMS AND CREATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS**

COLLEEN MALLEY (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE), FABIANA MESIA (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY), DEANA VITRANO (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY), ELIZA BARACH

Preliminary research suggests that ADHD is associated with greater creativity (Boot et al. 2020). The current study explores this relationship by focusing on creative achievements as the measure of creativity, and the role of risk-taking propensity in the relationship. We will conduct a linear mixed model that looks at the effects of ADHD symptoms and risk-taking propensity on creative achievement. We expect that ADHD symptoms and risk-taking propensity will be associated with greater creative achievements.

POSTER 54**MOTIVATIONS OF UNDERGRADUATE SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY STUDENTS**

SKYLAR WAZINSKI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This qualitative study explored motivations of undergraduate Speech-Language Pathology students. Participants were interviewed and reported characteristics they believe are necessary to be

successful clinicians, personal motivations, exposure to the field, career expectations, and predicted job satisfaction. Qualitative analyses using a consensual approach found themes in personality characteristics of passion, empathy, drive, and patience, and suggested relationships between motivations such as job flexibility, rewarding outcomes and the ability to make a long-lasting difference in other's lives.

POSTER 55

IMPROVE SYLLABI, IMPROVE SUCCESS: AN EXAMINATION OF SYLLABUS QUALITY AND STUDENT OUTCOMES

TREY EASTER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), JESSICA SUNDS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), JACKSON POTTER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ALICIA DRAIS-PARRILLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study aims to assess the impact of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives on student well-being and academic relationships, specifically focusing on syllabi as the critical component. Syllabi from 291 psychology courses offered in 2015-16 (Pre-DEI initiatives) and 2021-22 (Post-DEI initiatives) were evaluated using a novel inventory created for this study. We anticipate that enhancements in DEI will correlate with academic success, urging a heightened emphasis on DEI areas.

POSTER 56

THE QUALITY OF TREATMENT DURING INCARCERATION AND DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AFTER RELEASE

CATHERINE SIMPSON (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY), JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

The quality of treatment while incarcerated may influence depression and anxiety symptoms after release. Previously-incarcerated individuals (n=50) completed a survey to evaluate quality of treatment while incarcerated and current depression and anxiety symptoms. Poorer treatment during incarceration was associated with the higher current anxiety and depression symptoms, underscoring the relation between incarceration experiences and enduring health outcomes.

POSTER 57

THINKING STYLES AND NUMERACY

ANTHONY MIESEL (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), RYAN BEST (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Numeracy, a distinct cognitive construct related to the use and understanding of math and probability, is a strong predictor of financial wellbeing and health. Ninety-one adult participants from Prolific participated in an online survey where we investigated differences in two distinct thinking styles, measured using the Rational-Experiential Inventory (REI), as predictors of individual differences in numeracy. Need for cognition significantly predicted increases in numeracy while faith in intuition trended towards predicting decreases in numeracy.

POSTER 58

THE SHORT-TERM EFFECTS OF MENTAL HEALTH IMPLICATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND GAMING

BRIANNA MAZACK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JENNA MARX (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JORDYN HARTSOCK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), IGOR OSADCHYI (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study in evaluating and comparing the short-term mental health effects of social media and mobile gaming--finalized outcomes.

POSTER 59

INTERGENERATIONAL TRAUMA AND ITS EFFECTS ON OFFSPRING

TIANA DOBSON (INDEPENDENT), JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Family members who have experienced trauma may increase an offspring's negative personal reactions to the family and decrease their well-being and self-esteem. 108 college aged students participated in an intergenerational trauma questionnaire that focused on the mentioned effects and intergenerational trauma. Key findings suggest that more intergenerational trauma within a family predicts an offspring's personal reactions to their family and their well-being. These findings highlight the effect that intergenerational trauma can have on offspring.

POSTER 60

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COACHING BEHAVIORS AND ATHLETE MENTAL HEALTH

ABRIL COSELINO (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), MARIA TOMADA (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), MIRANDA MASCIA (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), MICHAEL MCDUGALL, STEVEN HOWELL (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

This study investigates the role of coaching behavior in student-athlete mental health. We surveyed 112 collegiate student-athletes, examining the connection between coaching styles and anxiety, depression, and

stress. Subjects who reported their coach had more positive coaching styles reported significantly lower anxiety and depression. Female athletes reported significantly higher levels of anxiety, depression, and stress. However, there was no interaction between the two. We conclude coaching styles have a significant effect on athletes' mental health.

POSTER 61

INFLUENCE OF HARM REDUCTION STRATEGIES AND FAMILIARITY ON SUPPORT FOR HARM REDUCTION

JORDAN SNOKE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER WHIPPLE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), ÖVGÜ KAYNAK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), NATHAN KRUIS (PENN STATE ALTOONA), WESTON KENSINGER (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

Opioid abuse presents a public health crisis in the United States, prompting a need for effective harm reduction strategies. This study, based on a representative statewide survey of 1033 adults in Pennsylvania, examines how familiarity with substance use disorder influences support for four harm reduction strategies. A mixed ANOVA revealed that familiarity significantly increased support for fentanyl test strips and needle exchange programs.

POSTER 62

INVESTIGATING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL REJECTION SENSITIVITY, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION IN AUTISTIC ADULTS

JENNA D'ANDREA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), SAPJAH ZAPOTITLA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), CLAUDIA CUCCHIARA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ERIN MCKENNEY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE GOTHAM (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Social rejection sensitivity is associated with depression and anxiety in the general population; we tested for similar associations in a sample of 303 autistic adults. Participants reporting greater rejection sensitivity tended to report higher scores on measures of depression and social anxiety symptoms, especially for those of minority genders. Future research should focus on supporting autistic adults sensitive to social rejection as a potential means to improve mental health in this community.

POSTER 63

THE EFFECTS COMMUNITY FACTORS ON VIOLENT CRIME AND HOMICIDE RATES

EMMA PHILLIPS (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), ALEXIS GLAZA (SAINT BONAVENTURE), JENIFFER MINAYA (JOHN JAY COLLEGE), GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE), JAMES GILLESPIE (SAINT MARY COLLEGE), ARPITHA PAMULA (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH)

The hypothesis that community factors are related to violent crime and homicide rates in the United States was tested. Data were analyzed using a path analysis model from valid and reliable population-based census and county health rankings data. Results indicate direct effects for all factors evaluated, with the exception of a novel outcome showing effects of unemployment rates on homicides, but not for violent crimes generally, which aligns with reported outcomes during the Covid-19 pandemic.

POSTER 64

TRAINING UNDERGRADUATE PRE-HEALTH STUDENTS ON TRANSGENDER AND NON-BINARY HEALTHCARE NEEDS

J PINKANS (MARIST COLLEGE), E FREDRICK (MARIST COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of a training for pre-health students on the healthcare needs of transgender people. There is a lack of proper medical training despite its importance. Twenty-five students attended a training and completed pre- and post-training surveys. Key findings suggest that the training was effective in increasing knowledge of trans issues and needs, highlighting the importance of developing improved trainings for students going into the healthcare field.

POSTER 65

EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF THREATENED MASCULINITY ON GUN VIOLENCE

BRITTANY VINCENT (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), KALEIGH KEENAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), COURTNEY PISANO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ANTHONY LOIACONO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), THOMAS DIBLASI (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the effect of threatened masculinity on gun violence using a computer game. Participants will be asked to answer the Heinz dilemma and then listen to a confederate's audio recording about what they think of the participant's response. Participants will be randomly assigned to either having their masculinity threatened or hear a benign message. The dependent variable will be the number of times a participant shoots the voodoo doll in the game.

Friday, March 1, 2024

2:30pm – 3:30pm

Paper

404

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: TEACHING FOR APPLICATION

**Friday, March 1, 2024
2:30pm – 3:30pm**

CHAIR: SHLOMIT FLAISER-GRINBERG

2:30pm – 2:40pm

THE APPLICATION OF COMMUNITY-ENGAGED PEDAGOGY TOWARD THE TRAINING SHELTER DOGS

SHLOMIT FLAISHER-GRINBERG (SAINT FRANCIS UNIVERSITY)

Students enrolled in the Canine Learning and Behavior (CLB) course, designed according to recommended community-engaged practices, learned to train shelter dogs and write shelter-specific grant applications. The assessment of learning outcomes demonstrated that in comparison to an equally challenging course, CLB course participation was associated with higher content comprehension, confidence in relevant skills, and sense of responsibility to community needs. This suggests that community-engaged pedagogy has the potential to benefit both students and the community.

2:45pm – 2:55pm

EFFECTIVENESS FOR LEARNING AND STUDENT ENJOYMENT FOR A TEXT-ONLY NARRATIVE GAME

NICOLE CALMA-RODDIN (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Games can increase student engagement and learning outcomes. However, many games employ visuals, posing a challenge for faculty. I implemented a text-only narrative computer game into Introduction to Psychology. Students completed the game or an alternate activity, then an assessment and survey. Students enjoyed the game and those who played before assessment scored higher than the alternate activity group. This study supports the usefulness of text-only narrative computer games (e.g., when visuals are not feasible).

3:00pm – 3:10pm

FOSTERING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT IN CLINICAL PRACTICE COURSES: MULTI-MODAL SIMULATIONS FOR TRAUMA RECOVERY

AMML HUSSEIN (COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION), JUAN RIOS (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This presentation explores blending Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Expressive Arts to support student engagement and assessment skills. The authors offer innovative, theory-grounded approaches for effective group-based trauma recovery, drawing upon Future Selves Theory, Collective Efficacy, and the Design Justice Framework. These immersive learning activities are designed to equip students with practical tools to facilitate trauma recovery in diverse group settings, addressing challenges in communication, emotional regulation, self-esteem, and employability.

3:15pm – 3:25pm

INSPIRING STUDENT RESEARCH THROUGH JUSTICE-SEEKING

REBECCA MCHUGH (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT BRADFORD)

Many students in psychology and related fields are hesitant to conduct research, stating that they find statistics and research / science in general intimidating or uninteresting. A number of factors may be at play in these beliefs. Encouraging student research is vital, though motivation remains a problem for many. This talk will discuss a variety of interventions, including capitalizing on moments when student frustration with an observed injustice, can be used to launch research projects.

Friday, March 1, 2024

2:30pm – 3:30pm

Paper

403

SOCIAL PAPERS: IDENTITY AND WELL-BEING

**Friday, March 1, 2024
2:30pm – 3:30pm**

CHAIR: WARREN REICH

2:30pm – 2:45pm

CLUTTER AND CONTROL: AN UNORTHODOX PATH TO RESILIENCE

ZACHARY H. ELLIS (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The Covid-19 pandemic presented mental health challenges such as perceived loss of control felt by individuals. Perhaps, psychological reactance was elicited, motivating people to restore control. In this

study, 156 women (M = 51 years old) reported levels of psychological reactance and whether they had a successful decluttering project to mitigate reactance and fear of Covid-19. Results, using moderated linear regression, and implications for community psychology are discussed.

2:50pm – 3:05pm

ACADEMIC IDENTITY CONGRUENCE LINKS STUDENTS' SOCIAL NETWORKS WITH ACADEMIC FLOURISHING

WARREN REICH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), AMY DOMBACH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

One hundred fifty students at a small liberal arts college named up to seven social network members. From this list we identified those who were academic confidantes. Students then described their "real" and "academic" selves using a trait checklist. From this data we calculated academic identity congruence (AIC). Number of academic confidantes was correlated with AIC, which was in turn correlated with measures of academic flourishing. Results support an emerging model of identity and flourishing.

3:10pm – 3:25pm

STRIKING THE BALANCE: PURSUING GOAL BALANCE VS. GRIT IMPACTS WELL-BEING AND SUCCESS

MAGGIE ALBRIGHT-PIERCE (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), SHANA COLE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

We tested whether goal balance (i.e., balancing commitment across multiple goals) may lead to greater well-being and success than grit (i.e., passion/perseverance toward one goal). Across four studies, we found that goal balance (vs. grit) related to more positive life experiences and subjective goal success, and, when we manipulated goal balance, found balanced (vs. gritty) people were rated as having greater well-being.

Friday, March 1, 2024
2:30pm – 3:30pm

Paper

401

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS

Friday, March 1, 2024

2:30pm – 3:30pm

CHAIR: PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER

2:30pm – 2:40pm

UNLOCKING RESILIENCE: RUNNING WITH THE EPIGENOME

TAYLOR CAMPBELL (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), KATELYN DONOGHUE (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), TANIA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Today, we know the benefits of exercise extend past physiological outcomes. Aerobic exercise is increasingly being looked at through a psychological and neuroscientific lens, as exercising often improves mood and behavior. The current study sought to determine if exercising equally affects epigenetic activity in the brain of subjects exposed to nurturing or aversive caregiving during infancy.

2:45pm – 2:55pm

STUDYING THE MENTAL HEALTH IMPACTS OF ADOLESCENT PSYCHOSOCIAL EXPOSURES USING GENETICALLY-DIVERSE MICE

CARLOS NOVOA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), THOMAS GOULD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Adolescence is characterized by a profound reorganization of brain architecture. This renders the adolescent brain vulnerable to potential adverse effects of psychosocial environmental risk factors, which promote liability to mental health conditions later in life. We use genetically diverse mouse models to study the impact of adolescent social instability stress and nicotine exposure on adult anxiety-like behavior and drug sensitivity. Our results suggest that complex genetic interactions promote individual susceptibilities to adolescent psychosocial exposures.

3:00pm – 3:10pm

STRESS-INDUCED EPIGENETIC CHANGES IN THE DEVELOPING BRAIN: A ROLE FOR EXERCISE INTERVENTIONS

AIMEE SKWERES (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), TAYLOR CAMPBELL (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), TANIA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Adverse caregiving during early life disrupts optimal brain and behavioral development, a consequence linked to epigenetic dysregulation of the Bdnf gene. Negative caregiver-infant interactions often result in increased methylation and decreased Bdnf gene expression. Positive experiences, such as exercise, may offer neuroprotective qualities. This research aimed to mitigate the negative effects of stress by engaging in voluntary aerobic exercise, focusing on the vermis of the cerebellum.

3:15pm – 3:25pm

DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES IN RODENT RECOGNITION MEMORY IN CORTICOLIMBIC SYSTEMS

PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER (HAVERFORD COLLEGE)

Developing neurobiological systems are sensitive to stress, with systems that support learning development shown to be particularly vulnerable. The HPC and mPFC show slow postnatal development that could contribute to differences in developmental emergence of each task over time. The current results suggest a different combination of functional communication during spatial tasks in periadolescent rats relative to adults that may be and more reliant on mPFC.

**Friday, March 1, 2024
2:30pm – 3:30pm**

Event 406

**PSI CHI: REGIONAL AWARDS CEREMONY
Friday, March 1, 2024
2:30pm – 3:30pm**

CHAIR: INGRID TULLOCH

**Friday, March 1, 2024
3:40pm – 4:40pm**

Keynote

Salon E

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: JUTTA SCHICKORE

**Friday, March 1, 2024
3:40pm – 4:40pm**

CHAIR: CATHY FAYE

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON SCIENTIFIC METHOD: CONTROL, REPLICATION, AND UNCERTAINTY

JUTTA SCHICKORE (INDIANA UNIVERSITY AT BLOOMINGTON)

Best practices in experimentation are often characterized as "rigorous", whereby scientific rigor is defined as "the strict application of the scientific method to ensure unbiased and well-controlled experimental design, methodology, analysis, interpretation and reporting of results" (NIH). "Scientific rigor" is a recent term, but concerns with robust and unbiased inquiry date back to pre-modern times. This talk examines past understandings of best practices in research, focusing on control, replication, and the fallibility of scientific knowledge.

**Friday, March 1, 2024
3:40pm – 4:55pm**

Paper 402

CLINICAL PAPERS: COLLEGE STUDENT MENTAL WELLNESS

**Friday, March 1, 2024
3:40pm – 4:50pm**

3:40pm – 3:50pm

LONELY AT COLLEGE: ROLE OF EXPERIENTIAL AVOIDANCE AND MENTAL HEALTH

COURTNEY FORBES (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY), RYAN O'LOUGHLIN (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the influence of experiential avoidance (EA), depression, and anxiety in predicting loneliness in 103 first-year college students. EA was found to significantly predict loneliness. Additionally, depression fully mediated the EA-loneliness relationship, while anxiety was a partial mediator. However, anxiety and depression did not have unique

mediational roles. Given the difficulty of reducing loneliness through direct intervention, the identification of these predictors allows for new treatment targets to reduce loneliness.

3:55pm – 4:05pm

NORMALIZING FIRST-YEAR CHALLENGES AS DEPRESSION PREVENTION: A BRIEF, PEER-LED SOCIAL BELONGING INTERVENTION

ERIN SHEETS (COLBY COLLEGE), DENISE YOUNG (COLBY COLLEGE)

Awareness of structural and social threats to success can lead students from under-represented identities to question whether they fully belong at a college. This project tested a single-session, social belonging intervention, delivered in a group format. Participants who reported poorer belonging experienced greater depressive symptoms, greater worry, and worse psychological well-being. The intervention significantly reduced risk for major depression during the first two years of college, and specifically reduced risk for those experiencing more discrimination.

4:10pm – 4:20pm

IMPLICATIONS OF RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION AMONG VIRGINIA COLLEGE STUDENTS

EMILY JUNKIN (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), DOUGLAS GLENN (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER SHIPLEY (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), KAROLINA KAZLAUSKAITE (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), ABBY BRAITMAN (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), CATHY LAU-BARRACO (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

Virginia is a more recent of the 24 states to have legalized the non-medicinal personal use and possession of marijuana. We sought to evaluate the influence of Virginia's recreational marijuana legalization on college students' use, cognitions, and outcomes during the 20 months following legalization. Autoregressive integrated moving average models revealed no effects on individual-level factors. Policy leaders might instead focus on the societal, social justice, and economic impacts of such drug policies.

4:25pm – 4:35pm

THE ROLE OF NICOTINE ON ASPECTS OF COGNITION IN NICOTINE-USING COLLEGE STUDENTS

LUCAS PATTON (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Findings regarding the impact of nicotine on cognition differ widely in research using human and rodent models. Rodent and human research is equivocal with rodent models showing that nicotine use mostly inhibits cognition and human research reporting the opposite. Thus, the purpose of this double-blind study was to investigate the effects of nicotine on trial-and-error learning and short-term memory among young-adult nicotine users. Contrary to the hypothesis, there was no significant difference between groups.

4:40pm – 4:50pm

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINDFULNESS AND ITS EFFECTS ON ANXIETY/TEST ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JOHN LOTHES (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), ZA NASEER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), BROOKE PERRETTI (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), ELLA OTTENSMA (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), AMBER HERPFER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON)

Research has shown that mindfulness has many benefits when practiced. This study examined how a 5-week mindfulness study using a RCT and WLC model affected college students' anxiety, test anxiety and mindfulness. Results showed that during the mindfulness intervention period students' anxiety, test anxiety, and mindfulness ratings all showed significant changes.

Friday, March 1, 2024

3:40pm – 4:40pm

Symposium

404

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

Friday, March 1, 2024

3:40pm – 4:40pm

CHAIR: ANI KALAYJIAN

TRANSFORMING HORIZONTAL VIOLENCE: TRAUMA, CONFLICT AND HEALING IN HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

ANI KALAYJIAN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This symposium examines Horizontal Violence—wherein individuals perpetuate oppressive behaviors within their own communities, influenced by a preference for characteristics of the oppressor. Drawing on three decades of humanitarian work, presenters share insights on causes, manifestations,

and transformation of HV, with a focus on the Caribbean, the Middle East, and the South Caucasus. The symposium introduces a novel instrument for prevalence analysis and a 7-step integrative healing model, offering comprehensive strategies for addressing this phenomenon.

Presentations

Transforming Horizontal Violence: Trauma, Conflict and Healing in Three Regions of the World

by Ani Kalayjian (Columbia University), Andrew Dolinar (ATOP MeaningfulWorld), David Babigian (Seton Hall University)

Discussant

Ani Kalayjian (Columbia University)

Friday, March 1, 2024

3:40pm – 4:40pm

Poster

Franklin A

COGNITIVE POSTERS
Friday, March 1, 2024
3:40pm – 4:40pm

POSTER 1

A REPULSIVE INQUIRY: THE IMPACT OF COGNITIVE LOAD ON AVERSIVE GAZE BEHAVIORS

ASA KAPLAN (BARD COLLEGE), ADI DAVID (BARD COLLEGE), CLARA RETZLOFF (BARD COLLEGE), NICOLE MESELSON (BARD COLLEGE), JUSTYNE INGWU (BARD COLLEGE), THOMAS HUTCHEON (BARD COLLEGE)

Studies have shown differences between behavioral responses to disgusting and fearful stimuli. We tested whether cognitive load would further impact such differences. Participants viewed these stimuli while eye movements were tracked. Cognitive load, induced by a digit-memorization task, led to shorter dwell times on disgusting and fearful stimuli as compared to neutral pictures. However, no significant differences were found between the stimuli types, suggesting cognitive load plays an important role in the viewing thereof.

POSTER 2

ADD CONFETTI TO THE FIRE: CONVEYING OBJECT EMOJI WITH TIME DELAY RESPONSE

KATEVONNI SORLOUANGSANA (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), NICKLAS PHILLIPS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), JOHANNA D'AVANZO (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HANIFEN (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), SRI SIDDHI N. UPADHYAY (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Text messaging is frequently a replacement for a face-to-face conversation. Textisms, like time and emoji, can be used to aid our understanding of text messages by providing pragmatic information typically gathered in person. Face emoji are often used, but how texters derive meaning from object emoji is less understood. In our current study we explore how object emoji influences enthusiasm in delayed text messages. We conclude that time and object emoji can influence enthusiasm.

POSTER 3

AGING AND TECHNOLOGY FROM THE LENS OF EMBODIED COGNITION

SANDRA OUAFI (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), MATTHEW C. COSTELLO (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

This poster reviews the literature on technology and successful aging from the lens of embodied cognition, building on the work of Mendes (2010) and Costello & Bloesch (2017). The research strategy employed across numerous academic databases revealed mixed results on technology's benefits for older adults. While social media and cognitive training produced inconsistent results, embodiment-based technologies, like ride-hailing services, green spaces, and exergames show promise in rejuvenating seniors' engagement with life, benefiting their overall well-being.

POSTER 4

BEHIND THE SCREENS: INVESTIGATING SOCIAL MEDIA AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION USING EEG

HANNAH JOHNSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY BROOK (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE JOHNSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), SINEAD MUKOLO-VILLEGAS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), DEYA RASSUL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), EMMA SELLS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), EMILY STRIPLING (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL OLIVER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

4.8 billion individuals use social media daily; however, the effects of social media are mixed. Studies demonstrate the negative impact that social media has on cognition. This study aims to explore social media and cognitive function on a lexical decision-making

task in 72 students via EEG. Results revealed higher social media consumption correlated with faster reaction time on the linguistic task suggesting an improved ability to use long-term verbal memory for word selection and recognition.

POSTER 5

CAN EMPATHY OVERRIDE CONTAGION IN DECISION MAKING?

MARIA ABAPOLNIKOVA (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY),
ZEHRA PEYNIRCIOGLU (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Prosocial/altruistic behavior can be inhibited by factors such as perceived costs of helping and negative self-focused affect in response to suffering (Bower et al., 2018; Cameron et al., 2019). In contrast, empathy and positive feelings can enhance prosocial behavior (Aknin et al., 2018). In the current study, we investigate how empathy, contagion via negative information associated with the target, and induced positive affect influence participants' helping decisions in a hypothetical dog adoption scenario.

POSTER 6

COGNITIVE BIASES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSPIRACY THEORY BELIEF

PETER FROST (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY), LAUREN IRACI (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA SIMARD (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY), SERENA STACK (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY), SHUBHAM OZA (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored how cognitive biases might relate to susceptibility to belief in conspiracy theories. These biases were assessed using the Cognitive Bias Questionnaire for Psychosis (CBQp). Biases of the CBQp were compared with the extent to which people believe in conspiracy theories. After removing two cognitive bias measures due to high collinearity (anomalous perception and intentionalizing), the remaining cognitive biases we examined accounted for about half of the variability in generic conspiracy belief scores.

POSTER 7

CONVERSATIONAL REMEMBERING STUDY

KAYLA COLLINS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), BRIANNA KLINE (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), SARAH JANE SAFFER (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), SHAKIRA MCKINNEY (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), ABBY BOYTOS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

People frequently reflect on events during conversations. However, remembering in a social context can backfire as the goals or reactions of the audience may interfere with the speaker's own goals for sharing (Marsh & Tversky, 2004). The current project examined underlying processes that operate during conversational remembering to affect shared reality and well-being. Results indicated that how an audience reacts during these conversations can have important implications for shared reality and for the speaker's well-being.

POSTER 8

COUNTING CONNECTIONS: INVESTIGATING MATH SKILLS AND WHITE MATTER IN CHILDREN

JULIA FOLEY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), NAOYA TANI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JOSIAH LEONG (UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS), LINDA HOFFMAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), KATE HILL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JOSH LITWIN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), NORA NEWCOMBE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), INGRID OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates white matter tracts involved in mathematical problem solving in young children. Using diffusion MRI and Automated Fiber Quantification (AFQ) software, tracts of interest derived from a literature review were analyzed. Permutation testing determined the number of significant consecutive nodes required for each tract of interest. Preliminary noteworthy connections were observed in the left corticospinal tract and forceps.

POSTER 9

CREATING THE KNOT REASONING TASK, A NOVEL MEASURE OF NON-RIGID SPATIAL THINKING

HANNAH FEINBERG (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), GRACE BENNETT-PIERRE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH GUNDERSON (INDIANA UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON)

Spatial skills are important for STEM learning. However, little is known about non-rigid, ductile spatial skills (e.g., visualizing a bending rope). Adults ages 18-40 (n=279) participated in a new measure of knot reasoning designed to assess non-rigid, ductile spatial thinking. We found that the measure had relatively high reliability, which increased once we removed items with low discrimination. Future work can use this measure to further examine the relationship between non-rigid and rigid spatial skills.

POSTER 10

DO IRRELEVANT SIZE SINGLETONS CAPTURE ATTENTION IN A GRASPING TASK?

THOMAS GHIRARDELLI (GOUCHER COLLEGE), SAM BYRNE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), LAURA JUDA (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MATTHEW SCOTT (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MARISSA SPACHT (GOUCHER COLLEGE), AMELIA LAZZINI (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MAIA STRELOW (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Numerous studies have shown that a salient but irrelevant singleton can capture attention in a visual search task. We tested whether an irrelevant size singleton would capture attention in a novel visual search task requiring participants to retrieve a LEGO target from among a set of LEGOs randomly distributed on a tabletop. We previously found no capture with an irrelevant color singleton but hypothesized that size is a more relevant feature in a grasping task.

POSTER 11

DOES A BIZARRENESSE EFFECT OF COLOR OCCUR IN FREE RECALL?

MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), JACQUELINE KATES (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), MARIA MEDRANO (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Morita and Kambara (2021) demonstrated the inconsistency of the color bizarreness effect in object recognition. We extended these inconsistent findings to free recall. Participants saw objects in either their typical color (pink-pig) or a bizarre color (blue-tomato). Orientation tasks were manipulated across two experiments. Similar to the findings for object recognition we found that a typical bizarreness effect (greater memory for bizarre versus typical colored objects) was not consistently found in free recall.

POSTER 12

DOES DEPLETION OF INHIBITION IMPAIR PERFORMANCE ON DIFFICULT RAT PROBLEMS?

KRISTEN BAIR (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KENDYLL WARD (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER ASMUTH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests that depleting cognitive inhibitory control may both enhance or reduce one's creative thinking abilities, focusing predominantly on divergent and convergent creative thinking. In the current study, the effects of depleted inhibition are examined in both divergent and convergent problem-solving tasks. We hypothesized that weakening inhibition would facilitate the generation of creative ideas during divergent thinking tasks. However, we predicted difficult convergent thinking problems would be more challenging to solve with depleted inhibition.

POSTER 13

DWELLING ON TIME: EYE TRACKING AND TEST ANXIETY

ELIANA BLACK (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ADA MOSES (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), HANNAH SHIPP (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ANDREA HARDESTY (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), MARCUS LEPPANEN (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Testing anxiety can distract from academic performance, negatively impacting students. Previous research demonstrates that attention to distractors is associated with higher testing anxiety. We measured testing anxiety and used eye tracking technology to better understand the relationship between testing anxiety, timers, and perceived control. In our study, timers were a potentially distracting stimulus to test anxious individuals. We reviewed the relationship between test anxiety, perceived control, dwell time, and test performance.

POSTER 14

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL SEX DIFFERENCES IN LINGUISTIC PROCESSING ABILITIES

ASHLEY BROOK (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE JOHNSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), EMILY STRIPLING (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), SINEAD MUKOLO-VILLEGAS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), EMMA SELLS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), DEYA RASSUL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), HANNAH JOHNSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL OLIVER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

It is thought that females possess linguistic advantages over males; however, recent research suggests these differences are minimal. The purpose of this study was to investigate electrophysiological and behavioral sex differences in linguistic abilities. 72 students completed a lexical decision-making task while brain activity was measured via EEG. Results reveal greater N400 amplitudes, and faster reaction times in females compared to males suggesting better long-term linguistic memory accessibility in females.

POSTER 15

EVOLVING OBJECT CONCEPTS IN THE ADULT BRAIN: AN ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

MELANIE KACIN (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), KERSTIN UNGER (QUEENS COLLEGE), RASHA ABDEL RAHMAN (HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN)

We tracked emergence of object concepts after unfamiliar objects were repeatedly presented and associated with gradually increasing object-related knowledge. ERPs associated with object concept formation were compared with ERPs for different well-known objects, capturing perceptual familiarization and functional knowledge acquisition. Differences between rare and well-known objects on tasks where functional knowledge was irrelevant or task-relevant decreased until objects became indistinguishable. These effects were stable over time, indicating representation of new object concepts in long-term memory.

POSTER 16

EXAMINING LINGUISTIC NARRATIVES AND SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY, POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER, AND DEPRESSION

MATTHEW ALTOBELLI (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), TINA SUTTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

This study examined the relationships between linguistic features, cognitive processing styles, and psychological symptomatology. Participants completed surveys, a narrative prompt, and responses were coded for cognitive processing styles, and linguistic features. Results showed that specific word choices correlated with various psychological symptoms. The findings emphasize the importance of understanding how linguistic features and cognitive process styles may be indicative of psychological distress and have the potential to be used in therapeutic approaches and diagnostic tools.

POSTER 17

EXAMINING NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMAGERY

EMILY SCOTT (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE-RAE SWITSER (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), DALE INGRAM (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY), KATELYNN O'NEILL (VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Attention Restoration Theory (ART) suggests that time spent in nature restores attention. However, the neural correlates of ART are still unclear. We used event-related potentials (ERPs) to examine whether environmental imagery can influence brain wave activity. We randomly assigned participants to view nature or urban images while brain activity was recorded. We found no difference in ERPs over time or between conditions, indicating that imagery may not be sufficient to produce changes in the brain.

POSTER 18

EYE-TRACKING BEHAVIOR ASSOCIATED WITH UNSUPERVISED LEARNING OF INTEGRAL-COLOR CATEGORIES

CHARLES DOAN (MARIETTA COLLEGE), ALYSSA MAYS (MARIETTA COLLEGE), DEMI MILLS (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

What types of stimulus relations can we learn without supervision? Surprisingly, researchers have demonstrated unsupervised learning of only one-dimensional relations. We report unsupervised learning results with integral stimuli (colors) that instantiate a three-dimensional stimulus relation. Using a Tobii Pro Fusion (250 Hz) eye-tracker, we link eye-tracking metrics (fixations, proportion dwell time) with behavioral measures of learning (accuracy, response times). Through our discussion, we connect the results to previous research and outline avenues for future exploration.

POSTER 19

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF SOCIAL AND NON-SOCIAL SPATIAL CUES

CLARA RETZLOFF (BARD COLLEGE), ADI DAVID (BARD COLLEGE), JUSTYNE INGWU (BARD COLLEGE), NICOLE MESELSON (BARD COLLEGE), ASA KAPLAN (BARD COLLEGE), THOMAS HUTCHEON (BARD COLLEGE)

The gaze cueing effect is larger for female compared to male observers. We tested whether this gender difference extends to non-social (arrow) cues. Replicating previous work, we found larger cueing effects for female compared to male participants for face cues. However, this gender difference was absent for arrow cues. These results support the claim that the larger gaze cueing effect in female observers is driven by the social nature of face cues.

POSTER 20

GETTING THE PUNCH LINE: EFFECTS OF VERBAL WORKING MEMORY ON JOKE COMPREHENSION

JILL WARKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), ERICA CZERWINSKI (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), MY KIM DANG (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), EMILY FICK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), MORGAN JONES (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Increased working memory load decreases sentence comprehension. The current study investigates whether the amount of available working memory resources affects comprehension for humorous and nonhumorous sentences differently. In a dual task paradigm, participants complete a task with varying working memory loads while also completing a

sentence comprehension task. We predict that participants will have decreased comprehension for jokes compared to nonjokes and that higher working memory loads will affect joke comprehension more.

POSTER 21

HORMONE CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND MENSTRUATION DO NOT AFFECT LANDMARK MEMORY TASK PERFORMANCE

LAUREN HARBURGER (PURCHASE COLLEGE SUNY), JOSEPH PALMIOTTO (PURCHASE COLLEGE SUNY), LITZY VALDOVINOS (PURCHASE COLLEGE SUNY)

This study investigated the effects of hormone contraceptives and menstruation on spatial ability using the landmark memory task. Naturally cycling women and women taking hormone contraceptives performed similarly on the landmark memory task. There were also no significant differences in task performance between women who were menstruating and women who were not menstruating during the time of testing. Thus, hormone contraceptive use and menstruation did not significantly affect landmark memory task performance.

POSTER 22

HOW FINANCIAL SCARCITY AFFECTS COLLEGE STUDENTS' LEARNING: AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY

YUANHAO ZHANG (CLARK UNIVERSITY), JAYANTIKA CHAKRABORTY (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Financial Scarcity is defined as insufficient financial resources to meet needs. In this study, we investigated the connection between college students' awareness of financial scarcity and the influences on students' attention, cognition, and Rote and inferential learning abilities. Survey inventories measured all the above students' impacts. Following this, preliminary results indicate a significant impact on inferential learning, suggesting a connection between financial status and learning abilities. Results discussed revolve around the theory of economic scarcity.

POSTER 23

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EYEWITNESSES MAY AFFECT THEIR CONFIDENCE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY TO FEEDBACK

CARLY MANLEY (SUNY ONEONTA), KAYLEIGH KERWIN (SUNY ONEONTA), RYAN O'LOUGHLIN (SUNY ONEONTA), ROBERT LOCKAMYEIR (SUNY ONEONTA)

The prevailing view in eyewitness memory identification is that there is a positive relationship between the confidence and the accuracy of eyewitnesses. We aimed to investigate whether self esteem and memory distrust have an impact on this relationship and how individuals change their confidence levels based on receiving feedback that is either positive, negative or absent. Preliminary findings showed that feedback influences confidence and is dependent on individual differences.

POSTER 24

INFERRING BLUE AND PINK COLLARS: CHILDREN'S EYE-MOVEMENTS WHEN READING GENDER STEREOTYPED OCCUPATIONS

REBECCA JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), MERRICK FAHRENWALD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), NIKA DOLYNUK (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ASHLEY LUPIEN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), EMILY CLEVELAND (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), SARA KLOMPUS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Adult readers form inferences while they read, including those corresponding to the stereotypical gender associated with particular occupations. When reading "The surgeon reminded herself to check on the patient," adults experience a mismatch effect on the unexpected pronoun. We explored whether or not children, ages 8-12, draw gendered inferences about occupations while reading. The eye-movement record indicated that developing readers do show a mismatch effect, with longer reading times following stereotypically incongruent than congruent pronouns.

POSTER 25

INFLUENCE OF WORKING MEMORY AND CHUNKING STRATEGIES ON MELODIC DICTATION PERFORMANCE

ERICA KNOWLES (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), LESLIE ANNE HARRISON (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), MI-LAN HOANG (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), ELLA SHALEV (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), ETHAN BESSETTE (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), ROSE KOO (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), BETHANIE LIU (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC)

Melodic dictation is a focal point of music education yet poses significant challenges for students with low music literacy. While dictation is presumed to rely heavily on working memory, little is known about this relationship and how it interacts with pedagogical methods. Our study considered working memory ability and dictation skills in first-semester college students. Dictation performance correlated with working memory and this relationship was mediated by chunking strategies, suggesting a point of pedagogical access.

POSTER 26**INSIDE THE ANT-FARM: DO WE HAVE A MAMMAL-BIAS IN OUR BIOLOGICAL THOUGHT?**

JAMES REEDY (CLARK UNIVERSITY), JAYANTIKA CHAKRABORTY (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Essentialist thinking is the concept in cognitive psychology that posits that humans grade things by their possession of an underlying and intrinsic "essence" that defines their group. We attempted to test whether there was a mammal bias in essential thinking, with the essence being homogeneity among species, and susceptibility to internal and external disease. Results indicate a strong difference between mammals and non-mammals, with external disease being directly correlated to non-mammals as well.

POSTER 27**INTERTRIAL PRIMING IN SET-SPECIFIC CAPTURE**

KATHERINE MOORE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), VICTORIA FEDORKO (UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO), ZOE KEMPF (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), JENNA PEDRICK (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Set-specific capture and contingent attentional capture are performance costs that occur when distractors capture attention. While RSVP tasks show that these costs are relatively short-lived, we show in four experiments that trial history nonetheless has an impact on both phenomena. Target identification was improved by any appearance of the target color on the previous trial, either by a distractor or as a target. We also measure inhibitory vs. facilitatory effects in a three-target search.

POSTER 28**MEMORIES OF SCHOOL DURING THE PANDEMIC PREDICT INAPPROPRIATE ACADEMIC BEHAVIORS IN COLLEGE**

STEPHANIE BERGER (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), KATHERINE HUNGERFORD (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), ARIANA QUINTANA (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Autobiographical memories direct behaviors - what happens to goal-related behaviors without related memories or with memories that are counterproductive? We examined memories of school during the pandemic to predict current academic behaviors. Participants recalled and rated four autobiographical memories about school during the pandemic and reported current classroom behavior and past Covid stress. In preliminary analyses, participants with more negative memories showed more

inappropriate academic behaviors this semester when their memories elicited strong emotions.

POSTER 29**MENTAL ROTATION LEARNING WITH TASK-SPECIFIC EMBODIED INTERVENTIONS**

SARA AZZI (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), SKYLAR BARTUSH (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JADE CARRIERO (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), BERNARD GEE (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Mental rotation is a cognitive skill that improves significantly with practice. We aimed to enhance mental rotation ability through direct, physical practice with an embodied task. We compared this intervention with a similar task but without embodiment (viewing a video displaying the same stimuli). Both interventions enhanced mental rotation ability. Reaction time improved for correct trials in the embodied group only. We attribute this change to the hands-on aspect of the physical task.

POSTER 30**MEOWS TO MUSIC: FURTHER ANALYSIS OF RIPLEY ET AL. (2023)**

MELISSA SWIERS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), OLIVIA RIPLEY (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ASHLEY SMOLENSKY (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), CALVIN ARBENZ (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), DOMINIQUE VUVAN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study provides a further analysis of the prior research of Ripley et al. (2023), in which cat meows were used to observe the speech-to-song illusion. Previous data was used to extract pitch slopes and compare to reported results. Pearson's correlations indicated a lack of significance between pitch slope and reported musicality. However, the further analysis suggests that this may be caused by both ineffective pitch manipulations and a lack of statistical power.

POSTER 31**METACOMPREHENSION JUDGMENTS AND THE PREDICTIVE VALUE OF READING ASSESSMENTS FOR COMPREHENSION PERFORMANCE**

GRACIE OUELLETTE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), JADYN STEVENS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), COURTNEY PARENT (TEACHER'S COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

Reading comprehension has been shown to be a significant predictor of academic performance. The current study examined how three reading comprehension tests predicted comprehension for narrative versus expository text types. Differences in the accuracy of students' metacomprehension for both text types were also examined. 462 participants across two experiments took part in the study. Results revealed differences in the predictive value between the reading comprehension tests along with students' metacomprehension for narrative versus expository texts.

POSTER 32

MORPHING SUPPORT

COLLIN SHERMAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), TALI FILSTEIN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), PAOLA PINZÓN-HENAO (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO), LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ANGELINA PASQUELLA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates how labeling patterns affect the perception of spatial relationships. Utilizing "boosting" and "differentiating" concepts of lexical learning, we examined whether a variety of labels affected perceptions of spatial relationships among 90 participants. Results showed that participants perceived spatial relationships as more similar when labeled the same, supporting the "boosting" mechanism. Our findings underline the significant influence of labeling on spatial perception, advancing our understanding of language's broader effects on cognition and perception.

POSTER 33

PERCEPTION AND JUDGMENT OF COMPUTER ALTERED FACES

ADDISON ANGSTADT (LYCOMING COLLEGE), APRIL DRUMM-HEWITT (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

The Uncanny Valley describes the discomfort people feel when viewing a not quite human face. It is possible that a similar effect will occur with photos altered via AI filters. 56 participants completed a modified Godspeed Scales for 20 photos randomly assigned to the altered or original image condition. Participants' ratings demonstrated they perceived altered images to be significantly more artificial than originals. Findings highlight potential considerations to using altered images.

POSTER 34

PERCEPTUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VISUAL CLUSTERING

JESSICA COYLE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), MARIA PERRINO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), JULIA CIAMPA (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

We varied the spatial dispersion of black square patterns. Forty-two undergraduates rated their perceived beauty and complexity. The results showed that beauty judgements increased linearly with decreased clustering but that complexity estimates increased curvilinearly, indicating increased perceptual sensitivity to dispersion when judging complexity. Clustering of items by proximity can be considered a form of simplifying complex visual inputs and the visual system is clearly well-tuned to this in terms of aesthetics and perceived complexity.

POSTER 35

PICTURE SUPERIORITY EFFECT ONLY FOR DRAWINGS? NOT PRIMARILY A DUAL-CODING PHENOMENON

ANNE GILMAN (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), COLE NORBERG (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

People have an enormous capacity for remembering pictures they have seen only once (Shepard, 1967; Standing, 1973). Although Weldon and colleagues (1987, 1989, 1992) reversed this picture superiority effect by changing the recall task, Curran and Doyle (2011) found a substantial word recall advantage for studied drawings over studied words. Comparing photos, drawings, and words, we found a narrow, significant advantage for drawings (96.7%) over both words (91.9%) and photos (93.3%).

POSTER 36

PROVIDING CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK ON INITIAL LINEUP DECISIONS

KAYLIE BRUNDAGE (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY), CHARLES GOODSSELL (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY), ROBERT LOCKAMYER (SUNY ONEONTA), CURT CARLSON (TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY-COMMERCE)

Witnesses who chose a known innocent filler from an initial lineup are considered "burned" and should not be used in further identification procedures. We aimed to identify whether providing corrective feedback to "burned" witnesses could allow them to provide useful information in subsequent identifications. We have found that this corrective feedback allows "burned" witnesses to perform nearly as well as those that have not viewed a lineup at all.

POSTER 37

READING COMPREHENSION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH AND WITHOUT ADHD.

APRIL WRIGHT (LE MOYNE COLLEGE), WHITNEY WOOD (LE MOYNE COLLEGE), RYAN WALDRUFF (LE MOYNE COLLEGE), LANIE SMITH (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

Individuals with ADHD have difficulty with academic tasks. Research shows mixed results regarding whether paper or computer format is better for reading comprehension for the general population, and few studies have examined this question for students with ADHD. It is important to ensure task format is not hindering equal access to material for students with ADHD. This study aims to examine the impact of task format on reading comprehension and mind-wandering for students with ADHD.

POSTER 38

RECOGNIZING FAKE NEWS: HOW MEDIA-MULTITASKING AFFECTS ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 NEWS

EMILY WEGRZYN (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE ARRINGTON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

This experiment studies how individuals analyze and internalize COVID-19 news headlines in the modern digital age. Individuals are asked to report their social media usage, rate headlines on believability, and report their COVID-19 mitigation habits at the peak of the pandemic in their community. The goal of the experiment is to see if an individual's social media habits can be predictive of their ability to recognize fake news and their behavior.

POSTER 39

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATH ACHIEVEMENT AND FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH AUTISM

CHINEDU NKWO (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), ROBERTO A. ABREU-MENDOZA (INDIANA UNIVERSITY-BLOOMINGTON), CORY MCCABE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), WILLIAM GRAVES (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), MIRIAM ROSENBERG-LEE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

The relationship between math achievement and functional connectivity in neurotypical adults has revealed higher connectivity associated with better math achievement, but no one has investigated this in adults with autism. Using covariate analysis of math achievement IQ residual scores and intraparietal sulcus connectivity, we found a negative relationship between connectivity and math achievement in the autism sample, highlighting the crucial role of altered connectivity in this population.

POSTER 40

RETRIEVAL REDUCES PROACTIVE INTERFERENCE IN WORKING MEMORY

LINDSEY LILIENTHAL (PENN STATE ALTOONA), RUSSELL HEIM (PENN STATE ALTOONA), ELISE LONGO (PENN STATE ALTOONA), MIA PAGLIARINI (PENN STATE ALTOONA), REBECCA REEDER (PENN STATE ALTOONA), KYLEE RISHEL (PENN STATE ALTOONA), ALEXIS ROBBINS-WALTERS (PENN STATE ALTOONA), ZOE SUEN (PENN STATE ALTOONA)

The present study tested whether the act of retrieval during a working memory task helps participants distinguish between old and current items and thereby reduce proactive interference. The results showed that participants' memory was significantly worse when they were not asked to recall to-be-remembered locations at the end of the preceding trial, compared to their memory on trials that were preceded by a typical trial (i.e., one that included recall).

POSTER 41

REWARD-INDUCED COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY: REPLICATION IN PROBLEM-SOLVING AND SEMANTIC RETRIEVAL TASKS

KATE KELLERK (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRIA GARRANT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), JULIETTE BARAN (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE ARRINGTON

Cognitive flexibility is prompted by increasing reward in task switching studies where subjects switch tasks more when reward increases. In two experiments we show that this impact of reward sequence on cognitive flexibility replicates in a problem solving (Water Jug) task, but does not replicate in a semantic retrieval (Verbal Fluency) task. These results both extend and place boundary conditions upon the link between reward sequence and cognitive control processes.

POSTER 42

SAVING FACE: DO POSITIVE FACE EMOJI SOFTEN THE IMPACT OF DELAYED TEXTS?

ABIGAIL HANIFEN (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), NICKLAS PHILLIPS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), KATEVONNI SORLOUANGSANA (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), JOHANNA D'AVANZO (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), SRI SIDDHI UPADHYAY (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Response time is a pragmatic cue texters use to read the conversation's tone. Texters tend to perceive a text message with a longer delay in response time to be less enthusiastic. Our study aims to understand if a positive face emoji can negate the effect of a delayed response time. Results indicate that delayed texts

paired with a positive face emoji are perceived as more enthusiastic than their no emoji counterparts.

POSTER 43

SCENT OF INSPIRATION: UNEARTHING THE MULTISENSORY ROOTS OF CREATIVITY IN NATURE

ABIGAIL MCCLEARY (HARTWICK COLLEGE), SETH CISLO (HARTWICK COLLEGE), JACQUELINE DROWN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), SAMANTHA GAUTHIER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MEGHAN GECZY (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MAKENZIE KENSEL (HARTWICK COLLEGE), KATRINA MARTEN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), HAILEY QUEZADA (HARTWICK COLLEGE), KATHRYN SCHMIDT (HARTWICK COLLEGE), LISA ONORATO (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

This study investigates whether nature imagery paired with congruent vs. incongruent scents influences creativity scores. Fifty-five undergraduate students completed the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking while viewing 18 nature images with exposure to either a congruent nature scent, incongruent bakery scent, or no scent. Results revealed that the congruent nature scent condition had significantly higher creativity scores than incongruent and control conditions. These findings support Kaplan's (1995) Attention Restoration Theory.

POSTER 44

SEPARATING THE FN400 AND N400 EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL COMPONENTS IN MASKED WORD PRIMING

P. ANDREW LEYNES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), YASHVI VERMA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ALEXANDRA SANTOS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Recognition memory and ERPs were measured during repetition priming. In Experiment 1, the effect of unrelated words and nonwords on priming was measured, whereas the perceptual similarity of nonwords was measured in Experiment 2. Relative to the control condition, the N400 ERP was greater for match primes, whereas unrelated words and nonwords decreased the FN400 ERP. The results provide evidence that perceptual changes selectively decrease relative familiarity (FN400).

POSTER 45

SIMULTANEOUS ACTIVE NEGATIVE ATTENTIONAL TEMPLATES FOR MULTIPLE DISTRACTOR COLORS

HARRIS DRACHMAN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), CHARLES FOLK (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

When target-defining features are provided before visual search, attention is efficiently guided towards the target by positive search templates. When distractor information is provided, attention can also be guided away from distractors by negative search templates to facilitate search. Whether multiple negative templates can be simultaneously active in visual search is not yet known. The present study aims to investigate the capacity and benefit of two simultaneously active negative templates in a visual search task.

POSTER 46

SLEEP QUALITY AND QUANTITY AFFECTS EMERGING ADULTS' RISKY DECISION MAKING

HANNAH SLOAN (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY), MINXUAN HE (MOUNT ST MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the associations between sleep quantity and quality and decision making during emerging adulthood and further explores several promotive and risk factors to sleep. Eighteen participants have completed a 7-day diary survey about sleep conditions followed by an online behavioral test. Preliminary findings suggested college students who reported poor sleep quality also took more risks. Sleep disturbances and routine exercises were associated with sleep conditions among college students.

POSTER 47

SPACE/TIME METAPHORS: A MULTI-YEAR REPLICATION AND EXTENSION

HILARY BARTH (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), ELLIE PAN (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), SUCHITA SRIDHARA (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), ZARIAH GREENE (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), ERIN KIM (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), JESSICA PORDY (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), MOLLY FUNG (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), ADDIE DEFEO (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

A classic experiment (Boroditsky & Ramscar, 2002) showed that when people are primed to think about space in certain ways, their responses to an ambiguous temporal question are altered by the spatial primes. We report a multi-year preregistered replication and extension project carried out in coordination with an undergraduate research methods course, following on the classic study, with half the data collected pre-COVID and half post-COVID.

POSTER 48

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS AND PREFERENCES OF REMOTE LEARNING DURING AND AFTER COVID-19

LAURYN ALLEY (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), SARAH GRAY (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), NICOLE MARTIN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), AUBREY SAHOURIA (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

COVID-19 related stress due to emergency remote learning influenced students' perceptions of online learning environments. 407 undergraduates watched a pre-recorded lecture, completed a recognition task, and answered questions regarding fatigue levels over the course of the last week, ability to focus, task effort motivation, and COVID-19 concern. Results showed a significant positive correlation between COVID-19 concern and fatigue and revealed a significant indirect effect of COVID-19 concern on ability to focus via reported fatigue levels.

POSTER 49

STUDYING THE MIND'S EYE: LEXICAL AND VISUAL IMAGERY EFFECTS IN READING

HAYLEY YUN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), REBECCA JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), SOPHIE PAJAKOWSKI (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), CRYSTAL TAN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), TIANMIN KANG (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The current study utilized a lexical decision paradigm to examine imageability and frequency effects in word recognition across levels of individual visual imagery capacity. Though we demonstrated strong effects of both imageability and frequency, as well as their interaction, we did not find differences in these effects as a function of one's visual imagery capacity. We hope to further explore these findings in a naming and eye-tracking paradigm.

POSTER 50

THE ACOUSTIC REALIZATION OF LINGUISTIC STRESS BY PEOPLE WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

BRITTANY HAGUE (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), STEN KNUITSEN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

We investigated how adults with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) produce lexical, phrasal, and contrastive stress. Fifty college students (25 ASD, 25 neurotypical, NT) participated. Although there weren't ASD-NT differences in production accuracy or speech onset time, there were ASD/NT differences in how stress was realized acoustically. For lexical stress, the ASD-NT differences were subtle. However, for phrasal and contrastive stress, the differences were striking,

with ASD participants having noticeably sharper F0 peaks than NT participants.

POSTER 51

THE BENEFITS OF MENTALLY SIMULATING PROBLEM SOLVING STEPS

JOHN SCHWOEBEL (UTICA UNIVERSITY), AILEEN BERDEJO (UTICA UNIVERSITY), KYLIE DONOHUE (UTICA UNIVERSITY), DZENIS MUJANOVIC (UTICA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests that mentally simulating problem solving steps reduces anxiety and improves well-being concerning worrisome future events. An episodic specificity induction has been found to enhance these effects. We replicated the positive effects of simulating problem solving steps, but failed to observe a modifying influence of the specificity induction. These findings suggest constraints on the specificity induction and may have important implications for the role of episodic simulation in reducing anxiety and improving well-being.

POSTER 52

THE CARDIOVASCULAR, AGING AND DEMENTIA (CAIDE) RISK SCORE PREDICTS SUBJECTIVE COGNITIVE DECLINE

JESSICA SULLIVAN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL), CELINA PLUIM MCDOWELL (BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL), JEANNE DUFFY (BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), ALICE CRONIN-GOLOMB (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated associations between Cardiovascular Risk Factors, Aging, and Incidence of Dementia (CAIDE) score, perceived stress, and subjective cognitive decline (SCD) in adults aged 50 and older. Participants completed questionnaires assessing demographic information, health history, cognition, and perceived stress. Higher CAIDE scores were significantly correlated with higher SCD, and perceived stress moderated this association. These findings suggest that managing stress and cardiovascular health may reduce the risk of cognitive decline later in life.

POSTER 53

THE EFFECT OF EVENT TYPE ON FALSE MEMORY IN A MISINFORMATION TASK

EMMA TRAUTFETTER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JILL WARKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

In this study, we are examining the effect of type of event, typical, every day or atypical, crime related, on false memory rates using a misinformation task. Participants will also complete individual difference measures on dissociation, suggestibility, and depression/anxiety. Results will provide a better understanding of false memory production and can be applied to forensic contexts and everyday life.

POSTER 54

THE EFFECTS OF BOLDFACE LETTERS ON EYE MOVEMENTS IN READING

ABIGAIL SPEAR (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA), REBECCA JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), HAYLEY YUN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), JANE ASHBY (MOUNT ST. JOSEPH UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL KLEINSMITH (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Bionic Reading is a speed-reading program that claims that bolding the first half of words provides an optimal location for the eyes to land and is enough lexical information to process the entire word. Participants read paragraphs in five bolding conditions to see how reading patterns and eye-movements were impacted. Bionic Reading's claims were not supported, and the effects of bolding were not any more beneficial for any specific population.

POSTER 55

THE EFFECTS OF LINEUP TYPE ON EYEWITNESS ACCURACY

J'SHAWN TAYLOR (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Undergraduate students viewed a mock-crime video. Following a distractor task and questions about what they saw in the video, Participants were given typical instructions for the type of lineup (simultaneous or sequential) that they were going to view. The presence or absence of the culprit from the lineup was also randomly assigned as was the order that the photos appeared. Eyewitness accuracy in sequential lineups will be significantly greater than simultaneous lineups.

POSTER 56

THE EFFECTS OF MUSIC ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTENTION

MARIA ALMONTE (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY), KRISTINE CORREA (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE FLOETHER (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Modeled after the 'Mozart effect,' this study explored the short-term effects of various forms of music on attention in a classroom setting. Twenty-one college students from two different classrooms were exposed

to music conditions before their class and asked to complete a Likert scale on attention/learning after each class. Key findings suggest music that improved students' moods positively impacted their attention during class. These findings highlight the connection between mood on learning and attention abilities.

POSTER 57

THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY AND STRESS ON PERFORMANCE ON A DECISION-MAKING TASK

RACHEL GOSS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), EMMA MYERS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ARIANNA LAZUKA (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), WILSON SEPULVEDA (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), SAMUEL DAY (SUSQUEHANNA)

Previous research has surprisingly found that individual personality traits, such as the Big Five, have little or no influence on actual performance during risky decision-making tasks. The current study assesses the possibility that stress might reveal these relationships by reducing participants' intentional control over their choices. We found that, although stress generally impaired decision performance, it did not play a moderating role in the influence of personality traits on decisions, further bolstering previous findings.

POSTER 58

THE EFFECTS OF WORKING-MEMORY DEFICITS ON SELF-ESTEEM AND SELF-EFFICACY

ALEXANDRIA CROSSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

In this study, we completed correlations between working-memory deficits, self-esteem, and self-efficacy in adults (25-65 years). We hypothesized that self-esteem and self-efficacy would be negatively correlated with working-memory deficits. We found that the higher the working-memory deficits, the lower the self-esteem. We also found a trend with the higher the working-memory deficits, the lower the self-efficacy. In this study, we imply that lower working-memory deficits can predict higher levels of self-esteem.

POSTER 59

THE ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF DEPRESSION AND COGNITION

KRISTA SEMONES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE JOHNSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), DEYA RASSUL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), EMILY STRIPLING (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), SINEAD MUKOLO-VILLEGAS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), EMMA SELLS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY),

HANNAH JOHNSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY BROOK (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL OLIVER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Previous research indicates that depression is characterized by negative cognitive biases and maladaptive emotion regulation. However, studies have not investigated the cortical underpinnings of depression related to cognitive performance measured via ERP. For this study, participants were asked to complete questionnaires, demographics, and cognitive tasks while brain activity was measured. Results revealed no behavioral differences; however, individuals with depression exhibited prolonged P300 parietal latencies suggesting that depression may be associated with delayed cortical processing.

POSTER 60

THE IMPACT OF LEARNING CONTEXT ON FEEDBACK-SEEKING BEHAVIORS

DARIAN RAIZBERG (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK), ELIZABETH TRICOMI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK), REBECCA AKDEMIR (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK)

Amongst students, hybrid and remote learning options remain popular alternatives to the traditional learning context. But how might student behaviors differ as a function of these contexts? Of particular interest are students' feedback seeking behaviors because feedback enriches the learning context. This study reports that students completing a learning task at home seek feedback less than students completing the same task but in person.

POSTER 61

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DECISION-MAKING AND SOCIAL PROBLEM-SOLVING

OLIVIA VEZINA (STONEHILL COLLEGE), JENNIFER COOPER (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Decision-making and problem-solving are closely related. Similarly titled styles (rational, avoidant, and impulsive) for each cognitive task were respectively correlated. In addition, participants responded similarly to growth mindset statements about both constructs, suggesting that they might not differentiate the two. However, there were also unique contributions from each scale, and relationships between these measures, growth mindset, and well-being are considered. These analyses suggest further ways to connect the related skills of problem-solving and decision-making.

POSTER 62

THE ROLE OF METALINGUISTIC AWARENESS AND INHIBITORY CONTROL FOR PERSPECTIVE-TAKING

ESTER NAVARRO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CHRISTIAN DELLAVELLA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), PHOEBE DADSON (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MOHANED ELGIZAWY (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Metalinguistic awareness (MLA) is thought to be responsible for successful perspective-taking in bilinguals. However, it is unclear whether this mechanism can explain most of the variance in perspective-taking. We examined individual differences in MLA for perspective-taking, accounting for inhibitory control in a sample of 154 adults with varying degrees of bilingual ability. Results showed that inhibitory control partially mediated the relationship between MLA and perspective-taking, suggesting that multiple processes should be considered when modeling perspective-taking.

POSTER 63

THE ROLE OF OUTCOME AND INSTRUCTION OVERLAP ON RESPONSE-REPETITION COSTS IN TASK-SWITCHING

TIANYI LI (HAVERFORD COLLEGE), JONATHAN SCHACHERER (HAVERFORD COLLEGE)

Actions are structured by response-related outcomes and action-related instructions. For instance, pianists select their actions based on anticipated outcomes (i.e., sounds) of such actions, and instructions may induce different playing styles (e.g., increasing tempo per the sheet music). In our study assessing response-repetition effects in task-switching, we observed response-repetition benefits when outcomes or instructions emphasized the similarity of the two tasks, consistent with the proposal that an individual's conceptualization of task demands affects performance.

POSTER 64

THIS OR THAT? CATEGORY LEARNING IN BLOCKED, INTERLEAVED, AND SPACED LEARNING SCHEDULES.

RACHEL PERRI (MARIST COLLEGE), KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

Interleaving categories has been shown to benefit concept learning more than blocked trials, but methodological decisions have been limited and cognitive mechanisms aren't well understood. In this study, participants learned about two categories of images created through AI software via interleaved,

spaced, or one of two types of blocked trials. Contrary to past research, blocked learners were best able to classify old and new examples. Implications for methods and theories of inductive interleaving are discussed.

POSTER 65

TIME-COURSE OF PROCESSING FOR LEXICAL STATUS AND SYNTACTIC CLASS

REET PATEL (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), MCCALL SARRETT (GONZAGA UNIVERSITY), JOE TOSCANO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

There is debate over whether information at different levels of linguistic organization is processed sequentially (serial processing models) or simultaneously (parallel processing models). The current study predicted that processing for lexical status (experiment 1) and syntactic class (experiment 2) overlaps in time with lower-level perceptual analysis, supporting parallel processing models. The results demonstrated that both lexical status and syntactic class are processed early and concurrently with acoustic-phonetic processing.

POSTER 66

TIMING IS SOMETHING, BUT IS IT EVERYTHING? EXPLORING TIME'S IMPACT IN TEXTING

NICKLAS PHILLIPS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), SRI SIDDHI N. UPADHYAY (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Time conveys pragmatic information in text messaging conversations, similarly to other textisms such as emoji, emoticon, and punctuation. However, with passage of time conveyed exclusively by timestamps, a small, faded cue in the iMessage environment, the effect size was indicated to be larger than that of the similarly small, grey period, and on par with emoticons. This study suggests methodological flaws with the findings indicating a large effect size with only timestamps indicating time passing.

POSTER 67

TOPE OF VOICE: PERIODS AND EXCLAMATION MARKS IN POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE TEXTS

APRIL DRUMM-HEWITT (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

To investigate punctuation interpretation in positive and negative text messages, participants rated text message conversations written with positive and negative words in period, no punctuation, and exclamation point conditions. Results suggest punctuation use does affect participant's

interpretations of the emotional content of text messages, and that there are potential gender differences in how strongly this emotional content is perceived.

POSTER 68

TURKISH-ENGLISH BILINGUALS' EVIDENTIALITY DETECTION AND AI TRANSLATOR PREFERENCE IN MACHINE TRANSLATION

SUMEYRA TOSUN (MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE CUNY), ZEYNEP GIRDAP (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

This study explores how non-professional Turkish-English bilinguals discern machine translation accuracy and their preferences. It focuses on evidentiality in translations, presenting sentences varying in firsthand and non-firsthand evidence to 36 bilinguals, both early and late learners. Participants assessed AI-generated translations' accuracy and shared preferences in medical, legal, academic, and daily contexts. Late bilinguals excelled in detecting accuracy, especially in firsthand evidence translations. Age of Acquisition and accuracy in non-firsthand translations influenced participants' MT preferences significantly.

POSTER 69

WHAT'S FOR DINNER? PLANNING MEALS INCREASES COGNITIVE LOAD

ALICIA DOERFLINGER (MARIETTA COLLEGE), MAICY KIRK (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

We analyzed attentional bias to food cues after manipulating cognitive load with a meal planning task. Participants completed a food attention task using the Tobii eye tracking system. Four metrics (areas of interest (AOI), fixations, saccades, and visits) were evaluated. In response to food stimuli, High Cognitive Load had a higher duration of visits; a higher duration of fixations; a greater number of fixations; and a greater number of saccades compared to Low Cognitive Load.

POSTER 70

WHITE MATTER HYPERINTENSITIES AND BRAIN-AGE GAP: ASSESSING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EFFECTS.

ASHLEY HAWK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MELANIE KOS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), CAROLINE SEIFEN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), CHELSEA HELION (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TANIA GIOVANNETTI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JEREMY MENNIS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DOMINIC FARERI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

White matter hyperintensities are associated with cognitive decline, premature brain aging, and poor health outcomes. In this ongoing study, we are examining whether the negative effects of white matter hyperintensities are a) worsened by environmental stressors (e.g., neighborhood disadvantage) and b) improved by social support. Exploratory analyses will also assess whether other features of the local environment (e.g., access to parks, community centers) have salutary effects on white matter hyperintensities.

POSTER 71

WORKING MEMORY IN RELATION TO ATTENTION DEFICITS AND ANXIETY IN YOUNG ADULTS

AVERY PRIESTER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), BREANNA KOSLOWSKI (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JENNIFER JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We investigated the relationships between anxiety, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and working memory performance in young adults. 118 participants completed confidential on-line surveys. The results of our study showed there was no significant main effect of level of hyperactivity, inattention, or anxiety on working memory scores. Findings suggest that these variables may have no significant impact on working memory performance in college students.

POSTER 72

YOUR IMAGINATION STATION: MENTAL TIME TRAVEL'S ROLE IN REDUCING FALSE MEMORY CREATION

LYDIA STRICKLAND (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG), LAURA HEISICK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG)

Previous research suggests development of false memories is unfortunately very easy. The current study investigates mental time travel (MTT) as a possible tool to mitigate the creation of false memories. Across two experiments, participants engaged in simple (Experiment 1) or complex (Experiment 2) MTT or a control task before completing a false memory task. Results compare false memory rates to determine if goal-directed future thinking is sufficient to reduce the likelihood of false memory creation.

Friday, March 1, 2024

3:40pm – 4:40pm

Paper

401

LEARNING PAPERS: INTERFERENCE AND RETRIEVAL

Friday, March 1, 2024

3:40pm – 4:40pm

CHAIR: SAMANTHA MORIARTY

3:40pm – 3:50pm

COMPARING EFFICACY AND ABA-RENEWAL AFTER ASSOCIATIVE INTERFERENCE AND CUE-ALONE TREATMENT

AUDREY HUFF (SUNY-BINGHAMTON), JÉRÉMIE JOZEFOWEIZ (UNIVERSITÉ DE LILLE), SAMUEL WOLTAG (SUNY-BINGHAMTON), RALPH MILLER (SUNY-BINGHAMTON)

Two experiments studied the influence of context on learning and memory by comparing ABA renewal after proactive interference and retroactive interference, and after latent inhibition and extinction. No significant differences in sensitivity to test context between PI and RI nor between LI and Ext were found. Additionally, the efficacies of these disruptive treatments depended on the target cue-outcome contingency, high vs. low. Future research will compare LI to PI and Ext to RI.

3:55pm – 4:05pm

RENEWAL OF CONDITIONED FEAR IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS

SAMANTHA MORIARTY (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), HANNAH SCHOENBERG (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), TRAVIS TODD (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Renewal occurs when an extinguished CS is tested outside the extinction context. There is some evidence that renewal might not be as robust in female rats. In a series of experiments, we examined renewal in male, female, and ovariectomized female rats. In all experiments, renewal was not significantly different between groups, suggesting that cycling hormones have little role in the strength of fear renewal.

4:10pm – 4:20pm

STIMULUS COMPOUNDING OF SIMILAR OR DIFFERENT REWARD IDENTITY EXPECTATIONS

DANIEL SIEGEL (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), ANDREW DELAMATER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - THE

GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
- BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

When two stimuli are paired with reward, presenting them in simultaneous compound "summates" expectations, eliciting greater responding than towards individual stimuli. It is unclear whether summation differs if each stimulus is paired with rewards that are qualitatively different, rather than the same. We replicated this procedure and found equivalent summation across the two compound types. Following a brief extinction period, summation was greater for the "same reward" compound. Neural immunofluorescence data will also be presented.

4:25pm – 4:35pm

**CONDITIONED INHIBITION OF FOOD
MOTIVATION IN OBESITY PRONE AND
RESISTANT RATS**

NORMAN TU (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), MARIAM ALEX (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), CARRIE FERRARIO (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

We examined appetitive inhibitory learning using Pavlovian conditioned inhibition and explicitly unpaired procedures to investigate whether selectively-bred obesity-prone rats might be less sensitive to food inhibitory cues compared to obesity-resistant rats. We observed conditioned inhibition with both training procedures in well-controlled summation and resistance-to-reinforcement tests, but selectively-bred obesity prone and resistant rats did not differ suggesting that obesity-prone rats show no deficits in reducing their conditioned motivation for food reward.

Friday, March 1, 2024

3:40pm – 4:40pm

Paper

403

**SOCIAL PAPERS: ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR
CHANGE**

Friday, March 1, 2024

3:40pm – 4:40pm

CHAIR: PATRICK DWYER

3:40pm – 3:55pm

**GRATITUDE AND GENEROSITY: DOES PUTTING
THE "YOU" IN "THANK YOU" PROMOTE GIVING?**

PATRICK DWYER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY), AUDRA VAZ (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

This field experiment investigated whether self-oriented or other-oriented expressions of gratitude, as provided by university students through text messaging, led to subsequent and/or increased giving among university donors. Findings revealed that donors who received the other-oriented script were more likely to give again. While the type of expression did not produce a significant effect on how much donors gave, those who responded to the messages, regardless of script, were more likely to give again.

4:00pm – 4:15pm

**SCIENTIST AND NON-SCIENTIST PERCEPTIONS
OF ISSUES IN RESEARCH PRACTICE**

STEPHANIE ANGLIN (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), ANDREW BASCHNAGEL (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH), CHRISTOPHER HOMAN (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), MARY CAREY (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER MEDICAL CENTER), CHRIS BOYCE-JACINO (BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON), JOHN EDLUND (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

This study investigated scientist and non-scientist perceptions of issues in psychology, medicine, computer science, and overall science research practice. Scientists and non-scientists agreed on what constitutes some issues (e.g., research misconduct) but not others (e.g., replication). Scientists rated the prevalence of some issues as lower than non-scientists and others as higher. Overall, participants perceived the issues as prevalent in 36% of published research from the past decade, with the lowest prevalence ratings for computer science.

4:20pm – 4:35pm

**IDEOLOGY AS IDENTITY: WORLDVIEWS ARE
SELF-DEFINING**

MICHAEL B. KITCHENS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ISABELLA M. LANG (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), RUSSELL E. PHILLIPS (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, GREENSBURG), YONAIRA SEGUINOT-VELAZQUEZ (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JORDAN P. STUM (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), SYDNEY E. PETRASIC (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Are worldviews self-defining? Across three studies, we found that worldview attitudes (e.g., about democracy, free will) were more self-defining than self-relevant attitudes (Study 1 and 3) and just as self-defining as attitudes that one was proud of holding (personally-identifying attitudes; Study 2) and one's essential moral qualities (Study 3) were. Together, these findings suggest that worldviews are defining features of one's identity in ways that are distinguishable from other types of attitudes.

Friday, March 1, 2024
4:30pm – 5:00pm

406

EPA BUSINESS MEETING
Friday, March 1, 2024
3:40pm – 4:40pm

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

Friday, March 1, 2024
5:00pm – 6:00pm

Event 404

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY: PSYCHOLOGY
DEPARTMENT CHAIR ROUNDTABLE
Friday, March 1, 2024
5:00pm – 6:00pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER TICKLE

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT CHAIR ROUNDTABLE

JENNIFER TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), AMY SILVESTRI HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This informal session will provide current department chairs with an opportunity to discuss common issues and concerns as well as provide potential or aspiring chairs with an "inside scoop" on life as a psychology department chair.

Friday, March 1, 2024
5:00pm – 6:00pm

Poster Franklin A

PSI CHI POSTERS I
Friday, March 1, 2024
5:00pm – 6:00pm

POSTER 1

CONFLICT AVOIDANCE MODERATES THE IMPACT OF INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS ON POST-BREAKUP DISTRESS

AMEER ABDEL-MUHSIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), EMILY GRANGER (UNIVERSITY OF

MARY WASHINGTON), ALEXANDRA MILLS (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), NOEL SHENK (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), SHELBY SHIFFLETT (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), NICOLE ALTENBERG (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), TYLER CLIFT (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), XAVIER HERRING (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), SOPHIA STIL (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ERIN PALMWOOD (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

This study sought to determine if avoidant conflict style moderates the effect of internalizing symptoms on the distress experienced after a breakup, as existing research not yet examined factors that might exacerbate post-breakup distress among those with anxiety and depression. Forty-eight undergraduates were asked to ruminate on their ex-partner and another (control) person and then to rate their state distress, with findings demonstrating that anxiety and depression predicted elevated distress only among highly conflict-avoidant individuals.

POSTER 2

DEHUMANIZATION IN SPORTS: HOW ATHLETES ARE PERCEIVED WHEN DESCRIBED AS MACHINE-LIKE

NICOLE BOROWIEC (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), SAAID MENDOZA (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Athletes are often stereotyped as a high task-competence, low-warmth, competitive outgroup that is commonly viewed as machine-like (Fiske et al., 2002; Tipler & Ruscher, 2014). We used a 2 (language: mechanistic vs. non-mechanistic) x 2 (gender) between-subjects design to examine how dehumanizing descriptions of athletes may influence perceptions of their humanity. Results suggest that male athletes may be perceived as possessing less uniquely human qualities (warmth, competency, and emotional capacity) than female athletes.

POSTER 3

DIFFERENCES IN SEXUAL COERCION & ASSAULT AMONG HETEROSEXUAL & SGM INDIVIDUALS

GRETA MICHELS (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), RAINA CREW (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), ANANDI EHMAN (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Sexual & gender minorities (SGMs) endorse more experiences of sexual assault than non-SGMs. Data are lacking regarding parallel rates of sexual coercion. Authors hypothesized that SGM participants would endorse higher rates of sexual coercion & assault than non-SGMs. Participants self-reported their experiences

of sexual coercion & assault. SGMs reported more experiences of sexual assault and sexual coercion than non-SGMs [Coercion $t(261.38) = -3.26, p = .001$; Assault $t(258.85) = -2.01, p = .046$].

POSTER 4

DIMINISHING STIGMA: USING A "LIVING WELL WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA" VIDEO TO EDUCATE STUDENTS

JILLIAN STRECKANSKY (MARIETTA COLLEGE), MARK SIBICKY (MARIETTA COLLEGE), LINDSEY MCCOY (MARIETTA COLLEGE), TIA JARVIS (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

Instructors often show educational videos depicting individuals experiencing symptoms of schizophrenia, but these videos may do little to decrease stigma. Participants watched either a typical educational video of a person experiencing schizophrenia, or watched a more positive, non-typical representation where the individual discusses symptom management and their attempt to "live well" with schizophrenia. We found significantly lower stigma target ratings to the living well video. We discuss these, other findings, and the implications.

POSTER 5

DOES THE FAMILIARITY OF RELIGIOUS EVENTS AFFECT POSSIBILITY JUDGMENTS?

ELISE KOEGLER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), EMILY HOPKINS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Possibility judgments are based on causal knowledge, but can be influenced by whether an impossible event seems familiar. Thirty adults will quickly judge the possibility of impossible events that do or do not parallel familiar religious events. The conflict between knowledge of possibility and the feeling of familiarity may slow reaction time to judge the religious-parallel events. Additionally, religious and nonreligious adults may show differences in possibility judgments of such events.

POSTER 6

DREAM-REALITY CONFUSION IS POSITIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH NEGATIVE TRIGGERS

ALEXANDRA PETRESCU (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), NUWAN JAYAWICKREME (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Previous studies on dream-reality confusion (DRC) have mostly focused on describing the types of memories that get confounded with dreams but have neglected to look into what factors can exacerbate the phenomenon. The goal of the current study was to

understand the relationship between DRC and negative triggers, such as stress and sleep deprivation. Results indicated a positive relationship between the various types of dream content and stress and sleep deprivation.

POSTER 7

EFFECTS OF HARM REDUCTION EDUCATION ON ATTITUDES TOWARD SUBSTANCE USE

RAELEIGH VINCENT (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY), JENNA RIEDER (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Previous research has examined the effects of harm reduction education on improving attitudes toward substance use. 58 participants read an informative passage on harm reduction or a control reading and completed two questionnaires assessing attitudes toward substance use and likeness to participate in harm reduction methods. Results showed no significant difference in attitudes amongst both readings. Key findings suggest that more engaging interventions are necessary to influence positive attitudes toward substance use and harm reduction.

POSTER 8

EMOTIONAL INDICATORS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS OF HOPELESSNESS

SAMANTHA HEINRICH (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), ANTHONY SCIOLI (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of risk and protective factors in increasing or decreasing levels of specific subtypes of hopelessness (alienation, doom, and powerlessness) among emerging adults. Predictors include measures of introversion, academic stress, LD burden, SES, and perceived support. Data is being collected online via Qualtrics. Preliminary findings suggest that introversion can be divided into two separate predictors: negative and neutral forms (correlated or uncorrelated with depression and neuroticism).

POSTER 9

EMPIRICAL STUDY OF CAFFEINE-RELATED AUDITORY CUES AND CRAVING IN COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION

JEN CLANCEY (DENISON UNIVERSITY), CODY BROOKS (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Caffeine craving and other use and effects variables were assessed by online experiment manipulating caffeine-related environmental cues participants heard

(café, home setting, control). Craving and difficulty resisting caffeinated beverages (DRCB) were measured pre- and post-cue. At post, craving predicted DRCB in café and home participants, not controls. At post for café participants, not others, cups and mg of coffee consumed were correlated with DRCB, suggesting a café-cue effect. Findings and methodology promise warrant additional research.

POSTER 10

ENGLISH SPEAKERS' PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ACCENTS IN THE USA

LAURA JUDA (GOUCHER COLLEGE), LAURA DEWYNGAERT (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Since first impressions can be vital, examining US-born and raised English speakers' perceptions of international accents in the English language is important to considering migrant's experiences in the USA. The current study measured undergraduate opinions of four accents and diversity tolerance to investigate possible differences in perception within and across participants. Data collection is ongoing, but the findings may highlight and provide context for undergraduate biases and preferences for accents in the USA.

POSTER 11

ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCE ON INTERGROUP CONTACT AND POLITICAL ATTITUDE IN PUERTO RICO

NORTH HENNINGER (CLARK UNIVERSITY), CARMEN MARAZZI (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANDREW STEWART (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Intergroup contact has been linked to decreased levels of bias, actively working against prejudice. Differences in physical and social environments impact diversity and facilitate various amounts of intergroup contact. This work examined 190 participants' attitudes regarding Puerto Ricans and potential action to compensate Puerto Rico for environmental harm done to Vieques. Quality, not quantity, of interpersonal contact was found to have a full mediation with supporting environmental reparations, with decreasing stereotypes bridging the two factors.

POSTER 12

ESTROGEN, DISCRIMINATION, AND SUBSTANCE CRAVINGS IN AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

VICTORIA OGBIMI-AIYEMOMI (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), RIC-KELL HOLMES (MORGAN STATE

UNIVERSITY), INGRID TULLOCH (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Limited research has explored the link between sex hormones, discrimination, and cravings. We hypothesized that estrogen and discrimination stress would jointly predict food and drug cravings. We recruited 38 African-American female participants, exposing them to discrimination, social exclusion, or inclusion in a virtual game (Cyberball). However, no significant interaction between estrogen levels and discrimination experiences in predicting cravings. A small sample size constrained the identification of addiction-like cravings due to discrimination and estrogen levels.

POSTER 13

EXAMINING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SELF-WORTH, AGGRESSION, AND VICTIMIZATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KYLE ENGLISH (CANISIUS COLLEGE), SARAH BLAKELY-MCCLURE (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the association between self-worth and relational aggression as explained by the mediating variable of relational victimization. Using survey data collected from 323 college undergraduate students, relational victimization was found to be a significant mediator of the association between self-worth and relational aggression. These findings may have implications for reducing relational aggression/victimization and increasing self-worth.

POSTER 14

EXAMINING MENTAL HEALTH SELF-DIAGNOSES AMONGST UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

ABIGAIL HEISTER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA STROCKO (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ELIZABETH HAWKE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), KEYANNA SIMMONS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), AMBER E.Q. NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined the frequency, accuracy, and associations of self-diagnoses in an undergraduate student population. 102 participants completed the self-report survey, consisting of questions regarding self-diagnosis as well as standardized screening tools examining mental health symptoms, including depression and anxiety. Of the total sample, 36% (n=37) reported believing they had a mental health diagnosis, but had not been formally diagnosed. The most commonly reported self-diagnoses were anxiety and depression (n=27, 73%).

POSTER 15**EXAMINING THE HISPANIC PARADOX FOR COVID-19 MORTALITY IN A COMMUNITY HOSPITAL**

GREGORY URENA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), PATRICK DAWID (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SEUNGHYUP BAEK (MT. SINAI MEDICAL CENTER), CELESTE GABLE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), FRANCESCA OTTAVIANO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NICOLAS KAROBA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), PHYLLIS AUGUST (NEWYORK PRESBYTERIAN-QUEENS, WEILL CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE), SUSAN EMRO (NEWYORK PRESBYTERIAN-HOSPITAL), ROBERT CRUPI (NEWYORK PRESBYTERIAN-QUEENS), CYNTHIA PAN (NEWYORK PRESBYTERIAN-QUEENS), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The Hispanic Paradox refers to findings which indicate that Hispanics have equal or better health outcomes compared to non-Hispanic Whites, despite having more disease risk factors. We examined mortality differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic White patients with COVID-19 in a community hospital at the height of the pandemic. Hospitalized Hispanic patients were significantly younger than White patients and had significantly lower mortality rates, but these differences were no longer significant when controlling for age differences.

POSTER 16**EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TRAIT ANGER, NARCISSISM, AND PSYCHOPATHY**

KALEIGH KEENAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), COURTNEY PISANO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY VINCENT (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), THOMAS DIBLASI (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Using a correlational design, this study aimed to examine the relationship between trait anger, narcissism, and psychopathy. Within the present study, participants were given the TAS, NPI-16, and TriPM. Analyses found a positive correlation between narcissism and trait anger ($r = .33, p < .01$), and negative correlations between psychopathy and narcissism ($r = -.564, p < .01$), and between psychopathy and trait anger ($r = -.54, p < .01$).

POSTER 17**EXPANDING THE REACH OF EYE TRACKING IN PSYCHOLOGY USING WEBCAM DATA COLLECTION**

ANATOLII EVDOKIMOV (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND), ARRYN ROBBINS (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND)

Eye tracking is an important method for researchers in a variety of disciplines. There are significant accessibility limitations of conventional eye tracking due to the resources required to utilize the technology. We introduce a new remote webcam eye tracking dataset collected online using a prosaccade task. We also propose a benchmark multi-modal CNN model for evaluating the dataset performance against other large-scale datasets.

POSTER 18**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SELF-EFFICACY**

SAVANNAH MILLER (PSI CHI), JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), ANNA KAYES (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Women in work settings were predicted to have lower Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) self-efficacy than men. Faculty ($N = 22$) from a liberal arts university completed a questionnaire that included items on perceived ease of GAI tools, GAI self-efficacy, and self-esteem. Overall, people who had used GAI had higher GAI self-efficacy than those who had not. Females were more like to have used GAI at work, but there were no gender differences in GAI self-efficacy.

POSTER 19**HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS BELIEFS REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS**

ADELINE WILLIAMS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HOLENCHIK (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine healthcare providers knowledge, attitudes, and experiences regarding treating patients with mental health concerns. Participants were current healthcare professionals (e.g., doctors, nurses, nurse practitioners, etc.) who completed a brief online survey. Complete results will be available for presentation at the annual EPA conference.

POSTER 20**HETEROSEXISM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH APPEARANCE COMPARISON AND DISORDERED EATING SYMPTOMS**

RHIANNON BORNT (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), ROSS KRAWCZYK (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The link between appearance comparison and disordered eating is well established. Researchers suggest examining risk factors among minority sexual and gender groups. It is known that discrimination

correlates with body image issues and disordered eating in these populations. However, limited research discusses specific forms of discrimination. The current study investigated heterosexism, a form of discrimination and harassment based on sexuality. Results found that heterosexist experiences positively correlates with downward appearance comparisons and disordered eating symptoms.

POSTER 21

HOW DO COLLEGE STUDENTS DEFINE CULTURE, ETHNICITY, AND RACE?

EMILY BALDA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), AMY JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Culture, ethnicity, and race (CER) are central to the study of development. However, researchers traditionally define CER, leaving a gap in our understanding of how college students—who frequently provide data—define such concepts. Therefore, college students were asked to define CER through open- and close-ended questions. Definitions will be linked with participants' ethnic-racial identity and demographic data to provide an insight into how college students interpret and integrate CER concepts into their own lives.

POSTER 22

HOW INDIVIDUALS APPRAISE THEIR SEXUAL PARTNER'S EXPERIENCES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ASSAULT PREVENTION

ANNA NICOTRA (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MICHAEL SHAW (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ISABELLA TAVAREZ (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LEAH CINGRANELLI (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE), SIMONA KOBRYN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MATTHEW JOHNSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This project determines what situational factors of a sexual encounter impact appraisals of a partner's internal experience to understand decision-making during encounters. Analysis showed effects for the alcohol consumption (CI -3.45, -0.47) and ambiguity of date's responses (CI -5.03, -2.67). Participants used their date's responses and emotional processing to make decisions in sexual encounters. Future research should determine whether accurate appraisals serve to limit sexual aggression, or support individuals exploitative actions.

POSTER 23

IMPACTS OF VIDEO STIMULI ON VIEWS OF DIVORCE

LAURA POYNTER (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), KATHERINE BANHOLZER (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), SAMANTHA RABY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This paper is an examination of divorce views from participants who have experienced parental divorce and those who haven't. Divorce views were studied with an online survey through Qualtrics. The survey had participants watch one of two video stimuli depicting an actor describing a positive or negative parental divorce experience. We hypothesized that those who experienced a parental divorce would respond more negatively after viewing the negative video compared to those who hadn't experienced it.

POSTER 24

IMPRESSIONS OF TRADITIONAL MASCULINITY IDEOLOGY

NICKOLAI K. SERGIEV (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), KATLYN S. FARNUM (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the relationship between perceptions of traditional male roles and various theories of feminism, while additionally factoring in gender role conflict and ambivalence towards men. Data from 103 primarily college aged women found that feminism, benevolent sexism towards men, and gender role conflict all related to endorsement of traditional masculine ideology. Benevolent sexism moderated the relationship between feminism and endorsement of traditional masculine ideology.

POSTER 25

IMPROVING RELATIONSHIP QUALITY: LOW-POWER AND RELATIONSHIP MAINTENANCE BEHAVIORS

LAUREN LENTINO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines whether individuals with low-power in relationships engage in increased relationship maintenance behaviors to better the quality of their relationship. Seventy undergraduate students in romantic relationships were randomly assigned to high or low-power conditions, and were prompted to recall situations of either low or high-power in their relationships. Each participant responded to three prompts and five surveys assessing communication skills, willingness for relationship work, emphasizing

similarity, subjective closeness, and participation in activities.

POSTER 26

IN-SILICO INVESTIGATION OF NEUROPROTECTIVE INFLUENCE OF NICOTINE ON LMA AND MEMORY

MEGHNA THOMAS (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), SULIE L. CHANG (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF NEUROIMMUNE PHARMACOLOGY)

Studies expose nicotine's neuroprotective effects by protecting against Alzheimer's-linked APP toxicity and inhibiting Parkinson's-linked PARP-1 and caspase-3. Using in silico methodologies, we assess that over time, nicotine injections will improve recognition and long-term memory in rats, as measured by NORT. Neuroprotection will also reduce anxiety and increase locomotor activity.

POSTER 27

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN LYRIC FOCUS: VALIDATING THE LYRIC FOCUS QUESTIONNAIRE (LFQ)

JULIA CANNISTRARO (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), DAISY GRAHAM (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), JONAH CADORETTE (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), DOMINIQUE T. VUVAN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The Lyric Focus Questionnaire was developed to assess individual differences in lyric focus in participants while listening to songs. In this study, we seek to validate the LFQ with a lyric comprehension task, in which participants listened to clips of unfamiliar songs and were prompted to answer questions that related to their lyrical content. We hypothesized that participant scores on the LFQ would be positively correlated with scores on the lyric comprehension task.

POSTER 28

INNOVATIONS IN HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELING PRACTICE: A PROACTIVE APPROACH TO SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AMANDA SCHILTZ (CALDWELL COLLEGE), NICOLETTE SALERNO (CALDWELL UNIVERSITY)

An innovative counseling program redefines high school support, aiming to influence students during crucial early years. High school presents a whirlwind of changes for adolescents—from puberty to entering a new environment. A literature review, encompassing both empirical and non-empirical sources, alongside insights from professional organizations, justifies need for supplementary counseling in the first year of high

school. By addressing challenges early, the program seeks to enhance resilience, paving the way for long-term satisfaction and success.

POSTER 29

INSIGHTS INTO CONCERNS OF THE DEAF COMMUNITY

STEFANIA VOTINO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), CLARA HAYMON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), BROOKE IGLAR (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Online discussion forums were analyzed to gain insights into the experiences of the deaf community. Qualitative analysis revealed prominent topics such as the benefits of deaf versus mainstream education, sign language as essential for community membership, and the invisible hierarchy within the deaf community. Analyzing forums provides access to controversial topics; reveals their relative importance to the community, provides anecdotes and situated details, and brings to light topics that are under-studied using traditional research methods.

POSTER 30

INTEGRATIVE CARE: MENTAL HEALTH NAVIGATOR INFLUENCE ON PRIMARY CARE PATIENTS MENTAL HEALTH

ABIGAIL HOLENCHIK (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), ADELINE WILLIAMS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This project examined outcomes of identified patients in primary care when they have the support of a mental health navigator (MHN). For the purpose of this project MHNs have been identified as advanced undergraduate psychology students trained and supervised by a licensed psychologist. MHNs assist patients by providing psychoeducation and structured support aimed at helping connect patients to mental health and/or substance use therapists. Results of our preliminary investigation will be presented.

POSTER 31

INVESTIGATING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ON CAMPUS: STUDENT PERCEPTION AND VICTIMIZATION PREVALENCE

BETSY WRISTON (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

The risk for intimate partner violence is higher for college students and adolescents than it is for any other age group. Using the CTS-2 and IPVAS-Revised, this supervised clinical practicum project explores IPV prevalence and perceptions on campus at Marietta

College. Results will help to inform IPV education and prevention on campus.

POSTER 32

LINKING DISCRIMINATION TO DEPRESSION IN BLACK ADOLESCENTS: EXPLORING RUMINATION AND CO-RUMINATION

ESTHER BELLO (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY), EMMALYN GERHARDT (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA), KALLY HORN (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA), EMILY MARUT (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA), ERIN MCWILLIAMS (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA), DONTE BERNARD (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA), ALLIE SPIEKERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA), AMANDA J. ROSE (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA)

This research explores the relationship between discrimination and depression in Black adolescents while emphasizing the role of rumination and co-rumination. 190 Black adolescents were examined from various socioeconomic situations to analyze the link between discrimination and depression, with co-rumination as a moderator. Findings suggested that levels of co-rumination don't have effects on discrimination and depression's relationship, however, this helps inform mental health interventions and support systems to encourage good communication patterns amongst Black adolescents.

POSTER 33

MASTERING THE MATERIAL: FACTORS INFLUENCING CONTENT RETENTION

ALEXA VERKUILEN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ARON NAVARRETE-JIMENEZ (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ANDREW GRAHAM (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DUSTIN ELLIOTT (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ALICIA DRAIS-PARRILLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Wonder if students remember what they learn? We predicted content retention using a few key predictors: number of credits concurrent with course, interest, final grade, and instructor feedback. We had also considered engagement and social identities, but these were not significant. In sum, motivating and inspiring interest should be a priority for instructors for content retention long-term. Grades, while influential as a marker for retention, are not as important as increasing intrinsic motivation for learning.

POSTER 34

MICROAGGRESSIONS AND JOB SATISFACTION: HOW DO THEY INTERACT?

MORGAN YOUNG (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

The present study aims to establish a relationship between experiencing microaggressions and levels of job satisfaction. A survey assessed how many people have experienced microaggressions at work and the level of job satisfaction that participants report having. Results from this study indicate that experiencing a microaggression has a negative impact on job satisfaction ($t(97) = -2.03$, $p = 0.045$, Cohen's $d = -0.414$). The findings implicate the significance of DEIA training and psychological safety.

POSTER 35

OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER: COMPARING EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT METHODS

NICOLE DAMIANO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), CHRISTINA WOOD (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This poster presents a literature review on the effectiveness of psychological and pharmacological treatments for adolescents with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD). Results for psychological treatments varied, with family-based cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) showing the greatest effects. Results of pharmacology treatment alone were largely not statistically significant. Further, a combination of treatments was effective when CBT was added to ongoing pharmacology treatment, but the reverse was not true. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 36

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS AS A MECHANISM FOR AUTISTIC CHILD OUTCOMES

ALEXA RAXENBERG (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), KRISTA BOGAN (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), JESSICA GREENLEE (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), SIGAN HARTLEY (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON)

Family systems theory suggests that parent stress impacts child outcomes through the parent-child relationship. We tested this hypothesis in 95 autistic children. While parent stress in both parents was associated with parent-child relationship quality and child mental health symptoms, we did not find support for our mediational hypothesis. Exploratory analysis supported parent-child relationships as a moderator. This relationship may be an optimal target for intervention when considering the mental health of autistic children.

POSTER 37**PARENTING STYLES AND RULE-VIOLATING BEHAVIORS: THE MEDIATING EFFECTS OF DEPRESSION**

COURTNEY GOODWIN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), ELLEN COHN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

Depression may play a role in the influence of parenting styles on delinquent behaviors in adolescents. Three hundred and ninety middle and high school adolescents were surveyed as part of a 13-wave ongoing longitudinal study. Key findings suggest that the authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles were mediated by depression. The authoritative parenting style showed a possible moderated interaction. These findings highlight the effects of parental behavior on the emotional well-being and delinquent behavior of adolescents.

POSTER 38**PERCEPTIONS OF JOB POSTINGS**

KATHERINE LABOVITZ (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), SAAID MENDOZA (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Although past research has examined diversity statements' impact on organizational attraction (Krivoshchekov et al., 2023), we explore job industries' interaction with multicultural vs colorblind statements in creating attraction. Participants (N=131) evaluated statements and organizational attraction ratings in a 2 (diversity statement) x 3 (job industry) between-subjects design. After viewing the job posting, measures on authenticity and attraction were completed. Results suggest statements may have two motivations, and multicultural statements attract women in male-typed industries.

POSTER 39**PERCEPTIONS OF RAPE MYTHS AMONG VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDERS**

EMILY BOGGS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), RACHEL DURSO (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Existing research supports that rape myths can affect sexual assault survivors in their post-assault lives. The present study investigated perceived impacts of rape myths among victim service providers and explored how rape myths inform their approaches to supporting survivors. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with ten victim service providers working at two rape crisis centers. Results are discussed regarding the extent of perceived impacts, the function of formal rape myth training, and patterns across various roles.

POSTER 40**POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS CLIMATE PROTECT MINORITY STUDENTS AGAINST MICROAGGRESSION PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS**

NATALIE BILAL (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), JOANNA HERRES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

College students experience increasingly high levels of psychological distress. Racial/ethnic and gender/sexuality minority students may experience distress due discrimination. A supportive campus climate protects against adverse mental health outcomes among minority students. It is imperative that colleges and universities identify ways to protect minority students from negative outcomes associated with discrimination. This intensive longitudinal survey study will examine whether minority students who perceive their campus community as more inclusive will experience less distress following discrimination.

POSTER 41**PREDICTING PERCEPTIONS OF THE JUSTIFICATION OF OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTINGS USING DECISION TREES**

OWEN STANCZAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), MADELINE WILLIAMS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JOSHUA REYNOLDS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The ability to predict public views of the justification of officer-involved shootings has implications for jury selection and charging rates in these cases. The present study will use secondary data collected by Reynolds (2023) to develop a decision tree to predict people's views of the justification of officer-involved shootings based on multiple predictors. A decision tree with high predictability will allow for a practical tool for jury selection in cases of officer-involved shootings.

POSTER 42**PREDICTORS OF DREAM RECALL FREQUENCY: ANXIETY AND SLEEP QUALITY**

MARA POOLE (INDEPENDENT), JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), JAMES SCHAEFFER (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Anxiety and lack of sleep are common in college students because of their daily activities and individual stressors. This study was conducted using college students, ages 18 to 21. There was no predictive value of anxiety, sleep quality, or the two interacting on the frequency of dream recall. Students who had higher

anxiety experience poorer sleep quality, but those factors did not impact students' dream recall frequency.

POSTER 43

PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF STUDENT SUCCESS

ALEXANDRA WARD (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), LOU MANZA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), BRET MILLER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), DANIELA AMATO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ERIN MILLER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), MAGGIE NEYER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), IGOR OSADCHYI (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), TORI HUNYARA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), SOPHIA STRANICK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Among demographic predictors, academic majors perceived as more challenging than others were associated with high GPAs; expanding the analysis to include curiosity-linked factors found that possessing the traits of working on problem solutions relentlessly, and avoiding risks/unpredictability, were associated with high GPA. An additional regression that considered curiosity subscales along with measurements of grit, mindset, belongingness, resilience, intellectual humility, and self-efficacy resulted in only the curiosity traits being significant predictors of GPA.

POSTER 44

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLUSTER B PERSONALITY DISORDER SYMPTOMS, EMOTION REGULATION DIFFICULTIES, AND IMPULSIVITY

FINN COHEN (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), REBECCA HOUSTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JOSEPH BASCHNAGEL (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

While there is a large body of research showing a relationship between Cluster B disorders and difficulties with emotion regulation and impulse control, little research has been done comparing different facets of impulsivity in this population. An online study is being conducted to ascertain this relationship. Data collection is currently underway and will be analyzed using linear regression analysis in the form of a path analysis.

POSTER 45

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ADULT'S NARCISSISM, PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' NARCISSISM, AND CHILDHOOD ABUSE

BRITTANY VINCENT (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study aimed to examine if adult participants' self-reported childhood abuse mediated the effect of adult children's perception of their parents' narcissism on participants' own self-reported narcissistic traits. The results of this study did not find a significant relationship between adult child's narcissism and their perception of their parents' narcissism mediated by childhood abuse.

POSTER 46

RESTING HEART RATE, ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AND HOSTILE ATTRIBUTION BIAS IN PRESCHOOLERS

AMY MASLIN (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), GRETCHEN PERHAMUS (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO), JAMIE OSTROV (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO)

Relations between anxiety, hostile attribution bias (HAB) and heart rate (HR) have been established in prior work with adolescents (Banks et al., 2018). However, previous work has not studied these relations in early childhood. This study tests the mediation of HAB in associations between HR and anxiety symptoms in preschoolers. Results provided preliminary evidence for a hypothesized positive association between HR and anxiety, but mediation by HAB was not supported.

POSTER 47

SCIENCE DENIAL: CORRELATES AND CURES

SOPHIA STRANICK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), LOU MANZA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), TORI HUNYARA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), MAGGIE NEYER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), DANIELA AMATO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA WARD (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JULIA FORSYTHE (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JORDAN STUM (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), MARGARET MAILEY (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), MOLLY FARON (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Quantitatively, believing in science as valid was associated with little religious commitment and rejecting conspiracy theories, but participants' Belief in science as valid and seeing science as Credible were both stronger than their Trust in science. When asked to state what would need to occur for them to view science more favorably, dominant responses from qualitative analyses were focused on "having scientists remove all bias from their work" and "seeing no errors within scientific activities."

POSTER 48

SEX DIFFERENCES IN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS: IMPLICATIONS FOR MARIST COLLEGE

ALYSSA WEBSTER (MARIST COLLEGE), HAILEY LOGAN (MARIST COLLEGE), E. FREDRICK (MARIST COLLEGE)

Personal Protective Behaviors (PPB) are behaviors used to prevent harm, especially sexual assault or harassment. Prior research has found sex differences in engagement in PPB. The present study examined sex and campus role (student or faculty) differences in engagement in PPB at Marist College. Participants (N = 60) completed an online survey. A Two-Way ANOVA found main effects of participant sex and campus role. Future research should examine the institution's involvement in pursuing preventative initiatives.

POSTER 49

SLEEP AND COGNITIVE HEALTH IN SPORTS

NICOLINA MONDO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ECHO LEAVER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE MILLIGAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

A concern for many professional athletes is the risk of developing chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE). CTE is a neurodegenerative brain condition in which patients show cognitive impairment and emotional dysregulation as a result of repeated head injuries. It is thought that the cause of eventual CTE is the accumulation of white matter damage during one's career. To test this hypothesis, we will survey college students with a history of playing a collision or contact sport.

POSTER 50

SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF SPIDER MONKEYS: INSIGHTS INTO FEMALE-FEMALE RELATIONSHIPS

ISABELLA PARRILLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), JIANNA TERRANOVA (CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY DINGESS (MARSHALL UNIVERSITY), CATHLEEN HUNT (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines spider monkey social dynamics related to sex. When females emigrate from natal groups, they tend to form small subgroups and "relationships" as a way to exchange services (e.g., grooming, predation avoidance; Campbell, 2008). We observed 57 groups of spider monkeys in Costa Rica. Using correlation analyses, we found that females' numbers and moving behaviors are related to each other, but males' headcounts and behaviors are not related to other males.

POSTER 51

SOCIAL WELL-BEING IN STUDENTS WITH AND WITHOUT SPECIAL EDUCATION SUPPORT NEEDS

JULIA MARTOCCHIO (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI (THE UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study explored differences in social wellness for Connecticut students (grades K-8) who do and do not receive special education services as reported by their caregivers. Variables include social wellness, support needs, parent concern, and experiences with extracurricular activities. Although there are differences, children in both groups report overall social wellness and looking forward to going to school. Areas of concern include significant differences in children wanting more friends and struggling with self-confidence.

POSTER 52

SOCIOEMOTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CELL PHONE ADDICTION: THE CASE OF NOMOPHOBIA

RENEE ROBLES (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), VIKTORIA BIBLEKAJ (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research investigates emotional and attachment characteristics of nomophobia, i.e., cell phone addiction. Participants were 102 undergraduates who reported positive and negative emotions experienced while using cell phones and in general, and attachment anxiety experienced in relationships. Positive and negative emotions while using and attachment anxiety predicted nomophobia. Further, emotions were less positive and more negative while using cell phones than not using them suggesting a complex emotional underpinning of cell phone addiction.

POSTER 53

STRESS MINDSET & AMBITION: ANALYSIS OF TWO PERCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS

CRYSTAL JOHNSON (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY), JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

Stress mindset acts as a perceptual framework for evaluating life's stressors. Comparably, ambition has perceptual qualities that influence self-assessment of actions. This study aimed to evaluate the relationship between stress mindset and ambition using the Stress Mindset Measure and Revised Self-Leadership Questionnaire in a sample of 113 participants. A Bivariate Correlation showed no significant correlation

between variables ($r = .220$ and $p = .051$). However, a positive trend indicates a relationship between stress mindset and ambition.

POSTER 54

SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE MEMORY PERFORMANCE ACROSS THE LIFESPAN: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

OLIVIA ALLABY (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), REBECCA HOUSTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The relationships between subjective and objective measures of memory performance are not well understood. Memory self-efficacy and age may also influence this relationship. The Memory Functioning Questionnaire, a self-reported measure of memory, will be examined in relation to the Memory Controllability Inventory, a measure of memory self-efficacy, and a battery of objective memory measures, including Wechsler Memory Scale subtests. Data collection should be complete in February 2024 (13% of the data has been collected).

POSTER 55

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CAFFEINE, SLEEP, AND COGNITIVE ABILITIES.

ARIEL BEARD (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), OLIVIA CARR (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), SARAH ALEXANDER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We explored the relationships between caffeine, sleep, and working memory. Participants reported caffeine use and sleep quality and completed three working memory tasks. Reaction time was slower in the low caffeine than moderate and high caffeine conditions. However, no other main effects or interactions were found. Limitations within our study did not allow us to see if self-reported caffeine consumption and sleep quality were significantly associated with digit span, psychomotor vigilance, or shape memory.

POSTER 56

THE COMPARISON OF COMPASSION SCORES AND HYPERCOMPETITIVENESS SCORES IN COLLEGE ATHLETES

VINCENT PRINCIPE (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), KEELEY STAPLES (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JACQUELINE COLON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study is aimed to determine the correlations between compassion and hypercompetitiveness in

college athletes. The Compassion of Other Lives (COOL) Scale and the Hypercompetitive Attitude (HCA) Scale were used to determine the relationship between these concepts. Data found a significant negative correlation between compassion and hypercompetitiveness, $r(246) = -.133$, $p = .05$.

POSTER 57

THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON SUBSTANCE USE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS.

MADISON M. WAKELY (MOLLOY COLLEGE), HALLE TRAHEY (MOLLOY COLLEGE), NICHOLAS BOLOGNINI (MOLLOY COLLEGE), JENNIFER C. ELLIOTT (MOLLOY COLLEGE)

Recent studies have shown mixed results on whether substance use has increased in college students over the course of the Coronavirus pandemic. This study surveyed 115 undergraduate students at a largely commuter college in the suburban northeast. The data suggested that mental health issues increased since before the pandemic, while alcohol use has largely stayed the same over the course of the pandemic. Continued research in diverse college settings is needed on this important topic.

POSTER 58

THE IMPACT OF IMPOSTOR PHENOMENON ON SEXUAL MINORITY ADULTS

RONALD COX (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), COLLEEN KASE (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that concealment of a minority sexual orientation predicts mental health challenges. The current study is the first to examine whether impostor phenomenon mediates this link. Sexual minority adults ($N = 599$) were recruited through social media advertisements and snowball sampling for an online survey-based study. Impostor phenomenon partially mediated the association between concealment and both depression and anxiety. Therapists should inquire about their sexual minority clients' concealment behaviors and experiences with impostor phenomenon.

POSTER 59

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE STIGMA SURROUNDING SCHIZOPHRENIA

CIARA RODRIGUEZ (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE FLOETHER (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Individuals with schizophrenia are perceived negatively by the general public, and this phenomenon has a harmful impact on those with the disorder. To test this,

the researcher described scenarios where an individual displayed varying levels of schizophrenic symptoms and either did or did not have a schizophrenic label. Chi Squares were conducted to find that there was a significant difference in each group's responses.

POSTER 60

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COGNITIVE RESERVE AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

RILEY MCHUGH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) and cognitive reserve (CR) have been shown to influence long-term maintenance of cognitive ability. This study investigated the effect of CR on symptom severity and recovery following TBI. EEG data collected during a Sternberg task and CR scores are used to assess the effect of CR (high, moderate, low) on P3 ERP latency, persistence of negative symptomology, and ability to return to baseline cognitive functioning following a TBI.

POSTER 61

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NEED FOR ARTISTIC CREATIVITY AND MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

MELANIE L. MOHN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Artistic creativity and its relationship to negative mental health symptomatology is not well known due to the lack of relevant assessments. This study examines the relationship between the need for artistic creativity and mental health using existing and locally developed measurements in a population of college students. We hypothesize that there will be a relationship between the need for artistic creativity and increased negative mental health symptomatology while controlling for perfectionism and need for approval.

POSTER 62

THE ROLE OF STEREOTYPE THREAT IN CLASSROOM PARTICIPATION AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN

ZHANÉ KELLY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), SILVIA CORBERA LÓPEZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CANDICE WALLACE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Black women often silence themselves in classrooms to not fulfill the Angry Black Woman (ABW) stereotype. We'll sample 100 Black female college students and

expose them to an online study that manipulates levels of the ABW stereotype using vignettes. We'll examine if participants reminded of the ABW stereotype will score lower on measures of classroom engagement. Anticipated findings may suggest that participants reminded of the stereotype will report lower desire to participate in classroom discussions.

POSTER 63

THE SOCIAL PERSONA: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA, PERSONALITY, AND SELF-ESTEEM

SYDNEY SKRUTSKI (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LORNA YUSHINSKY (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

By evaluating the connection between the Big Five traits, self-esteem, and TikTok and Snapchat use and self-esteem's connection to TikTok and Snapchat use, this online, cross-sectional study (N = 220 adults) expanded upon previous research to include novel social media applications (Hawi & Samaha, 2019; Marengo et al., 2020). Conscientiousness positively predicted TikTok use, whereas openness negatively predicted Snapchat use.

POSTER 64

UNDERGRADUATE CAREER CONCERN AND PREPARATORY JOB SEARCH BEHAVIOR

JORDAN CERVANTES (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), HEATHER GAYDOWEN (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL NIZHNIKOV (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

College graduates greatly benefit from preparatory job search behavior. Career concern positively associates with preparatory job search behavior. However, we predicted self-efficacy and self-esteem may serve as moderators for this relationship. This study was an online exploratory design. Results suggest career concern positively associates with preparatory job search behavior ($r = 0.288$, $p < 0.05$). However, self-esteem ($R^2 = 0.103$, $p = 0.248$) and self-efficacy ($R^2 = 0.110$, $p = 0.796$) were not significant.

POSTER 65

PSYCHOLOGICAL CYBERCHONDRIA AND THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

KATE ROWEN (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), KARRI Verno (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), LEANNA FLYNN (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), TAYLOR

WERTS (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA),
BREANNA GARDNER (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined the relationship between social media use and psychological cyberchondria. To examine this, 144 participants completed the compulsive internet scale and a modified cyberchondria severity scale to fit neurodivergent disorders. Results indicate that those who use social media more frequently are likelier to self-diagnose with neurodivergent disorder. *If the submission is accepted, we need to be on March 1st due to transportation through the university**

POSTER 66

SOCIAL DECISION MAKING AND HORMONES

LILY ANASTASI (CANISIUS COLLEGE), JULIA SHURR (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY), SUSAN PUTNAM (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY), NATHAN ARBUCKLE (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY)

Testosterone – a hormone involved in social status and competition – is often positively related to selfishness. However, in these studies competitiveness and selfishness are often indistinguishable, as the only way to 'win' is to behave selfishly. We examined the relationship between hormonal responses and selfishness in a social decision-making task where self and other outcomes are independent. We found that those with higher levels of testosterone were more likely to behave generously towards others.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 2024

Saturday, March 2, 2024
8:00am – 9:00am

Poster

Franklin A

LEARNING AND BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE POSTERS

Saturday, March 2, 2024
8:00am – 9:00am

POSTER 1

A DYNAMIC MODEL ACTION SELECTION UTILIZING INTERRESPONSE TIMES

MARK CLEAVELAND (VASSAR COLLEGE)

This poster presents a dynamic model of action selection derived from a proprioceptive cue: interresponse times (IRTs). The model assumes that a leaky-integrator function and mutual inhibition of response units ("staying" vs. "switching") interact to produce a value signal for these units. This value signal is correlated with IRTs, and a stochastic decision rule determines the behavioral output. Using these assumptions, the model accounts for a range of concurrent variable interval (VI) VI data sets.

POSTER 2

CONTRASTING ACCOUNTS OF THE TRIAL- SPACING EFFECT IN A CONTINGENCY LEARNING PREPARATION

DAVE JIANG (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), JAMES WITNAUER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROCKPORT), ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

In a cue-outcome dyadic contingency situation, the frequency of, and countability owing to trial markers of co-absence of the cue and the outcome were factorially varied at both high and low baseline contingencies. Increasing either the number or countability of co-absent events decreased contingency ratings relative to both baseline contingencies. These replicable results are inconsistent with all contemporary accounts of the trial-spacing effect.

POSTER 3

EFFECT OF MAGNITUDE ON OUTCOME-SELECTIVE TRANSFER WITHIN THE PAVLOVIAN-TO- INSTRUMENTAL TRANSFER PARADIGM

SCOTT GULIZIO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), NORMAN TU (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Rats were trained on a Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer (PIT) paradigm where the reward identities were equivalent but distributed in different magnitudes. Separate instrumental responses (L/R lever) and pavlovian stimuli (flashing light/noise) were paired with one pellet or four pellets. Ultimately, under an extinction condition we presented both levers in the presence of one of the Pavlovian stimuli and looked to see if transfer would also occur when the rewards are of different magnitude.

POSTER 4

HYPOXIA ON LEARNING AND MEMORY IN DANIO RERIO BRAIN

MEGAN SOMERS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), MINDY REYNOLDS (BROWN UNIVERSITY), JIM WINDELBORN (REGIS COLLEGE)

To develop a learning and memory assay using zebrafish was the goal of my study as these deficits are common outcomes of strokes, and due to their small size and ability to externally fertilize, zebrafish could be implemented in a large facility where pharmacological targets could be identified and tested. Hypoxia and a protein assay did not yield significant results, but a robust novel object recognition assay was developed. Word count: 69

POSTER 5

LIGHTNESS CONTRAST EFFECT DIFFERENCES AND EYE MOVEMENTS

ALEXANDRA SACCHINELLI (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), JOSEPH CATALIOTTI (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Observers perceive a gray paper against a black background to be lighter than the same gray paper against a white background. For almost a century it has been reported that everyone experiences this effect. However, we find that not all observers experience these contrast effects. These variations in perception may be the result of differences in the frequency and amplitude of eye movements made during target surface evaluations.

POSTER 6

RESPONSE-INDEPENDENT REINFORCERS DURING EXTINCTION MAINTAIN RESPONDING AFTER FR- AND SD-TRAINING

D. CODY BROOKS (DENISON UNIVERSITY), HANNAH BOVA (DENISON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA CRANE (DENISON UNIVERSITY), MAGGIE ANDRIES (DENISON UNIVERSITY), GLORIA APPIAH (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Wistar rats were lever-press trained via progressive FR and discrimination (Sd) schedules, followed by an extinction manipulation of presence versus absence of response-independent reinforcers. Neither expected variability in FR/Sd training, nor the research setting, prevented the slower extinction effect with the added reinforcers. A pellet "context" hypothesis prediction focused on extinction-only controls in extinction is considered. Discussion includes conduct of the experiment in an undergraduate research setting where student success occurred with minimal technical instruction.

POSTER 7

SEX DIFFERENCES IN SCHEDULE-INDUCED POLYDIPSIA IN RATS: CHANGE IN REINFORCER CHARACTERISTIC

JOSEPH R. TROISI II (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), EMILY TYLER (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Sex differences in rats in a scheduled-induced polydipsia (SIP) paradigm was evaluated. Nose-poking was maintained on a VI-30". Water consumption increased to 15 mls/30-min session. Females initially drank more volume, which leveled off yielding no overall sex difference but a sex by session interaction. Change from grain to chocolate pellets decreased fluid consumption significantly for both sexes and there was a sex by session interaction on recovery. SIP is a model of compulsive behavior.

POSTER 8

THE IMPACT OF HIGH-FAT DIET AND EXERCISE ON IMPULSIVE CHOICE IN RATS

SIRUS MINOVI (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), KEENAN F. WILSON (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), JOHN GLOVER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), ADAM E. FOX (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

We examined effects of exercise on mitigating the increase in weight and impulsive choice induced by a high-fat diet in a rat model. We used a two-by-two factorial design with high-fat diet and forced exercise. We found that exercise mitigated the weight gain from a high-fat diet but not the increase in impulsive choice observed in the high-fat, sedentary rats.

POSTER 9

THE IMPACT OF LIMITED BEDDING ON SOCIAL-ANXIETY-RELATED BEHAVIOR IN RATS

SAJIDA BIBI (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), BRYANA THIERET (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), AYESHA KHATUN (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), ADAM FOX (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This study employed the limited bedding and nesting model (LBN) to induce early life stress in Long Evan rats. Housed in limited bedding from PND 2 to PND 9, rats were expected to develop anxiety-like behavior and social deficits. Tests included the Open field, elevated plus maze, and three-chamber social interaction task after PND-27. Results indicated no impact of the LBN paradigm on anxiety-like behavior, but possible deficits in social behavior, relative to controls.

POSTER 10

THE TRAINING OF SHELTER CATS IN AN UNDERGRADUATE 'LEARNING' COURSE

SHLOMIT FLAISHER-GRINBERG (SAINT FRANCIS UNIVERSITY)

Students enrolled in the spring 2023 Learning course learned to train shelter cats according to 'learning' methodologies, and to design, conduct and present a cat-focused research project. The assessment of learning outcomes demonstrated that across the semester, students' attitudes towards cats, animals, and research improved, and that the cats acclimated to the campus environment. This suggests that the training of shelter cats in the psychology classroom has the potential to benefit humans and animals alike.

POSTER 11

ACUTE EXERCISE AFFECTS BEHAVIOR LIKE STRESS IN FEMALE RATS

ALLISON DEVOLVE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ANDREW WACHTEL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Exercise broadly improves cognition and stress regulation, but research primarily measures effects of chronic exercise. To study the effects of acute exercise and stress on behavior, adult female rats were given brief exposures to noise stress and/or running wheels before being tested on spatial working memory, anxiety-like behavior, and cognitive bias. Surprisingly, acute exercise sometimes acted like stress – causing a decrease in anxious locomotion, but an increase in memory errors and pessimistic reward choices.

POSTER 12

AN EXAMINATION OF BOREDOM AS A STATE OF HIGH AROUSAL

MOLLY GEORGAS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MERRY BAILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), NEVIN CROW (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), HANNAH WRIGHT (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this study was to understand how boredom relates to another ambiguous state, frustration. Participants had induced boredom or frustration and were measured physiologically and behaviorally. Bored participants had similar pulse rate and skin conductance to frustrated participants, but decreased cortisol and stronger behavioral persistence. These results suggest that boredom and frustration are both states of physiological arousal, but boredom is a state of low stress and high persistence separate from frustration.

POSTER 13

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF TRAUMA-EXPOSURE ON THREAT-LEARNING

JAZMINE TAYLOR (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY)

This study explores the cognitive predispositions in healthy and trauma-exposed individuals, scrutinizing attentional patterns and potential maladaptive tendencies. Using eye-tracking and virtual reality paradigms, the research investigates attention allocation shifts in trauma-exposed participants pre- and post-threat conditioning tasks. Preliminary findings highlight a correlation between learning outcomes and cue types, with identified learners showing heightened attention to contextual cues. The study aims to analyze attention shifts among trauma-exposed individuals, focusing on trauma's influence on threat learning.

POSTER 14

CAFFEINE'S MITIGATION OF DEFICIT IN PSYCHOMOTOR VIGILANCE DUE TO SLEEP RESTRICTION

NICHOLAS CARTER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), DEVIN FAVA (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Sleep loss is a problem that plagues America as many people are not receiving optimal sleep. Sleep loss can cause psychological deficits and impairment of psychomotor vigilance. Combating this people often turn to caffeine. With a sample N = 8 this study looked at sleep restriction and caffeine consumption. A 2 x 2 ANOVA was conducted of reaction time between sleep and caffeine which found a main effect of sleep, not caffeine and no interaction.

POSTER 15

CHARACTERIZING THE KINEMATICS OF SKILLED ACTION IN A MOUSE MODEL OF DYT1-DYSTONIA

TIFFANY LIN (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), ALEXANDER T. HODGE (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY), CHRISTIAN R. BURGESS (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULAR AND INTEGRATIVE PHYSIOLOGY), DANIEL K. LEVENTHAL (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING)

Primary dystonia has been difficult to study in rodent models as knock-in mice with the human mutant TOR1A gene (DYT1-KI mice) do not exhibit a clear phenotype when tested on classic behavioral assays. We hypothesized that task-specific dystonic behaviors would be revealed in DYT1-KI mice after extensive

training in skilled reaching. We show that DYT1-KI mice provide an invaluable model to determine the circuit mechanisms that factor into the pathogenesis of dystonia.

POSTER 16

CONTEXT COMPETITION SLOWS DOWN SELECTION OF INFORMATION FROM WORKING MEMORY

CHEN TIFERET-DWECK (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), KERSTIN UNGER (QUEENS COLLEGE, THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), STEVEN ZAMORA-ROMERO (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ABIGAIL KEEGAN (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Output gating mechanisms control which subset of the currently maintained working memory representations can exert an influence over behavior. Previous research has shown that selectively gating a subset of items based on the prevailing context takes longer than globally gating all maintained representations. The present study provides evidence that both context retrieval and context-guided prioritization of the relevant items contribute to the performance cost of selective output gating.

POSTER 17

EFFECTS OF ACUTE STRESS ON CONTEXT-DEPENDENT MEMORY IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS

ABIGAIL R. WAGNER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), BETHANY K. GROVE (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JAMES F. BRIGGS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Stress has been shown to impair extinction learning or retrieval. One hypothesis as to how stress impacts extinction is that stress impairs contextual processing. In two studies using male and female rats, we investigated whether a single acute restraint stress session would impact a context shift effect using a passive avoidance paradigm. Results showed that in males, but not females, stressed groups failed to demonstrate a context shift effect suggesting that stress impaired contextual processing.

POSTER 18

EFFECTS OF HIGH-FAT DIET AND PROBIOTICS ON MEMORY IN ADULT FEMALE RATS

MERRY SCARLETT BAILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), GAVIN KHAMPHOUVONG (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MADISON MCGOVERN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the current study was to investigate the effect of probiotics on female rodent memory recovery following chronic high-fat diet (HFD). HFD causes memory deficits in rodents, and probiotics can help improve cognitive functioning. Spatial and non-spatial memory was tested for 13 adult female rats. Findings support that female rats have memory deficits following high-fat diet, and spatial memory recovery is aided by probiotic administration.

POSTER 19

EFFECTS OF ISOLATION ON SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & STRESS IN RATS

JORDAN FAIRCHILD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), CAROLINE DRUPKA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), SYLVIA JOHNSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LOGAN KENNY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DANIEL KOCHLI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study investigates the effects of isolation on social behavior and stress in 21 adolescent Sprague-Dawley rats. Rats are raised in normal conditions and assigned to isolation or group-housing for three weeks. Effects of isolation are assessed through social interaction tests and blood collection to measure blood corticosterone – a stress-related biomarker. Data collection is in progress. Results will be used to suggest therapeutic interventions and approaches in a post-COVID world.

POSTER 20

EFFECTS OF POSTNATAL MANGANESE EXPOSURE ON NEURODEVELOPMENT IN A SPONTANEOUS HYPERTENSIVE RAT

JOSIE ARANT (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), KARLY KAMMANN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), JORDYN WILCOX (UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME)

Manganese (Mn) is an essential trace mineral responsible for crucial enzymatic reactions. Mn imbalances during development may lead to profound behavioral differences resembling attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). We aimed to observe the behavioral and overall health effects of excess oral Mn in a Spontaneously Hypertensive 'SHR' rodent model of ADHD. Mn treated pups weighed significantly less than the control group but no significant effects were found among the behavioral tests with the current sample size

POSTER 21

ENHANCED MOTOR LEARNING IN ADENOSINE A1 RECEPTOR KNOCKOUT-MICE

MAXX FREED (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), NOAH RAFFONE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MAXIM VOLGUSHEV (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study investigates the role of adenosine A1 receptors (A1Rs) in motor learning using A1R knockout mice. Both wild-type (WT) and A1RKO mice learn to stay on the rotarod longer across days, but ARKOs show significantly greater improvements than WTs in their latency to fall, suggesting enhanced motor learning. Group differences in anxiety and locomotor activity were ruled out as contributing factors.

POSTER 22

ETHANOL DIFFERENTIALLY AFFECTS SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION IN WILD-TYPE AND A1R KNOCK-OUT MICE

NOAH RAFFONE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MARINA CHISTIANKOVA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MAXIM VOLGUSHEV (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

We present results demonstrating differential effects of ethanol on excitatory and inhibitory transmission to layer 2/3 pyramidal neurons in mouse visual cortex, and differential involvement of adenosine A1 receptors (A1R) in mediating these effects. Ethanol could enhance or suppress excitatory transmission in wild-type mice with both intact and blocked A1Rs, but consistently suppressed excitatory transmission in A1R knock-out mice. Inhibitory transmission was consistently suppressed by ethanol in both WT and KO animals.

POSTER 23

EVALUATION OF BUPROPION AND NOMIFENSINE ON EFFORT-BASED CHOICE

ALEXANDRA GOLDHAMER (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), GAYLE EDELSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MATTHEW MITTOLA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ALEV ECEVITOGU (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MERCE CORREA (UNIVERSITAT JAUME I), JOHN SALAMONE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

SSRIs are ineffective at treating the motivational symptoms of depression. To model motivational impairments in rodents, the fixed-ratio 5 (FR5) chow feeding choice task is used. Tetrabenazine (TBZ) induces a shift in rats' behavior from high-effort bias to low-effort bias. The present study examines the ability of NET/DAT inhibitors nomifensine (NOM) and bupropion (BUP) to reverse the TBZ-induced motivational deficits. It was found that BUP and NOM reversed the effects of TBZ.

POSTER 24

EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF MONOAMINE TRANSPORT INHIBITORS: EFFECTS ON EFFORT-BASED CHOICE

GAYLE EDELSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ALEXANDRA GOLDHAMER (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ALEV ECEVITOGU (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SOFIA PAPANIKOLAOU (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KATIE BEARD (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ANDREA MARTINEZ VERDU (UNIVERSITAT JAUME I), JIANGING CAO (NIDA), AMY NEWMAN (NIDA), AMARACHI OKOROM (NIDA), MERCE CORREA (UNIVERSITAT JAUME I), JOHN SALAMONE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

SSRIs remain relatively ineffective at treating the effort-related symptoms. To model motivational impairments in rodents, an effort-based choice task is used. TBZ induces a low-effort bias in rats on these tasks. The present study examines the ability of different monoamine transport inhibitors to reverse the TBZ-induced motivational deficits. Compounds block DAT or increase extracellular DA are effective.

POSTER 25

EXAMINING 3D OBJECT CATEGORIZATION IN ADOLESCENT AND ADULT LONG EVANS RATS

ANNIE DEFINA (HAVERFORD COLLEGE), SARA BROWN (HAVERFORD COLLEGE), AVA PANETTO (HAVERFORD COLLEGE), PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER (HAVERFORD COLLEGE)

Animals use categorization as a mechanism for survival by simplifying stimuli in their environment. Previously, our lab demonstrated that adult rats show short-term memory for simple object categories. The current project explored if adolescent rats would similarly show short-term category memory. Although adolescents displayed preference for the novel category objects similar to adults, training in additional tasks suggests that pups are using a psychologically different memory strategy that is not category-based.

POSTER 26

EXAMINING SAFFRON'S ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANTI-ANXIETY EFFECTS IN A LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE-INDUCED MOUSE INFLAMMATION MODEL

RYAN HEDGER (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), JASMINE ARIAS (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), INGRID TULLOCH (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Saffron (*Crocus sativus*) appears to have positive health effects. To test its impact on inflammation-induced anxiety, sixteen age and sex-matched mice

received either 1) saffron + saline, 2) saffron + inflammatory toxin lipopolysaccharide (LPS), water + saline (control) or water + LPS (inflammation). Immunoassays of blood and brain samples from these mice revealed reduced inflammation and anxiety on the EOM with the saffron treatments, suggesting saffron as a food supplement might improve inflammation-related mental health.

POSTER 27

EXERCISE OR DIET REDUCE NEGATIVE CHRONIC SOCIAL STRESS CONSEQUENCES IN FEMALE MICE

MICHAEL JARCHO (SIENA COLLEGE), ASAVARI GOWDA (SIENA COLLEGE), ERNIE BRISKEY (SIENA COLLEGE), WILL HUNTER (SIENA COLLEGE), HALEY MEMERY (SIENA COLLEGE)

Anxiety and depression are two of the most common mood disorders globally, and diagnoses are much more common among women and girls than among men and boys. Social isolation is a robust chronic stressor in female mice, resulting in both behavioral and physiological consequences. Voluntary exercise and anti-inflammatory diet have been proposed as mitigators or stress-induced consequences. In this study, voluntary exercise and improved diet both reduced symptoms of anxiety and depression.

POSTER 28

GELATIN SHOTS FOR RATS: DIFFERENCES IN ADDICTION VULNERABILITY AND VOLUNTARY ETHANOL CONSUMPTION

SYLVIA JOHNSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), MEGAN SOMERS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KETIA KAMALI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DANIEL KOCHLI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examines the effects of housing conditions and an ethanol medium on voluntary consumption in twenty-two Sprague-Dawley rats. Established literature indicates rats are more likely to ingest sweetened or gelatinized ethanol solutions, yet a comprehensive comparison between types is lacking. Subjects completed Pavlovian Lever Autshaping (PLA) and subsequently were exposed to an assigned ethanol solution for twenty-four days. Subjects were more likely to consume gelatinized solutions; gelatin appeared to facilitate habitual consumption.

POSTER 29

GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS TOWARDS ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIOR

JAMIE GROSS (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY), JAMIE GOODALL (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY), PRINCY MENNELLA (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

Genetic and environmental modifications in circadian rhythm may alter anxiety-like behavior. Flies with genetically altered circadian rhythms or flies placed in altered light conditions were assessed for anxiety-like behavior in comparison to controls. Mutant flies exhibited more anxiety-like behavior compared to controls. Preliminary results indicate no differences in behavior of flies in varied light conditions. These results have implications for potential factors that may contribute to the onset of mental illnesses in humans.

POSTER 30

GRIT AND GROWTH MINDSET: PROTECTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN ANXIETY REDUCTION

NATHAN DEJESUS-GOZ (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), SHAYLA NAGLE (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JALEA WOOD (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), NATALIE FEDAK (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JESSICA FLECK (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Grit and growth mindset were explored as protective factors against anxiety. We also investigated the influence of motivation and emotion regulation on the relationship between grit and anxiety. Our analyses revealed that grit was a significant predictor of anxiety and that BIS motivation mediated the relationship between grit and anxiety. Therefore, grit and motivation are important contributors to anxiety, and building grit may be an important mechanism in reducing anxiety.

POSTER 31

HEADSTRONG: CORRELATIONS BETWEEN SUB-CONCUSSIVE HEAD INJURY AND COGNITION IN ATHLETES

CATHERINE MILLIGAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), AMAN SHAHZAD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Repeated sub-concussive events at any level of sport play are harmful to the brain because of the damage it causes to white matter. Due to increased head impact exposure, it can be assumed that damage accumulates early in an athlete's career. To test this hypothesis, we recruited undergraduates with a history of playing collision or contact sports. We examined cognition in athletes and non-athletes using the National Institute of Health (NIH) toolbox cognition battery.

POSTER 32

IMPACT OF SLEEP EFFICIENCY ON APPROACH AND INHIBITION BEHAVIOR

RYANN YOUNG (MERRIMACK COLLEGE), KATELYN MANN (MERRIMACK COLLEGE), LAURA KURDZIEL (MERRIMACK COLLEGE), ALLISON SEITCHIK (MERRIMACK COLLEGE)

This study investigated the potential benefit of sleep efficiency on approach and inhibition behavior by utilizing BIS/BAS questionnaire. Data was collected from 18 Merrimack College students who completed questionnaires and then wore an Actigraph watch to track sleep for one week. We found no significant relationship between sleep efficiency, behavioral activation, or behavioral inhibition. This may suggest that sleep efficiency does not influence behavioral activation and inhibition. However, more data collection is underway.

POSTER 33

IMPACT ON THE FIELD AND BEYOND

ISABELLE SURIELOW (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

This study explores the correlation between repetitive head injuries and domestic violence among NFL players, using public arrest records from 2000 to 2023. It analyzes players' positions and crime categories, focusing on domestic violence. The study employs a 'head risk' score from cumulative head injury exposure, finding a significant link between higher risk scores and domestic violence accusations. While not implying causation, these findings contribute to understanding head injuries' behavioral impacts in professional sports.

POSTER 34

INACTIVATION OF HIPPOCAMPAL-FRONTAL CIRCUITRY DURING A TOUCHSCREEN-BASED SPATIAL WORKING MEMORY TASK

HENRY HALLOCK (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), FINIAN ZAKAS (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), ABIGAIL HARR (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), EVA MEI VOGT (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), NELLY FADIL (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

Although touchscreen-based tasks in rodents have high face validity with human cognitive tasks, whether the same circuits are necessary for these tasks is unknown. We used a chemogenetic strategy to selectively inactivate hippocampal neurons with projections to the frontal cortex, a circuit that is critical for traditional spatial working memory tasks in mice, but not in primates. We inactivated this circuit prior to the completion of a touchscreen-based task of spatial working memory in mice.

POSTER 35

INTO THE META-VERSE! A META-ANALYSIS OF META-ANALYSES ON METHADONE IN TREATING OUD.

EMMA TRATE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Methadone is an opioid antagonist medication that is often used to treat forms of opioid use disorder. A systematic review of 12 studies on Methadone was completed to assess the efficacy of the drug on treatment of opioid use disorder. Results indicated no strong statistical significance for Methadone as an opioid treatment, with the only distinct competitiveness being found in its improved retention rates.

POSTER 36

INVESTIGATING SEX DIFFERENCES: CHARACTERIZATION OF P1 AND SOCIAL BEHAVIORS ASSOCIATED WITH AUTISM

YVONNE KUO (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), ERIN MATSUBA (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), NATALIE RUSSO (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Determination of whether early differences in speech processing predict social communication as measured by autistic traits and whether sex moderates this relationship could provide novel information regarding the role that early sensory-perceptual processes have on the development of language. 75 college-aged students completed the Autism Quotient (AQ) before the completion of an oddball paradigm. Key findings suggest that sex may influence perception differences and its impact on differences in social function.

POSTER 37

MATERNAL SEPARATION'S IMPACT ON ODOR PREFERENCE AND SOCIABILITY IN ADOLESCENT CD-1 MICE

MARK NZASI (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA HAN (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Maternal Separation (MS) is a widely used rodent model for the effects of Early Life Adversity (ELA). In previous work, (Joshui, et al.,2021) separating rats from their mothers for three hours a day during the first two weeks of their life led to deficits in sociability and odor preference during adolescence. Failure in the odor preference and sociability task are considered fundamental symptoms of cognitive deficits induced by maternal separation.

POSTER 38

MATERNALLY SEPARATED ADOLESCENT CD-1 MICE DEMONSTRATE IMPAIRED NOVEL OBJECT RECOGNITION

JORDAN RUDDLELL (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA HAN (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), MARK NZASI (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE SOLIS (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE CORNWELL (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Maternal separation is used as a rodent model for early life adversity in humans and has been found to cause notable deficits in object recognition memory. In the present study, adolescent maternally separated CD-1 mice were tested in the novel object recognition test and demonstrated deficits in object recognition. This suggests that maternal separation impairs the ability to recognize novel stimuli in an environment.

POSTER 39

METHAMPHETAMINE INDUCES CPP IN A SEX- AND STRAIN-SPECIFIC MANNER IN ADOLESCENT MICE.

LEWIS NUNEZ SEVERINO (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), ANDRE TOUSSAINT (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), GRACE MCKENNA (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), NESHA BURGHARDT (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY)

There are sex differences in the use and response to methamphetamine, with women initiating use earlier and transitioning to regular use faster than men. Using conditioned place preference, we tested the rewarding effects of methamphetamine in adolescent male and female mice of two strains, C57BL/6 and 129Sv/Ev. Our results show that there are sex and strain differences in the rewarding effects of methamphetamine that are associated with changes in neural activity in the nucleus accumbens.

POSTER 40

NEUROAFFECTIVE FACTORS OF SOCIAL MEDIA: REWARD SENSITIVITY, WELLBEING, AND SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

DANIEL ZWEBEN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), NEIL CHATURVEDI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), BUSRA TANRIVERDI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), STEVEN MARTINEZ (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), LENA SKALABAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JASON CHEIN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored how reward sensitivity relates to social media use in young adults, investigating its impact on well-being. Examining neural, behavioral, and self-report data, we identified connections between reward processing, SSM habits, and mood symptoms. Results highlight links between reward-seeking, social media engagement, and well-being,

setting the stage for understanding mobile technology's effects on cognition and emotions

POSTER 41

NEUROBIOLOGICAL SIGNATURES OF SOCIAL DISTRESS: FRONTAL ALPHA ASYMMETRY AND PERCEIVED REJECTION

EMMA RILEY (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JESSICA FLECK (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the relationship between frontal alpha asymmetry (FAA) and dimensions of social relationships among 90 undergraduate students. Utilizing resting-state EEG and self-report measures, we found a significant positive correlation between greater right frontal activation and perceived rejection. FAA emerged as a predictor of social distress, independently explaining additional variance in perceived rejection, even when considering other relevant subscales. These findings underscore the pivotal role of frontal activation in understanding social well-being and distress.

POSTER 42

PATERNAL AGGRESSION INCREASES CORTICOSTERONE AND PATERNAL CARE IN THE CALIFORNIA MOUSE

MADISYN EYMAN (LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), LINDA MULLER (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), JESSICA HESLING (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH A. BECKER (LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Maternal behavior is understood to be comprised of maternal care and maternal aggression. In the biparental California mouse (*Peromyscus Californicus*), paternal investment is essential to offspring survival and development, but whether paternal aggression is a form of paternal behavior is not known. By subjecting experienced fathers to paternal aggression tests and collecting baseline and posttest cort samples, we found that fathers engage in paternal aggression which induces stress and increases paternal care.

POSTER 43

PEROMYSCUS CALIFORNICUS FATHERS TAKE INITIATIVE TO RETRIEVE PUPS LOCATED IN UNKNOWN SITUATIONS

EMILY HORNUNG (LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), REBECCA MCCULLOCH (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BECKER (LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

We used the biparental *Peromyscus californicus* to test for differences in parental responsiveness to pup (aged 15-21 days) handling and displacement. In contrast to early development where mothers retrieve most, here fathers retrieved more. Interestingly, retrieval did not differ in the handling conditions, but fathers retrieved significantly more than mothers following displacement. We suggest that parental care, which is critical for offspring survival and development, may be plastic across development and context.

POSTER 44

POST-CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES CAN SHAPE SYNESTHETIC ASSOCIATIONS

SHAWN GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), FAITH COLEMAN (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JESSICA SPRENKLE AREIZA (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Introduction: Synesthetes should be able to explain their associations and bilingual synesthetes should have associations that span languages. Methods: Color-grapheme synesthetes were asked to propose reasons for each of their letter-color associations. Results: Synesthetes readily proposed explanations for their color-letter associations. Three synesthetes provided evidence of acquiring late-life associations; two reported bilingual associations. Discussion: Synesthetes could explain their associations and some explanations were associated with post-childhood events. Synesthetic associations can change with new experiences.

POSTER 45

SEEING THE BEST FUTURE POSSIBLE FOLLOWING TMS DELIVERED TO THE DLPFC

ALEJANDRO GILI OLIVARES (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW PARDILLO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), SYDNEY ASH (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ATHENIA IBRAGIMOV (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Participants underwent TMS and assessed neutral tarot and horoscope readings. Our hypothesis was that excitatory PFC stimulation would increase self-enhancement, while inhibitory stimulation would decrease it. Preliminary findings showed excitatory stimulation raised optimism in tarot readings, while inhibitory TMS lowered positivity. Inhibiting the vision-related occipital lobe increased positive perceptions, indicating its role in cognitive biases. These insights help us understand the neural basis of how pseudosciences like astrology are perceived.

POSTER 46

SELECTIVE ATTENTION AND SUPPRESSION IN WOMEN WITH BODY DISSATISFACTION

NICOLE SERINO (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), JASON CABRAL (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), TABITHA SETARI (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study examines alpha-suppression related to body stimuli in college aged females with higher levels of body dissatisfaction. Previous literature does not illustrate consistent findings when exploring attentional biases in females with body dissatisfaction. Studies show females with higher body dissatisfaction suppress weight related distractors, potentially as a coping mechanism. This study utilizes EEG and a modified flanker paradigm to examine the specific neural and behavioral properties of suppression in females with elevated body dissatisfaction.

POSTER 47

SEX DIFFERENCES IN EMPATHY AS MEASURED BY TESTOSTERONE

RAUL RODRIGUEZ-CALVA (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA URBAN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), RACHAEL URBAN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), JESS DAHM (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Sex differences in steroid sex hormones may be a driving force in the sex differences in empathy. Forty-seven undergraduates provided testosterone measures to compare against empathy changes. Key findings suggest that hormone differences exist between sexes at baseline and induced by competition; however, these changes did not translate into baseline empathy or changes in empathy performance from a rise in testosterone. These findings contribute to a mix of studies comparing testosterone levels with empathy.

POSTER 48

SEX DIFFERENCES IN VISUAL DISCRIMINATION AND REVERSAL LEARNING OF A TOUCHSCREEN RESPONSE

KYLEIGH LOY (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), ISABEL STOUT (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), EMMA CAMPILLO (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), OLGA LIPATOVA (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Flexibility is an important cognitive function that allows organisms to adapt to changing conditions. Visual discrimination and reversal learning tasks were used to study these processes in female and male rats. Our

findings suggest that females take longer to learn the initial discrimination, but not the reversal learning task compared to male rats. It is possible that the functionally dissociable subregions of the mPFC are differentially influenced by the gonadal hormones in females versus males.

POSTER 49

SLEEP BEHAVIORS AND SUBSTANCE USE ON POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH SELF-CONCEPT AND SELF-MOTIVATION

JARETT TALARCZYK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KEVIN MCGUIRE (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KENNETH WALTERS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Behavior decisions affect motivation and self-concept. We investigated the relationships between substance use, poor sleep, self-motivation (SM) and physical health self-concept (PHSC) using cross-sectional archival data. In simple and multiple regressions, more sleep led to stronger SM and stronger PHSC while increased substance use led to weaker SM and varying effects on PHSC depending on the substance.

POSTER 50

STATE-TRAIT ANXIETY PREDICTS GASTROINTESTINAL DISTRESS AND AVERSIVE RESPONSES TO ILLUSIONS OF SELF-MOTION

MAX LEVINE (SIENA COLLEGE), BAILEY LEONE-LEVINE (HAMILTON COLLEGE)

State and trait anxiety are consistently marked by physiological responses that are exhibited by individuals experiencing gastrointestinal distress, but the extent to which anxiety is predictive of acute responses to a nauseogenic stimulus and gastrointestinal symptoms experienced more generally had not been extensively investigated. In this study, state and trait anxiety were correlated with recently experienced gastrointestinal symptoms, and state anxiety was predictive of aversive responses to a stimulus that induces the illusion of self-motion.

POSTER 51

THE CYCLE OF LYING

MARIA FERROL (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ATHENIA IBRAGIMOV (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL STRAUS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ALEXA ALVAREZ (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), SYDNEY ASH (MONTCLAIR STATE

UNIVERSITY), JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines whether the ovulation cycle phase affects women's ability to detect deception. 275 participants took a survey where their lying detecting abilities were tested. The results found that there was no correlation between subjects who were not menstruating (ovulators and non-ovulators, $r=0.01$, $p>.05$). These results indicate that women's ability to detect lies does not change throughout their ovulation cycle and that our original hypothesis was not proven.

POSTER 52

THE EFFECT OF ACUTE STRESS AND ESTROGEN TREATMENT ON SPATIAL LEARNING

MEGAN BEROTTI (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA LOMANNO (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), OLGA LIPATOVA (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The present experiment tested the interactive effects of an acute restraint stress and estrogen treatment on ovariectomized female rats' ability to acquire and retain spatial information on the Open-Field Tower Maze task. The presence of stress enhances acquisition, but not retention of hippocampus-dependent spatial learning in OVX-cholesterol, while impairing learning in OVX-estrogen female rats. In addition, estrogen appears to increase the rate of re-acquisition during the 48 hr retention test only.

POSTER 53

THE EFFECT OF CAFFEINE ON PROCAMBARUS CLARKII EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR

MARY KIMBERLY IDRIS KANAGO (INDEPENDENT), JOHNATHAN WOMACK (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), AMANDA BENSON (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), NIAJA SMITH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), JUDY MEYER-SMITH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), ANGELA SETZER (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Expanding upon previous lab research, *Procambarus clarkii* were exposed to caffeine (0, 70 or 140 mg) in tank and in a linear maze. Tank pH levels pre- and post-exposure across groups were correlated ($p<.02$), though no significant paired comparisons were found. Descriptive analyses indicated that males may experience depressed motor activity in the maze. In light of this, future areas of study should focus on a larger n, and varying caffeine dosages.

POSTER 54

THE HIPPOCAMPUS PLAYS A ROLE IN INCUBATION OF CRAVING FOR SUCROSE

CAMRYN KRUMBHAAR (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH SMEDLEY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), PARIS ROSERIE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), LISA BRIAND (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DEEPU MURTY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MATHIEU WIMMER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The hippocampus has been relatively understudied within the context of neural circuits that are critical to reward-seeking behavior. After 10 days of sucrose F1 self-administration (n = 40) and 30 days of forced abstinence, rats with lesions of the dorsal hippocampus exhibited enhanced cue-induced sucrose seeking compared to controls. These results suggest that the dHPC plays a causal role in the incubation of craving for sucrose, aligning with the dHPC's role of consolidating rewarding memories.

POSTER 55

THE IMPACT OF SLEEP EFFICIENCY ON MOOD

KATELYN MANN (MERRIMACK COLLEGE), RYANN YOUNG (MERRIMACK COLLEGE), ALLISON SEITCHIK (MERRIMACK COLLEGE), LAURA KURDZIEL (MERRIMACK COLLEGE)

We examined the relationship between sleep efficiency, napping, and affect. Participants at Merrimack College completed a week-long study in which they tracked their sleep time with actigraphy and completed questionnaires before and after a wake and nap period. We did not find any significant relationships between sleep efficiency, changes in positive affect, and changes in negative affect. It suggests that sleep efficiency may not influence affect, however, more data collection is underway.

POSTER 56

THE MEDIAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX AND DEPRESSION

JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), CAVEL TAUPPER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MOLLY SKOWRIN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), NATHIRA AHMAD (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

We have previously found that decreased MPFC activity also leads to less self-enhancement. We therefore hypothesized that the MPFC may serve as an anti-depression mechanism and buffer allowing for increased self-enhancement. Twelve healthy participants were given inhibitory TMS after which self-enhancement and affect were measured. It was found that MPFC disruption led to a decrease in affect and self-deception. These data suggest an antidepressant role for self-deception and its mediation via the MPFC.

POSTER 57

THE ROLE OF RGS4 IN BEHAVIORAL ECONOMIC DEMAND FOR FOOD

KATHRYN TELES (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN ROBERTSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Recently, Regulator of G protein signaling (RGS4) was implicated in obesity by enhancing motivation for food. The current study investigates differences in food consumption of RGS4-knockout mice compared with controls using a Behavioral Economic demand procedure that included seven escalating fixed ratio schedules of reinforcement. We found no differences in food consumption as a function of genotype or sex, suggesting that global elimination of RGS4 does not influence food motivation.

POSTER 58

TMS ATTRACTION STUDY

VERONICA ZANCA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), VERONICA ZANCA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA ZORNS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), CLAUDIA SIERPUTOWSKI, JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies have demonstrated that excitation of the Medial Prefrontal Cortex (MPFC) employing repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS) increases self-confidence while inhibiting the MPFC reduces self-confidence and self-enhancement.

POSTER 59

TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION AND THE RTPJ (RIGHT TEACHING PARIETAL JUNCTION)

MOLLY SKOWRON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ALEJANDRO GILI OLIVARES (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), SYDNEY ASH (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MARIA FERROL (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), QIANA ARCHER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ATHENIA IBRAGIMOVA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The right temporoparietal junction (rTPJ) is critical for theory of mind (ToM) abilities. Here we target the rTPJ employing Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) in an excitatory (10 Hz) and inhibitory (1 Hz) manner before having the participants engage in a Lego instructor task. Our results show that when the rTPJ is excited, participants needed less time to complete each model compared to sham conditions, and vice versa for when the rTPJ was inhibited.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
8:00am – 9:00am

Paper 404

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: STUDENT
 SUCCESS AND ASSESSMENT**
Saturday, March 2, 2024
8:00am – 9:00am

CHAIR: THOMAS GHIRADELLI

8:00am – 8:10am

**EVIDENCE OF THE TESTING EFFECT FROM
 FREQUENT LOW-STAKES TESTING**

THOMAS GHIRADELLI (GOUCHER COLLEGE), AMELIA LAZZINI (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MAIA STRELOW (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

The Testing Effect (TE) is when individuals demonstrate superior retention of information as a result of being tested on that information (e.g., Roediger & Karpicke, 2006). Students performed significantly better on exam questions about material that had previously been tested on a low-stakes assignment I call Retrieval Practice (RP) compared to exam questions about material not previously tested on RP. I will describe my RP and share some practical advice as well as student feedback.

8:15am – 8:25am

**THE LIMITED ROLE OF STUDENT ATTRIBUTES IN
 DETERMINING UNDERGRADUATE COURSE
 OUTCOMES**

RAOUL ROBERTS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), C. DONNAN GRAVELLE (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), ELIZABETH S. CHE (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), ARSHIA K. LODHI (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), NICOLE M. ZAPPARRATA (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

Enormous efforts have been made to understand how student attributes contribute to academic success. We examined motivational and skill-based factors of Introductory Psychology students (N = 948) in relation to online course outcomes. Structural models linked expectancy-value beliefs with self-efficacy, which in turn correlated with reading comprehension and attentional control. Collectively, individual-level variables accounted for less than 4% of variance in

passing grades, suggesting the need to reorient research to focus on larger systemic factors.

8:30am – 8:40am

**USING MICROSOFT EXCEL TO SUPPORT
 STATISTICAL LITERACY IN INTRODUCTORY
 PSYCHOLOGY**

NICOLE ZAPPARRATA (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY), C. DONNAN GRAVELLE (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), ELIZABETH CHE (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), ARSHIA LODHI (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), RAOUL ROBERTS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), PATRICIA BROOKS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY)

In 2022, Society for the Teaching of Psychology issued a call for instructors to promote statistical literacy in Introductory Psychology. We report findings from a department-wide effort to introduce statistics in PSY100 through data analysis and visualization exercises using Microsoft Excel. Students were largely successful in completing the Excel worksheets, though some reported difficulties with software installation. Completion of Excel worksheets was associated with prior statistical knowledge and reading comprehension, but not statistics anxiety.

8:45am – 8:55am

**WHAT IS UP WITH HIGHER EDUCATION
 ADMISSION TESTS?**

KURT GEISINGER (UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN)

The volume and use of college admissions testing has changed dramatically in the past five years. Many institutions now do not require test scores for admissions. These changes have likely occurred due to the pandemic, the Black Lives Matter movement, and the Varsity Blues scandal. This paper evaluates the benefits and costs of these changes and whether they are likely to be longstanding. Some recommendations are also made.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
8:00am – 9:00am

Other

405

PSI CHI/PSI BETA ADVISOR BREAKFAST
Saturday, March 2, 2024
8:00am – 9:00am

CHAIR: INGRID TULLOCH

Saturday, March 2, 2024

9:10am – 10:10am

Keynote

Salon E

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: KEN CARTER

**Saturday, March 2, 2024
9:10am – 10:10am**

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

PSYCHOLOGY IN CONTEXT: THRILL-SEEKING AS A CASE STUDY FOR INTEGRATED LEARNING

KENNETH CARTER (OXFORD COLLEGE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY)

The central theme of thrill seeking, around which a course can be organized, will be presented as a foundational approach to instruction of psychology concepts. This examines differences in people's thrill-seeking desire, tolerance, and activity, as well as the ways in which these differences can be built into teaching a variety of psychology-themed topics.

Saturday, March 2, 2024

9:10am – 10:10am

Paper

403

CLINICAL PAPERS: IDENTITY AND DISTRESS

**Saturday, March 2, 2024
9:10am – 10:10am**

CHAIR: COLLEEN KASE

9:10am – 9:25am

BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS TO VETERANS' HELP-SEEKING: A NARRATIVE LITERATURE REVIEW

ANDREW BUTCH (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG)

People tend to not seek help for clinical-level mental health challenges. Veterans are no exception. A narrative literature was conducted in order to synthesize the research on barriers and facilitators to veteran help-seeking. Results indicate factors at

individual, community and systemic levels. Frequently reported barriers were lack of knowledge, stigma, beliefs about treatment, and not trusting the VA. Facilitators included favorable attitudes toward treatment, social support, and increased life strain. Suggestions and interpretations are discussed.

9:30am – 9:45am

"THERE REALLY ISN'T A TEMPLATE": MULTIRACIAL MEN'S EXPERIENCES AND EXPRESSIONS OF MASCULINITY

ATHENA ERICKSON (CLARK UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL E. ADDIS (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Little is known about how masculinity is understood, embodied, and performed by Multiracial men as compared to monoracial men. The findings of the present qualitative study, based on semi-structured interviews with 14 Multiracial men, demonstrate a diversity of experiences as Multiracial men navigate restrictive gender and racial ideologies. The study documents proximal and distal influences on Multiracial men's self-concepts and provides novel insights into the challenges and strengths possessed by this historically understudied population.

9:50am – 10:05am

EMOTIONAL REACTIVITY TO MINORITY STRESS PREDICTS DISORDERED EATING AMONG SEXUAL MINORITY WOMEN

COLLEEN KASE (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined sexual minority women's (SMW) emotional reactivity to minority stress as a predictor of disordered eating. One hundred and fifty-two SMW participants' negative affect was measured before and after viewing a video-based minority stress induction. Results revealed that participants who experienced greater elevations in negative affect following the induction reported more disordered eating behavior. Future research should further explore the role of emotional reactivity in predicting psychological outcomes among sexual minority populations.

Saturday, March 2, 2024

9:10am – 10:10am

Paper

402

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: SEX & RELATIONSHIPS
Saturday, March 2, 2024**

9:10am – 10:10am

CHAIR: GARY GLICK

9:10am – 9:20am

PROSPECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL ANXIETY AND RELATIONSHIP QUALITY IN YOUNG ADULT FRIENDSHIPS

GARY GLICK (MARIST COLLEGE), BROOKE MILLARD (MARIST COLLEGE), YVONNE VAN DEN BERG (RADBOD UNIVERSITY)

Longitudinal research on the impact of social anxiety on young adult friendships is limited, despite rising anxiety levels in recent cohorts. Participants (N = 110; Mage = 21.9) completed a comprehensive measure of social anxiety, which was associated with declines in positive friendship quality, increases in negative friendship quality, and increased withdrawal from communication with friends during conflict one-year later. Efforts to reduce avoidance behaviors of young adults struggling with social anxiety will be discussed.

9:25am – 9:35am

ASSESSING MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' SEX EDUCATION QUESTIONS

GRACE WETZEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), DIANA T SANCHEZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Sex education should take into account the perspectives of its target population. In the current project, we analyzed open-ended responses which were anonymously submitted during in-person sex education sessions. Most students' responses centered around pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and preventing these outcomes. Responses also highlighted topics that are not always covered. Additionally, girls made greater reference to pain while boys made greater reference to pleasure, which has implications for girls' development of a positive sexuality.

9:40am – 9:50am

MEASURE DEVELOPMENT: ASSESSING CULTURAL RELEVANCE AND RESPONSIVENESS OF AUTISTIC POPULATION'S SRE

XIHAN YANG (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN T. CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ELLEN PINDERHUGHES (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH MARFEO (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Sexuality and Relationship Education (SRE) is critical to health and safety of adults. With a diversifying student population, considering cultural aspects is important for SRE. However, there are no

comprehensive cultural measures of SRE. Further, the perspectives of the autistic population with unique needs in SRE are rarely considered. A measure was developed and piloted to assess the cultural relevance and responsiveness of SRE received by the autistic population.

9:55am – 10:05am

BODY IMAGE AND SEX AFTER BABY

MEGHAN GILLEN (PENN STATE ABINGTON A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DIANE ROSENBAUM (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON), CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Little is known about the relations between body image and sexuality during the postpartum period. Women (N = 597; 83.9% European American/White; Mage= 31.31 years, SD = 4.20) who had given birth in the past year (Mage= 6.57 months, SD = 3.47) completed an online survey. Findings suggest that women's feelings about their bodies may be related to their timing and enjoyment of sexual activity after birth.

Saturday, March 2, 2024

9:10am – 10:10am

Poster

Franklin A

SOCIAL POSTERS II
Saturday, March 2, 2024
9:10am – 10:10am

POSTER 1

ATTITUDES TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE: DO PROPOSED SOLUTIONS MODERATE ATTITUDES?

MARK WALTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA HAWKINS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN DAVIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), TYLER HUMMER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), XAVIER JONES (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Using a Qualtrics-based, non-student sample (Mage=57.05, sd=17.54), we examined attitudes toward climate change as a function of participant's level of nationalism and the type of climate change solution (America strengthened vs. America weakened) that they read. High nationalists reading America strengthened solutions believed climate change was less reversible and less believable, than did the other groups. The results provide further evidence that climate change communications affect people differently depending on individual difference factors.

POSTER 2**ATTITUDES TOWARD PROTECTING POLLINATORS: THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS**

RICHARD HARNISH (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), SARAH NODECKER (PENN STATE NEW KENSINGTON), MADELAINE QUARLES (PENN STATE NEW KENSINGTON), BRENNIA TRAVER (PENN STATE SCHUYLKILL)

The impact of perceived physical attractiveness, political ideology, and fear of common pollinators was examined. Results showed greater protection support for visually appealing species. Political liberals offered more support, irrespective of attractiveness, compared to conservatives. Lower fear levels correlated with increased support. Notably, political conservatives were less supportive under high fear levels, while liberals supported the attractive honey bee even with elevated fear. The findings emphasize the importance of protecting unattractive and feared species.

POSTER 3**VALIDATION OF THE SHORT ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION SCALE (SEAS)**

JESSICA NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), GABRIELLE JAMIESON (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), ALEXA BOBKO (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), OWEN STANCZAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CHARLOTTE HACKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), EMMA TRAUTFETTER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CARLY BOCK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), OLIVIA BASALYGA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The present study was designed to establish the reliability and validity of a short form version of Alisat and Riemer's (2015) Environmental Action Scale. Our scale is composed of six of the 18 original items that reflect the participatory action and leadership subfactors. We anticipate results will show that the SEAS is valid and reliable and can predict a participants' decision to download a search engine (Ecosia) that uses ad revenue to plant trees.

POSTER 4**PERCEPTIONS OF DELIBERATE DUCHENNE AND NON-DUCHENNE SMILES IN PEOPLE WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE**

KEEGAN FINLEY (NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE), ELLA MACGREGOR (NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE), AURORA MASTRO (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), APRIL CAPWELL

(KEENE STATE COLLEGE), KEIRA GRUPE (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), SARAH GUNNERY (NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE)

People with Parkinson's disease (PD) experience trouble expressing spontaneous expression in their faces due to facial masking, but many maintain the ability to produce expressions deliberately. We investigated if deliberate Duchenne smiles are perceived more favorably than deliberate non-Duchenne smiles in people with PD. We found that women with PD were rated more favorably when they produced Duchenne smiles than non-Duchenne smiles, while men with PD were rated more positively when they produced non-Duchenne smiles.

POSTER 5**PERCEPTIONS OF DELIBERATE FACIAL EXPRESSION CREATED BY PEOPLE WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE**

KEIRA GRUPE (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), AURORA MASTRO (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), APRIL CAPWELL (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), KEEGAN FINLEY (NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE), ELLA MACGREGOR (NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE), SARAH GUNNERY (NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE), HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Facial masking is a common motor symptom of Parkinson's Disease (PD) seen as a decrease in spontaneous facial expressions. Facial masking influences the quality of interpersonal communication and quality of life. This study asked whether Duchenne smiles produced by PD patients are perceived similarly to those of neurotypical peers. Participants rated each face on two dimensions: happiness and genuineness. Results showed interactions between the PD status and gender of the faces for both rating scales.

POSTER 6**PERCEPTIONS OF PARTNER SELF-CONTROL ASSOCIATED WITH GOAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

COURTNEY GOSNELL (PACE UNIVERSITY), JAMES KENNEDY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The aim of our study was to examine if perceptions of a romantic partner's self-control influenced how individuals managed goal conflict. Surveying 180 adults in relationships, we found that those who reported higher self-control tended to report less goal conflict in their relationships and reported being about to more effectively find solutions when goals did conflict. Furthermore, those who perceived their partner as being higher in self-control were more likely to sacrifice in hypothetical scenarios.

UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study sought to explore the possible role that people's moral beliefs might play in how people viewed the January 6th riot in the immediate aftermath of the event. We found that the extent to which people moralized their opinion of Donald Trump, and to a lesser extent Joe Biden, colored their view of January 6th and subsequent impeachment of Trump.

POSTER 10

PREDICTING BREAKUPS FROM ATTRACTIVENESS AND PERCEIVED ALTERNATIVES

JASON EIDLE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We examined predictions of romantic breakups made by third-party raters (n=141) based on the attractiveness of hypothetical couples and the perceived availability of alternate mates from a mock dating app. Findings showed that the partner perceived as more attractive was deemed more inclined to initiate the termination of the relationship. Additionally, a larger pool of more potentially interested alternatives from a dating app heightened perceptions of individuals being able to move on after their breakup.

POSTER 11

PREDICTING RAPE VICTIM EMPATHY AMONG LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, ASEXUAL AND HETEROSEXUAL COLLEGE WOMEN

COLLEEN MCCANN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined rape victim empathy based on women's sexual identity (i.e., lesbian, bisexual, asexual, heterosexual), controlling for sexual victimization experience. Undergraduate women (n = 479) reported their sexual identity and completed scales measuring rape victim empathy and sexual victimization experience. Lesbians and bisexuals reported greater empathy than heterosexuals and asexuals. Findings may reflect perceived risk given higher sexual victimization rates found for sexual minority than heterosexual women, but far less research examining rates among asexuals.

POSTER 12

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF INTERVIEWS ABOUT NONBINARY ADULTS' HEALTHCARE EXPERIENCES AND NEEDS

POSTER 7

PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF PRECOGNITIVE DREAM REPORTS AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH FREE WILL/DETERMINISM

TAYLOR SCOTT (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JOHN PROTZKO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the personality correlates of alleged precognitive dream experience and if such occurrence impacts free will/determinism beliefs. It's expected that participants who have experienced a precognitive dream will be higher in both neuroticism and openness. It is also expected that those who have experienced such dreams have stronger beliefs in fatalistic determinism, further suggesting that fatalistic determinism beliefs partially mediate the relationship between ever having a precognitive dream and belief in free will.

POSTER 8

PERSONALITY WAKE-UP CALL?: INVESTIGATING SLEEP DURATION AND PERCEIVED PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS

CODY TRIPLETT (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), REET PATEL (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), GABY MOLINA (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), RANYA AL-KHAYYAT (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), ISABEL LIMA (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), VICTORIA MARTIN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), RYAN KRIEGER (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JAMES CORLISS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA GLAZER (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), IRENE KAN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH PANTESCO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Prior work has established an association between sleep duration and personality. However, whether the sleep duration of an individual influences how they are perceived by others has received less attention. Across two studies, we assessed whether the sleep duration of a fictitious other affected ratings of their personality. Consistent with recent work from our lab, we found that long sleepers are perceived more favorably than short sleepers.

POSTER 9

POLITICAL CANDIDATE MORALIZATION AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE JANUARY 6TH RIOT

JULIETTE CLAUDINE PANGILINAN (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), MELANIE ROCHE (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), DANIEL WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S

GRACE COMFORT (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), ABBEY MANN (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), EMMA FREDRICK (MARIST COLLEGE)

Nonbinary individuals face unique stressors resulting from their marginalized gender identity. Little research has examined non-binary experiences apart from binary transgender experiences. The current literature on this is contradictory and not cohesive, creating a gap that must be filled. Through 30 qualitative interviews of non-binary adults, preliminary findings indicate that competent care is individualistic and must be intersectionally inclusive, reiterating a need for patient-centered care.

POSTER 13

PREVALENCE OF THE SELF-SERVING BIAS IN COLLEGE STUDENT-ATHLETES

CAROLYN BOLDEN (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), DEBRA VREDENBURG-RUDY (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), SHAUN COOK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), BRANDEN LIPPY (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research indicates that collegiate student-athletes (SAs) demonstrate SSB in organized sport settings; the current study evaluates SSB in the lab while manipulating self-awareness. Data were collected, but the sample size was too small to draw conclusions. In addition to the limited sample size, other limitations include challenges in participant recruitment, potential diffusion of treatment, the subjective nature of evaluating feedback, participants needing more time to complete the lab task, and self-report.

POSTER 14

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF SCIENTIFIC UNCERTAINTY AND SUPPORT FOR SCIENCE

STEPHANIE ANGLIN (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), RANDY HONG (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), BETHANY POIRIER (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

We developed a perceptions of scientific uncertainty scale and examined its relationship with participants' understanding of and support for science. Greater perceived certainty of studies was associated with discriminating less between strong and weak evidence and lower scientific reasoning ability, but greater support for science. Greater perceived uncertainty of science correlated with believing replications do not advance knowledge. These findings suggest that people who view science as certain support science more but understand it less.

POSTER 15

PUNCHING UP AND THE RULES OF USING AGGRESSIVE HUMOR

EMILY ERDMAN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JEFFREY LIND (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), LEROY CLARK (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), NICK UNGSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

In the current study, we examined how people judge ingroup members who use aggressive humor (e.g., teasing). In this 2x2 between-subjects factorial experiment, we exposed college participants (N = 56) to a vignette describing aggressive humor. We manipulated aggressor status (high vs. low) and victim status (high vs. low). Participants viewed high-status aggressors to be warmer when they "punched down" on low-status than when they targeted fellow high-status members.

POSTER 16

REDUCING TRANS-PREJUDICE VIA IMAGINED SOCIAL CONTACT: IMPLICATIONS FOR DEI INITIATIVES

KATELYN SALVA (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), ABBY BOYTOS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

It is estimated that one out of every 250 adults in the US identifies as transgender (Meerwijk & Sevelius, 2017), and transgender individuals routinely experience prejudice and discrimination (Hatch et al., 2022). The current study examined whether imagined contact could be used to reduce prejudice towards transgender individuals. Implications for future diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives are discussed.

POSTER 17

RELATIONAL MOBILITY AND PREFERENCES OR SEXUALLY DIMORPHIC FACES: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY

ZOE ABE (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), TOE AUNG (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY)

This cross-cultural study explores the link between relational mobility and preferences for sexually dimorphic faces. In high relational mobility environments, quick stereotypical attributions aid in managing social information. These societies provide increased opportunities for mate choice, making sexually dimorphic faces more attractive. Analyses using data from 3,998 participants in 22 countries suggest that women in high relational mobility environments prefer more masculine male faces, highlighting the importance of relational mobility on human mate preferences.

POSTER 18**RELATIONSHIP BENEFITS OF NOSTALGIA: ENCOURAGING FORGIVENESS IN THE WAKE OF TRANSGRESSIONS**

FRANCESCA GIBSON (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON),
CHELSEA REID-SHORT (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON),
JAMIE WIRTH (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

Two studies, one correlational and one experimental, examined the role of relationship nostalgia in facilitating forgiveness following a transgression in a romantic relationship. Study 1 found that higher levels of relationship nostalgia were negatively associated with unforgiveness measures such as revenge motivations and avoidance motivations. Study 2 examines the effect of a relationship transgression and nostalgia on forgiveness through a community sample.

POSTER 19**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLEEP PATTERN, SUPPORT SYSTEM, AND BINGE DRINKING AMONG US NEIGHBORHOODS**

NISHAN DHUNGEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN),
JOSEPH ABBAS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN),
DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN)

The study explores the relationship between sleep patterns, binge drinking, and community support systems in U.S. neighborhoods. The study found that around 19% of the variance in binge drinking could be explained by the interaction between sleep deprivation and community support, with the impact of sleep deprivation on binge drinking being worse with lower social support. The study concludes that while there is a significant interaction, the findings show correlation, not causation.

POSTER 20**RELATIONSHIP NOSTALGIA AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

ELANA WHITE (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), RACHEL KAUP (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), CHELSEA REID (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

We examined links between relationship nostalgia, personal (e.g., self-regard, meaning in life), and relationship benefits (e.g., satisfaction, gratitude). We predicted relationship nostalgia (measured using the Relationship Nostalgia Inventory and an adapted version of the Past-Positive Subscale of Time Perspective Inventory) to be positively correlated with

individual and relationship benefits. Ninety-six college students participated. Most individual and relationship benefits were significantly and positively associated with both measures of relationship nostalgia.

POSTER 21**RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BICULTURAL IDENTITY INTEGRATION, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND WORK MOTIVATION**

VEEN BRIEFKI (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HELLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relationship between Bicultural Identity Integration (BII; the extent to which a person can combine two separate cultures effectively) and work motivation (WM) with social support as a moderator and the relationship between support and WM with BII as a mediator. While no interaction or indirect effect was significant, there were significant direct relationships in both models. Results show that other individual differences may play a role in these relationships.

POSTER 22**RESEARCH INTO REACTIONS TO WITNESSING OR BEING TARGETED BY PREJUDICE**

REBECCA MCHUGH (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT BRADFORD), ALEXANDRA ASP (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT BRADFORD)

Many have remarked on the recent rise in intolerance and prejudice targeting minorities based on a variety of characteristics. Research often examines how frequently these incidents occur; few examine how people react to these acts. This poster will explore recent research into participants' reported responses to witnessing or being targeted in an incident of stereotyping, discrimination, etc., including our current study exploring these occurrences in high school / college classrooms and how participants describe having reacted.

POSTER 23**ROLE OF ENTRAPMENT AND HOPEFULNESS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RISK-MANAGEMENT AND SUICIDE-IDEATION**

ADRIANUS WUTZ (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between risk-management and suicide ideation, with entrapment and hopefulness as moderators. Using hierarchical regression, it was found that perceived benefits (a component of risk-management) interacted with entrapment to predict suicide ideation. Specifically,

suicide ideation was greater among those who perceived fewer benefits in combination with greater feelings of entrapment. This finding presents the idea that having more positive views of certain risks potentially impacts the likelihood of developing suicide ideation.

POSTER 24

SARCASM AS BULLYING IN THE WORKPLACE: A VIEW FROM FIVE COUNTRIES

VICTORIA KAZMERSKI (PENN STATE ERIE THE BEHREND COLLEGE A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE), SHARIFFAH SHEIK DAWOOD (PENN STATE ERIE THE BEHREND COLLEGE), DAWN BLASKO (PENN STATE ERIE THE BEHREND COLLEGE), KERRY BROCHEY (PENN STATE ERIE THE BEHREND COLLEGE), ERICA EDWARDS (PENN STATE ERIE THE BEHREND COLLEGE)

Sarcasm is a form of nonliteral language that can be used in ways that are humorous or hurtful. We examined the likelihood of using sarcasm in formal (e.g., with a boss) and casual (e.g., with a friend) situations in five countries. Participants in all countries were more likely to use sarcasm in casual situations. Reports of bullying in the workplace were more strongly associated with formal than casual situations.

POSTER 25

SELF DETERMINATION THEORY AND PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE AFFECT SCHOOL BURNOUT AND WELLBEING

CRAIG JUNE (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTIAN SERINO (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KARLOS MATE (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL NIZHNIKOV (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The aim of this study is to look at how autonomy, relatedness, and competence need frustration (SDT) influence problematic internet use (PIU), if PIU predicts school burnout, and if PIU predicts wellbeing. Confirming our hypotheses, autonomy and relatedness need frustration predicted greater likelihood of PIU but competency need frustration did not. PIU was found to predict increased school burnout and decreased wellbeing.

POSTER 26

SELF-COMPASSION PREDICTS ANIMAL-COMPASSION FOR VEGANS/VEGETARIANS, NOT MEAT EATERS.

MICHAEL MAGEE (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), LUISA BIANCO (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK)

This study is the first to explore the relationship between self-compassion and animal-compassion. A sample (N = 209) from America and Britain, comprising approximately 50% vegans/vegetarians completed measures of self-compassion and animal compassion. Results indicate that self-compassion predicts animal compassion (inversely), but only for vegans & vegetarians, not for meat eaters. Additionally, vegans & vegetarians reported similar levels of self-compassion. However, vegans & vegetarians reported significantly more animal-compassion than meat eaters.

POSTER 27

SEX LIVES OF FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS: DIVERGING SEXUAL AND ROMANTIC ATTRACTIONS

MEGAN CARPENTER (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), MADELYN VINING (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), NIKKI BATROFF (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), CHANTEL MCCARTHY (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated how sexual identities, sexual histories, and sexual and romantic attraction are often diverging constructs. We recruited sixty-eight female participants for this study, over half which reported differences in the genders they felt either romantic or sexual attraction toward. Twelve percent of participants reported engaging in sexual behaviors that did not strictly align with their current sexual identity. These results emphasize the importance of taking a more multi-domain approach to studying human sexuality.

POSTER 28

SEXISM, CRITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS, AND WELL-BEING AMONG COLLEGE WOMEN

JENNIFER THOMAS (WILKES UNIVERSITY), ELLEN NEWELL (WILKES UNIVERSITY), CAROLYN PURDY (WILKES UNIVERSITY), KALEI MCCOURT (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine whether critical consciousness mediates connections between perceptions of gender discrimination and well-being. College women answered questions about their personal experiences of sexist discrimination, critical consciousness (reflection, efficacy, and action), and well-being (self-esteem, health, and stress). Results suggest reflection and efficacy may mitigate the negative effects of discrimination on well-being while action may exacerbate them. Explanations for finding

and their theoretical and applied implications will be considered.

POSTER 29

SEXUAL PERPETRATION EXPERIENCE AND TACTIC SEVERITY PREDICTING (DURING/POST) RAPE PERPETRATOR EMPATHY

SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY),
TIERYN R. GINGERICH (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined empathy with a rapist based on sexual perpetration experience and tactic severity (i.e., nonperpetration, verbal, incapacitation, force). Undergraduate men (n = 368) completed measures of perpetration experience and rape perpetrator empathy (including during-rape; post-rape subscales). No empathy differences emerged during-rape. Force perpetrators reported greater post-rape empathy than each other group. Results pattern for incapacitation perpetrators differed between post-rape and total-empathy scales. Findings may reflect rape definitions, stereotypes, severity rankings, and subscale item content.

POSTER 30

SIMILARITY MATTERS: EMOTION AND MOTIVATION OUTCOMES IN DOWNWARD COMPARISONS

GABRIELA RIVERA (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), MAGGIE ALBRIGHT-PIERCE (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), SHANA COLE (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

We experimentally tested affective and motivational consequences of feeling similar to a downward comparison target. Results demonstrated that comparing to a similar target (v. different) elicited greater positive affect, pride, and admiration. While feeling positive affect and pride after comparing to a similar downward target were associated with greater likelihood to push toward one's goals, feeling admiration was associated with goal disengagement. These findings highlight how manipulating similarity to comparison targets influence emotions and motivation.

POSTER 31

SOCIAL COGNITION AND WORLDVIEWS AFFECTING ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES AND REDUCED MOWING EFFORTS

ERIKA MITCHELL (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), MARJORIE PROKOSCH (ROCHESTER

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), KAITLIN STACK
WHITNEY (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The interdisciplinary research project explores social psychological factors that influence conservation attitudes in an applied setting. We surveyed New York state residents examining support for reduced mowing in highways and lawns, people's primal world beliefs (Clifton et al., 2019) [PWBs], environmental commitment, and mowed and unmowed outdoor spaces reactions. PWBs related to environmental commitment, views on use of nature, and reactions to traditionally mowed spaces. Environmental commitment and usage of nature linked to mowing reactions.

POSTER 32

SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION, FLOW STATES, AND SELF-REGULATED ATTENTION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JUSTIN HERSH (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), MICHAEL ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), JEAN PRETZ (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Social media addiction has been previously unexplored in its relationships to self-regulated attention and flow states in a student population. Seventy-seven college students took our online survey measuring social media addiction, flow states, and self-regulated attention for each of five social media platforms. Flow state prevalence increased with higher social media addiction, but no correlation with social media addiction and self-regulated attention. TikTok was shown to have the highest social media addiction ratings.

POSTER 33

SOCIAL MEDIA AND ASSOCIATED OUTCOMES

GLEN DIAZ (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER J. BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We are examining the connection between social media, nomophobia, and FoMO levels and their impact on depression, anxiety, and stress. We are also testing the connection between depression, anxiety, and stress with phubbing. We predict that higher levels of social media use, nomophobia, and FoMO will correlate with higher levels of depression, anxiety, and stress. We will be using multiple linear regression models to test our hypotheses.

POSTER 34

SOCIAL PRESSURES IN RISKY CHOICE: CONFORMITY AND FAIRNESS

GISELLE HARRIS (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JENNIFER TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JOSHUA KAISEN (UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON)

This study introduced a negative effect of perceived unfairness on conformity in risky decisions—an important notion for policy design incentivizing risky choices such as investing. We tested the "boomerang effect" when participants allocated unfair rewards respond to a social nudge opposite to expected behavior. We presented participants with multiple gambles varying participant allotment, peer allotment, peer wagers, and gamble type. Participant's wagers were influenced by peer decisions and perceived fairness.

POSTER 35

TARGET GENDER APPEARANCE, GENDER IDENTITY, AND RACE INFLUENCE EMOTION PERCEPTION

SAMANTHA HAAS (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), PETER MENDE-SIEDLECKI (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

This project extends social perception research beyond the gender binary by examining how bottom-up and top-down cues to gender and race influence emotion perception. Sadness and pain were perceived significantly more readily on faces appearing and identifying as male, versus faces appearing and identifying as female. However, emotion perception for gender ambiguous targets varied based on whether cues to a non-binary gender identity were present, as well as the emotion being expressed.

POSTER 36

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ONLINE SOCIAL SUPPORT AND DEPRESSION

ANTOINETTE GURDEN (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY), DANIEL HART (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study measures the correlation between social media social support and depression rates. We use data from Chetty et al.'s Social Capital study (2022) and data available from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) to correlate social media support ratio and the rates of depression at the zip code level. We hypothesized that higher levels of social media friendship clustering will correlate with higher levels of depression.

POSTER 37

THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN RELIANCE ON PORNOGRAPHY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ATTITUDES

ANGELA NANAYAKKARA (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY), JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

Pornography consumption may have associations with domestic violence attitudes. I surveyed 258 participants about their investment in pornography and attitudes toward domestic violence using the Problematic Pornography Consumption Scale (PPCS) and the Domestic Violence Myth Acceptance Scale (DVMAS), respectively. Findings show that greater investment in pornography is strongly correlated with pro-domestic violence attitudes. These results highlight the negative implications that pornography may have on relationships and attitudes toward women.

POSTER 38

THE CONFESSIONS AND RECANTED CONFESSIONS OF DNA EXONEREEES

WENDY HEATH (RIDER UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE VELEZ (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

The Innocence Project (IP) provides information about defendants who have been exonerated using DNA. We examined case summaries for confession information for the IP's first 375 cases. Overall, 24% (N = 90) falsely confessed; 25 were juveniles (21 of these juveniles were Black). Of the 20 with cognitive impairments, 95% falsely confessed. Of the 9 who had mental illness, 78% falsely confessed. Despite factual innocence for these defendants, only 14% recanted their confessions.

POSTER 39

THE CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF THE MIIS

NICHOLAS MEHIEL (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), GEOFFREY MUNRO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Moral injury is a relatively new construct involving the emotional reaction to trauma. There is no gold standard of measurement to this point, and there is a lack of research in the general population as well. The goal of this project was to create an original questionnaire measuring the occurrence of moral injury and its emotional consequences for the college population. The MIIS was found to be a reliable and valid measure of moral injury.

POSTER 40

THE CORRELATION OF ADULT PLAYFULNESS TRAITS AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION WITHIN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

LAVINASH KOOMA (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY), JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study seeks to find correlations between adult playfulness and overall relationship satisfaction. A survey was used to collect data and we had a total of 123 participants. Our results showed no correlation between adults' playfulness and relationship satisfaction which contradicts previous findings. However, there was a correlation between the fun belief factor and relationship satisfaction. More research is needed to fully understand adult playfulness and its implications.

POSTER 41

THE EFFECT OF EXCESSIVE WORK HABITS ON EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

ESTELA BAKA (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), HEATHER RAE GAYDOWEN (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL NIZHNIKOV (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER J. BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Excessive work habits have previously predicted negative personal outcomes and could manifest as a work addiction when compulsive behaviors are also presented. Our study uses archival data to focus on individuals who temporally and emotionally involve themselves in their work. We note possible negative consequences of excessive working, as it results in higher rates of work-life conflict. We also present evidence that exorbitant work habits may be consistent with good management and higher work satisfaction.

POSTER 42

THE EFFECT OF UNIFORM ON SELF AND OTHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF FEMALE ATHLETES

ELLE KAPLAN (INDEPENDENT)

Two experiments measured how self and spectators' perceptions of female athletes are affected by uniforms. Spectators found a conservative uniform to be more appropriate than a revealing; however, they did not have different perceptions of the athletes wearing them. When imagining themselves wearing a revealing uniform, participants expected to self-objectify more and have lower self-confidence despite preferring the style. Overall findings suggest that while uniforms do not affect others' perceptions, they do affect self-perceptions.

POSTER 43

THE EFFECTS OF COMPETITION ON WILLINGNESS TO EXERT EFFORT

WESLEY AMEDEN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), ELIZABETH TRICOMI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

Expending effort is critical for achieving goals, and it is crucial to understand which contexts promote or discourage willingness to exert it. This study shows that while effort expenditure is greater in a competitive context, the effects of competition on choosing effort are heterogeneous and influenced by individual differences in motivation and beliefs about competition. These results add to our understanding of how social contexts like competition can promote greater effort towards goals.

POSTER 44

THE EFFECTS OF NARCISSISM AND RELATIONSHIP THREAT ON MOOD AND PARTNER ATTRIBUTIONS

LILLIAN CARNEY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), GWENDOYLN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This experiment examined the effects of romantic relationship threat and narcissism on mood and partner attributions. Those in the relationship threat condition reported greater sadness, anger, and anxiety than those in the control group. Those higher in narcissism experienced higher anger levels when exposed to the relationship threat condition than those lower in narcissism. Narcissism was also associated with describing one's partner significantly more negatively when recounting the threatening incident.

POSTER 45

THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL ATTRACTION AND PERSONALITY ON ROMANTIC DESIRABILITY

GABRIELA BOYKO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KRISTIN CRUISE (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ALEANA GOETZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MATTHEA MITCHELL (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), NICK UNGSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Romantic attraction is a complex concept that relies on physical characteristics as well as personality characteristics. We tested the effects of physical attraction (attractive v. unattractive) and personality characteristics (warm v. cold) on romantic desirability by conducting a survey on 46 college-aged students at Susquehanna University. By using a two-way repeated ANOVA test to analyze results, we found that attractive individuals were rated more harshly than attractive individuals when paired with cold personality traits.

POSTER 46**THE EFFECTS OF ROMANTIC MODELING IN FILM ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION BEHAVIORS**

KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE),
ISABEL CAMERON (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), DANIELLE
YOUNG (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Exposure to romantic modeling in film may have an impact on our behaviors in interpersonal relationships. Eighty-two individuals viewed a series of movie clips depicting either positive or negative romantic interactions and then reported their romantic beliefs as well as indicated their responses to different conflict situations. The key findings showed no interaction of romantic beliefs or exposure to romantic media on behavior, indicating that this previously reported effect may only occur in longitudinal exposure.

POSTER 47**THE EFFECTS OF VIRTUAL REALITY AND ART THERAPY ON STRESS REDUCTION**

NICOLETTE IACONA (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JENNIFER TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Few studies have investigated the combined treatment of art therapy and virtual reality (VR) to reduce stress. This 2 x 2 x 2 mixed factorial experiment examined how media (VR vs traditional) and activity type (sculpting vs coloring) influenced stress. Results examined interactions between factors using pre- and post-test measures of stress, relaxation, mood, and physiological measures, providing a foundation for future research on the potential benefits of virtual and traditional artmaking.

POSTER 48**THE EXPERIENCE OF AND USES OF AUTONOMOUS SENSORY MERIDIAN RESPONSE**

MACKENZIE BROOKS (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JENNIFER TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Autonomous sensory meridian response (ASMR) is a pleasant, tingling sensation that generally starts from the top of the head and radiates through the rest of the body inducing a relaxation response. This present research examined participants' experience of ASMR, their use of online communities and a sense of community, the effect of life events like COVID and entering college on ASMR practice, and individuals' use of ASMR as an aid for ADHD.

POSTER 49**THE GENDER GAP IN FEELINGS OF STIGMATIZATION AMONG SMOKERS**

MARIE HELWEG-LARSEN (DICKINSON COLLEGE),
ALEXAS HARLAN (DICKINSON COLLEGE), KAREN
ACKERMAN (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Smokers feel stigmatized and are viewed as disgusting, unattractive, and inconsiderate. Little research has examined if among smokers, women feel more stigmatized than men feel and if so why. In a preregistered online survey study of daily U.S. smokers (N=488) we found that women reported more smoking self-stigma than men. Additionally, we found positive smoking cognitions and gendered smoking attitudes helped explain why women experience more stigma and are more likely to want to quit.

POSTER 50**THE IMPACT OF COVID ON SOCIOEMOTIONAL GOALS IN YOUNG ADULTS**

CAITLIN MUNSON (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), WILLXI
ALVAREZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), KAVINA
MCDONALD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ECHO LEAVER
(SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The Socioemotional Selectivity Theory (SST) states that with age, people's social goals shift from being knowledge-related to emotion-related. Research demonstrates that this effect is the result of individuals perceiving their time as limited. We hypothesize that COVID-19 will cause similar changes that will be served in young adults. We expect this shift will be more apparent for individuals with vulnerable immune systems. College students will receive surveys measuring stress, impact of COVID-19, and socioemotional shifts.

POSTER 51**THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

NIKITA DUNCAN (INDEPENDENT)

Today, the existence of COVID-19 continues to distress people around the world. Specifically, college students, as they have poorer mental health than their peers. A review of literature illustrated the impact of COVID-19 on the psychological well-being of college students as well as proposed measures to halt it. Understanding the difficulties faced by college students because of COVID-19 allows schools and societies to plan future activities to address and resolve these concerns.

POSTER 52

THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENT: LIFETIME IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT OF OLDER LGBTQ+ ADULTS

BETHANY HEIDELBAUGH (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE),
EVAN SMITH (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), MICHAEL
ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

The present study examined how social factors influenced lifetime identity development of older (over age 60) LGBTQ+ adults. Secondary analysis of 21 interviews revealed that most participants had religious families, realized their LGBTQ+ identity in childhood, experienced identity denial or suppression, and participated in activism. Differences were present between identity groups in coming out age and avenues of finding community. Findings emphasized the importance of open and affirming environments in advancing identity development.

POSTER 53

THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGAGEMENT ON STUDENTS' STRESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES

EMMA HALTEMAN (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE),
CATHERINE MCMAHON (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE),
ELIZABETH DALTON (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE),
DIANE BRIDGE (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Spending time in nature has demonstrated benefits for college students' stress and mood. In the present study college students (n = 61) were randomly assigned to participate in one of three one-hour conditions: an outdoor environmental educational activity, an indoor environmental educational activity, or an outdoor mindful walk. There were significant decreases in stress and negative affect, and an increase in connectedness to nature for all participants regardless of condition.

POSTER 54

THE IMPACT OF GREEN SPACES ON PERCEPTIONS OF URBAN ENVIRONMENTS

KYLE NOSSEIR (KEAN UNIVERSITY), VERNEDA HAMM-
BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study compared urban environments with and without green spaces on ratings of sense of safety, cleanliness, quality of life, sense of community, and economic status. Images compared environments pre- and post-construction of green spaces. Results found that the environments with added green spaces were rated higher in all areas. The findings suggest that perceptions of communities with green spaces are more positive than the same spaces without greenery.

POSTER 55

THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN ATTITUDES, BEHAVIOR, AND SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS IN A SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT

LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

We often find a disconnect between our attitudes or beliefs and our actual behavior. This disconnect is evident with regard to eating habits, sleeping habits, exercise, and sustainability. The current study examines the association between the variety of attitudes held by those around us, our perceptions of social expectations, and our actual behavior in the context of recycling. Results suggest that the agreement of those around us strengthens the connection between our attitudes and behavior.

POSTER 56

THE LINK BETWEEN GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, AND THE PERCEPTION OF CHEATING BEHAVIOR

RACHEL SIVAN ANCA (MONTCLAIR UNIVERSITY),
JOHN PAUL WILSON (MONTCLAIR UNIVERSITY)

This study explores biases surrounding bisexuality, particularly the perception that bisexual men are "actually gay" and bisexual women are "actually straight." We investigated how gender influences perceptions of sexual orientation and examined reactions to scenarios of individuals in heterosexual relationships engaging in same-gender romantic behavior. By assessing participants' interpretations of the behavior and perceived sexual orientation, our research sheds light on gender-based biases in perceptions of bisexuality, contributing to a deeper understanding of these biases.

POSTER 57

THE NEW IDEAL BODY AMONG BLACK AND WHITE YOUNG ADULTS

SHADAE CHAMBERS (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE),
BARBARA THELAMOUR (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE)

This study explores evolving body standards among young Black and White adults in the U.S., investigating the impact of race, body shape, and Black American culture on women's perceived attractiveness. The pear shape was the most preferred across all participants. Black models received higher ratings than White models. Engagement with Black American culture correlated positively with Black models' attractiveness ratings. These findings highlight shifting beauty norms and the influence of cultural engagement in shaping preferences.

POSTER 58**THE PERSONALITY AND ATTACHMENT STYLES OF ADULT ROLE PLAYERS**

INDIRA TROWSDALE (INDEPENDENT), JORDAN SCHRIVER (CRANDALL UNIVERSITY), ELISSA RODKEY (CRANDALL UNIVERSITY)

This research explored whether being a role player was correlated with particular attachment styles or personality types. Role play covers a diverse range of activities and so this research also looked for correlations between type of role play and personality. 120 participants with at least 6 hours of role playing in the previous 6 months filled out a survey that asked questions regarding role play involvement, attachment style, anxiety and avoidance, personality traits, and demographics.

POSTER 59**THE PERSONALITY TRAITS OF LONG DISTANCE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

JAMES MALTBY (MARIST COLLEGE), GARY GLICK (MARIST COLLEGE)

Research about Long Distance Romantic Relationships (LDRR) focuses on the romantic pair rather than the individual. Present study examines sexual desire, resilience to loneliness, and the Big Five Personality traits and how they relate to LDRRs. 236 emerging adults were surveyed, 26 were in current LDRRs, 139 had former LDRRs, 71 had no history of LDRRs. Individuals with a history of LDRRs reported higher sex drives, and former LDRRs reported higher conscientiousness, openness, and extraversion.

POSTER 60**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES TOWARD TECHNOLOGY, LONELINESS, AND SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF AGING**

ASHLEY LYTLE (STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), COREY LANDIS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), DAMIANO ZANOTTO (STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), ASHWINI RAO (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), YI GUO (STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The vast majority of older adults in the U.S. want to age at home. Technology will likely play a key role in facilitating the ability of older adults to age in place and to address other pressing concerns such as loneliness. In the current study, higher ratings of technophilia (love of technology) and lower perceived loneliness were significantly associated with positive self-perceptions of aging among older adults. Implications and future directions are discussed.

POSTER 61**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CREATIVITY AND MORAL FOUNDATIONS**

SARA COLLETTI (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), JUSTIN HERSH (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), CIERRA KUNKLE (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), RYAN RAMLER (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), JEAN PRETZ (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

The relationship between creativity and moral foundations is not well understood. Past work suggests that creativity is positively associated with individualizing foundations like Care and Fairness, but negatively associated with binding foundations. We tested these predictions in a sample of 275 college students who completed numerous creativity measures, including a brief essay that was rated for both creativity and moral foundations. Results partially confirmed the hypotheses for self-reported but not performance-based measures of creativity.

POSTER 62**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND SEXUAL IDENTITY CONCEALMENT IN WORKING COLLEGE STUDENTS**

OLIVIA SPOTTO (PENN STATE FAYETTE THE EBERLY CAMPUS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STAT), ELAINE BARRY (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies have shown that there are still levels of discrimination against LGBTQ+ individuals in the work and school settings. Levels of sexual identity discrimination and concealment in 216 working college students were assessed. Results found a significant positive correlation between perceived LGBTQ+ discrimination and sexual identity concealment in both environments, suggesting LGBTQ+ individuals are more likely to conceal their sexual identity when they are interacting within environments they perceive as discriminatory.

POSTER 63**THE STIGMA COLLEGE STUDENTS FACE TOWARDS PSYCHIATRIC MEDICATION USAGE**

NOELLE SWIFT (MARIST COLLEGE), EMMA FREDRICK (MARIST COLLEGE), RENNIE BARR (MARIST COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to understand beliefs young adults hold towards psychiatric medication. Prior literature suggests that negative perceptions of medication are related to worsening of symptoms; therefore, it is important to understand the

relationship young adults hold with psychotropic medication. Undergraduate students filled out a questionnaire that assessed stigma towards medication use as well as stigma towards mental health, locus of control, anxious symptoms, and personality traits. Findings to be determined.

POSTER 64

THE STIGMA OF SCHIZOPHRENIA: IS MENTAL ILLNESS AN ILLNESS LIKE ANY OTHER?

MARK SIBICKY (MARIETTA COLLEGE), JILLIAN STRECKANSKY (MARIETTA COLLEGE), LINDSEY MCCOY (MARIETTA COLLEGE), TIA JARVIS (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

This study investigated whether framing schizophrenia as "a mental illness like any other" or from a biopsychosocial framework, influenced stigma ratings of a person described as having schizophrenia. Participant beliefs in free will, essentialism and demographic information were also measured. Results showed participants in the "mental illness like any other" condition, endorsed more stigmatizing attitudes. In addition, a belief in free will was associated with greater overall stigma scores. Discussion includes these and other findings.

POSTER 65

THERAPY IN THE GHETTO: UNRAVELING SYSTEMIC TRAUMA WEBS

RAEVEN MADDIX (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), SAKINAH CLARKE (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

Gun violence is the leading cause of death for Black children from disadvantaged neighborhoods, called the "ghetto." In the first 150 days of 2023, there were 263 mass shootings in the U.S. We will utilize a client genogram to unravel: (1) the link between trauma exposure to criminal behavior and crime prevalence, (2) impact of trauma on health disparities, and (3) how trauma experiences influence attachment bonds, shaping the community's capacity to cope with adversity.

POSTER 66

THIRD-PARTY JUDGMENTS OF MORAL DILEMMA RESOLUTIONS

CAMDEN LIBBY (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE), IVO GYUROVSKI (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

Our study utilized a realistic moral dilemma to investigate how third parties evaluate moral dilemmas where upholding one moral principle comes at the cost of sacrificing another. 839 participants evaluated the

case of a hypothetical insurance salesperson who had to choose between company loyalty or care for a friend. Participants evaluated sacrifices of loyalty in the name of care more positively than sacrifices of care in the name of loyalty.

POSTER 67

TIME DELAY AND PUNCTUATION IN TEXT MESSAGES: IS IT REALLY RUDE?

JOHANNA D'AVANZO (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), NICKLAS PHILLIPS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HANIFEN (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), KATEVONNI SORLOUANGSANA (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), SRI SIDDHI UPADHYAY (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Punctuation and emoji can be used in text messages to communicate nonverbal information otherwise gathered visually or audibly in face-to-face interactions. The use of periods in texting is sometimes perceived negatively. Our study finds the use of periods in texting significantly amplifies the unenthusiastic interpretation of text messages sent after a delay.

POSTER 68

UNDERSTANDING AGE-RELATED RISK BEHAVIORS: NEIGHBORHOODS, SOCIOECONOMIC DEPRIVATION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

TIA TROPEA (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), COOPER SHARP (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JEFFREY DENNISON (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JEREMY MENNIS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Understanding the mechanisms that contribute to risk-taking behaviors in different domains is crucial for preventing poor decision making. Using a sample of adults aged 18 and above (n=347) this pre-registered study investigated the associations between risk-taking behaviors, age, social support, and socioeconomic deprivation. Preliminary analyses reveal significant correlations between age and financial risk-taking, and social support and health/safety risk-taking. We will rerun all analyses with the addition of neighborhood variables when all data is collected.

POSTER 69

UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE LITERACY: POLITICAL IDEOLOGY IMPACTS ONE'S PERCEPTION AND KNOWLEDGE

MEGHAN LORD (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), STEPHEN SHORT (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

This study examined participants' understanding of climate change and science in general, how they perceive their own understanding, and how this objective and subjective knowledge is moderated by political ideology. We found that Republicans tended to rate their understanding of climate change as lower than others, despite achieving similar results on objective climate literacy. However, this effect was only found in knowledge of climate change and not in general scientific knowledge.

POSTER 70

USE OF METAPHORS AND ART AMONG BLOGGERS WITH CHRONIC PAIN

SARAH NOSEK (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), CELIA DURGIN (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), RHEA GOMES (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), SWAPNIL JHAJHARIA (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), KAITLYN ROOT (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

This study examined communication patterns among online bloggers with chronic pain. The content of 92 posts from four online blogging platforms was analyzed. Results showed that 62% of bloggers used metaphors and 40% used art or literature to describe their experiences and challenges. These findings indicate that people with chronic pain may benefit from a 'shared language' that helps them to communicate their lived experiences with others.

POSTER 71

WARM TEMPERATURES AND CONFLICTING SOCIAL MOTIVATIONS

ADAM FAY (SUNY AT OSWEGO), AYUSHA BHANDARI (SUNY OSWEGO), VALERIE LARIS (SUNY OSWEGO), DANIEL LINDBERG (SUNY OSWEGO), LAURA OAKES (SUNY OSWEGO)

Warm temperatures can shape social cognition and behavior, but previous work has mainly tested these effects in an affiliation-seeking context. This project advances the literature by examining the effects of warmth when people are motivated to distance themselves from others, such as when pathogen threats are salient. We manipulated temperature (within-subjects) and social motivations (between-subjects) to test for effects on ingroup vs outgroup categorization in a minimal group paradigm.

POSTER 72

WHEN BEING MYSELF MEANS CHANGING MYSELF: SELF-CONSTRUAL, SELF-CONTROL AND SOCIAL DESIRABILITY

SAMANTHA DI CARLO (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Self-control, social desirability, and self-construal are all concepts that deal with one's tendency to engage in socially appropriate behaviors and reactions. In this cross-sectional study, a convenience sample (N = 344) provided self-reports on the three variables. Independent self-construals were positively related to self-control and self-deceptive enhancement, whereas interdependent self-construals were negatively related to self-control and self-deceptive enhancement. These results only partially replicate past research, and the discussion will focus on potential reasons and implications.

POSTER 73

WHEN DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS SHARE A PEW: OUT-PARTY EXPOSURE AND AFFECTIVE POLARIZATION

CAROLINE AVERY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

More contact with and proximity to out-partisans predicts lower affective polarization (Smiley & Kaiser, 2023). Might Democrats and Republicans sharing a church pew reduce polarization as well? Two studies using 2016 and 2020 ANES data explore the relationship between denomination-level political heterogeneity and affective polarization. Our analyses find that church attendance and exposure to out-partisans at church are linked to decreased affective polarization (controlling for religious and political beliefs), highlighting the importance of bipartisan contact.

POSTER 74

WHEN YOU NEED A HAND: PERCEPTIONS OF COUNSELING SERVICES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

JULIA ROSTKOWSKI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOESPH)

The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which college students anticipate stigma from their family, friends, and peers because of seeking counseling services and the extent to which they value privacy and convenience of counseling. Participants anticipated less stigma from friends than from peers or family. They also indicated that they valued privacy and convenience of counseling services, even though they generally preferred in-person counseling services.

POSTER 75

WHITE-ASIAN AMERICANS' INVISIBILITY AND OPPRESSION DURING COVID-19

EMILY HANG LUONG (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), CHANA ETENGOFF (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the unique challenges faced by White-Asian multiracial Americans during the COVID-19 pandemic, exploring their cultural identity experiences amidst the rise in anti-Asian hate crimes. Drawing on semi-structured interviews, the study's initial findings suggest that participants' cultural identity significantly impacted their pandemic experiences, with some reporting strengthened connections to their Asian identity.

POSTER 76

WHO ARE YOU? MUSIC PREFERENCES AND PERSONALITY

GAIL CLARK (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), NIKOLAS VERDUGO (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), EDWARD CRAWLEY (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

We examine correlations between music preference by genre, hypothesizing that these preferences correlate with personality traits in a Big Five model of personality. After factor analysis, stated preferences were reduced to four dimensions (FEEL – feeling, elevating, energizing, and lucid). The traits extraversion, agreeableness, and openness were correlated with music preferences in the elevating and energizing factors ($p < 0.01$). No other correlations of significance were noted. We consider the hypothesis to be partly supported.

POSTER 77

WHO SAID WHAT TO WHO? UNDERSTANDING MICROAGGRESSIONS USING THE PEER-AUTHORITY MICROAGGRESSION SCALE

ANTHONY BETANCOURT (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CLAIRE CARRERA, MADELINE BULL (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Microaggressions are subtle insults that negatively impact an individual. Few studies explore the context of who delivers the offensive statement. This current study uses the Color-Blind Racial Attitudes Scale to provide convergent validity of our newly created Peer-Authority Microaggression Scale. A significant correlation was found between the two, indicating that the new measure is measuring microaggressions consistent with prior literature. Limitations and directions for future research are discussed.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
9:10am – 10:10am

Symposium

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PSI CHI SYMPOSIUM: CAREERS WITH AN UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, March 2, 2024
9:10am – 10:10am

CHAIR: INGRID TULLOCH

CAREER OPTIONS WITH AN UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY

IJEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), SUSAN BECKER (COLORADO MESA UNIVERSITY), GAIL GONZALES (PSYCHIATRIC CENTER CHARTERED LLC)

A psychology degree offers diverse career options beyond clinical practice and research. Join us to explore non-traditional paths such as coaching, human resources, sales, marketing, research, and education. Learn valuable skills and strategies for a successful transition into these fields, highlighting the versatility of a psychology degree in today's job market. Empower yourself with the knowledge to make informed career decisions. Graduating seniors are encouraged to attend.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
10:20am – 11:20am

Poster

Franklin A

UNDERGRADUATE POSTER SESSION II

Saturday, March 2, 2024
10:20am – 11:20am

POSTER 1

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ZOOM AND IN-PERSON CLASSROOM EXPERIENCES

DESTINY DELACRUZ (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), EMILYHANG LUONG (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), CHANA ETENGOFF (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study explores college students' comparative evaluations of Zoom and in-person classrooms as an educational and sociorelational tool. As expected, participants' quantitative evaluations of in-person classrooms are significantly more positive than Zoom classrooms as both an educational and sociorelational tool. Although, participants also noted that Zoom classrooms were more effective as an academic tool than a relational tool.

POSTER 2**AN INVESTIGATION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND PERSPECTIVE-TAKING AMONG STUDENTS AT HIGH-ACHIEVING SCHOOLS**

ELIJAH SUK (INDEPENDENT), JEFF RAMDASS (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), ELIOT WAXMAN (OAKTON HIGH SCHOOL)

Adolescents in high-achieving schools are an at-risk group. The present research investigates if an intervention to increase perspective-taking skills in students at a high-achieving school increases their empathy, self-esteem, and sense of purpose. Study 1 found that while measured empathy was high, the high-achieving school environment negatively affected it. Study 2 found that all measured scales increased, but not because of the intervention. Qualitative responses found the high-achieving school environment negatively affects empathy.

POSTER 3**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN GREENSPACE EXPOSURE AND COGNITION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN**

WILLIAM KEMBALL-COOK (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ALIANA RODRIGUEZ ACEVEDO (BROWN UNIVERSITY), JUE YANG (BROWN UNIVERSITY), DIANE STORY (BROWN UNIVERSITY), BROOKE URY (BROWN UNIVERSITY), JONG CHEOL-SHIN (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), DAVID BARKER (BRADLEY HASBRO CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTER), JOHN E. MCGEARY (PROVIDENCE VA MEDICAL CENTER), SHIRA DUNSIGER (BROWN UNIVERSITY), DIANA S. GRIGSBY-TOUSSAINT (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Studies linking greenspace and cognition in children have largely focused on static residential or school-based analyses. To broaden our understanding, we equipped 22 elementary school children with GPS units for seven days, enabling spatiotemporal analysis of greenspace exposure. Cognition was assessed using a standard N-Back task and PROMIS® survey. Results indicated that green spaces measured across activity spaces predicted cognitive function.

POSTER 4**BDNF SIGNALING REDUCTION**

PERLA ENCARNACION (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

Unlike BDNF, which enlarges spine head diameter, its Val66Met prodomain, when combined, shrinks it. Studying this complex, we observed a switch from enlargement to reduction in spine size, possibly due to signaling modification. The absence of classical TrkB internalization by BDNF further supports reduced

signaling. These findings imply that the Met prodomain's presence may contribute to susceptibility to neuropsychiatric disorders, including Alzheimer's disease and PTSD, by regulating BDNF signaling in Met polymorphism carriers.

POSTER 5**BLAME ATTRIBUTION AND EMPATHY: TRANSGENDER SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS**

LIZBETH QUIROGA LLUIZUPA (DOMINICAN COLLEGE), KELLY JOHNSON (DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY NEW YORK)

This study investigated the effect of participant gender and a female rape victim's gender identity (cisgender or transgender) on victim empathy and victim blame. Using a sexual assault vignette and a quantitative questionnaire, differences in blame and empathy toward the victim were analyzed. Factorial analyses showed that male participants were significantly more likely to blame victims for their rape relative to female participants. No other effects were significant.

POSTER 6**CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVALENCE BY GENDER BINARY, BIPOC, AND LGBTQ+ STATUS**

MEGHAN QUINN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), LAURA HART (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA TZEFRONIS (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), LEXI HANDY (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), CORY SANDERSON (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), KATIE SCHADLER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), BRIANA PEREA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), ERICA DELSANDRO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), BILL FLACK (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Sexual assault occurs at a disturbingly high prevalence rate on U.S. college campuses (e.g., Koss et al., 2022). The rise in perpetration along with the ongoing rape-supportive attitudes present in campus environments demonstrates the pervasiveness of rape on college campuses and need for further research. Most research has focused on assault among white heterosexual students. Our survey study includes comparisons of sexual violence victimization by gender binary, BIPOC, and LGBTQIA+ status.

POSTER 7**CAN HOW YOU WERE PARENTED INFLUENCE YOUR ABILITY TO SELF-REGULATE?**

SARAH BIELAWSKI (PENN STATE FAYETTE THE EBERLY CAMPUS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE), ARIS KARAGIORGAKIS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies have found children's self-regulatory abilities impacted by the way they are parented. The relationship between the authoritative, permissive, and authoritarian parenting styles and self-regulation is explored in this study. Undergraduate students completed a survey to find that both permissive and authoritarian parenting influence self-regulatory ability, as well as significant differences between genders on permissive and authoritarian parenting.

POSTER 8

CELEBRITIES' EFFECT ON THE PORTRAYAL OF CRIME

MICHAYLA SMITH (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

True crime media have been growing in popularity, with many serious criminals being portrayed by celebrities. The current study sought to determine if a celebrity portraying a criminal would make people view criminals more positively than if they were shown to be the actual criminal. Overall, participants found the celebrity portrayed version of the criminal more attractive than the actual criminal, but there was no difference in perception of guilt for the crime.

POSTER 9

CHANGES IN SEXUALITY AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR IN EARLY AND MIDDLE ADULTHOOD

JAMES AMBRON (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY), JOHN GUNN (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY), ZOE BROWN (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STBs) in relation to sexual fluidity from Waves IV and V of the ADD Health dataset. Participants were categorized by sexual identity changes. Logistic regressions assessed significant predictors of STBs. Results show increased STBs risk among SM participants in Waves IV and V, in comparison to heterosexual participants. These findings suggest that experiencing fluidity and minoritized sexual identity is associated with a heightened risk for suicide.

POSTER 10

CHARACTERIZING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN RISK FOR FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION, ANXIETY, AND LOCAL CRIME

MATTHEW DRAYTON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ABRAHAM DACHS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TIA TROPEA (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JAMES WYNGAARDEN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), YI YANG (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), FARREN LANDES (PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

From a public policy perspective, it is imperative to better understand the impact localized crime has on an individual's susceptibility to being financially exploited. Thus, by utilizing individual-level Philadelphia Metropolitan survey data (n = 520) as well as 2021 crime index data, this project seeks to 1) analyze the relationship between crime and financial exploitation, and 2) determine whether anxiety moderates the magnitude of this relationship.

POSTER 11

COMPETITIVE STRESS DURING CONSOLIDATION ON FALSE MEMORY FORMATION

MADISON BROUSSEAU (HOLLINS UNIVERSITY), ALEX WOOTEN (HOLLINS UNIVERSITY)

Young adults under stress due to higher competitive stakes may not be likely to form false memories. Twenty-eight undergraduates completed a mathematical task (under low, moderate, and high competition) during the filler task part (i.e., consolidation phase) of the DRM paradigm. We found that participants did not show a difference in false memory formation between competition levels. These findings indicate that further investigation may be necessary to study competition's effects on false memory.

POSTER 12

CULTURE SHOCK AND IMPRESSIONS ABOUT AMERICA CULTURE ON INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

LAUREL OVBIYE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explores how international students' perception changes/shifts when they move to a new culture (which is known as a host culture). Participants were asked to answer a few questions about their experiences when it came to culture shock, their coping mechanisms and their support systems. Data collected were analyzed by developing common themes that were repeated among participants. Participants emphasized the importance of social support and commented on linguistic issues and new foods.

POSTER 13

DECODING BENEVOLENCE: HOW DO IMAGINATION AND EMOTION REGULATION PREDICT PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR?

TREVOR WADE (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE),
REBECCA BAUER (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

Research suggests that imagination (Campbell et al., 2022) and emotion regulation (Bailey et al., 2020) are important for prosocial behaviors. The current study aimed to expand on previous research to examine what aspects of imagination and emotion regulation predict prosocial behaviors. 271 participants completed measures of imagination, emotion regulation, and prosocial behaviors. Results indicated that emotion regulation and imagination significantly predicted prosocial behaviors, providing a greater understanding of what benefits adults in their prosocial behaviors.

POSTER 14

DID HE TRY TO PREVENT IT?: DIFFERENTIAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS

RAINA CREW (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), GRETA MICHELS (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), ANANDI EHMAN (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Research on bystander intervention, a prevention method for sexual assault, predominantly focuses on female victims, neglecting males. Authors examined differences in bystanders' willingness to intervene in instances of sexual assault with male victims. No statistical difference was found for bystanders' willingness to help male victims ($t(128) = .547, p = .586$); non-sexual & gender minority (SGM) individuals were less likely to intervene in female sexual assault cases than SGMs ($t(133) = -4.58, p = .001$).

POSTER 15

DISMISSIVE ATTACHMENT STYLE CORRELATED WITH LOWER COMPREHENSIVE SEX EDUCATION KNOWLEDGE

MARINA CAMPBELL (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY), JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

Comprehensive sex education (CSE) knowledge may correlate with attachment style. Ninety-two participants answered questions based on the National Sexual Education Standards and the Attachment Styles Questionnaire. We found that dismissive attachment style negatively correlated with CSE knowledge, and age and preoccupied attachment style negatively correlated. With this, we can look further into less comprehensive sex education increasing negative experiences in relationships, and addressing the increase of anxiety in relationships experienced by youth.

POSTER 16

DISORDERED EATING, DEPRESSION, AND ANXIETY IN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT GYNECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

MARIA BADALYAN (PENN STATE ABINGTON), DIANE ROSENBAUM (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

Gynecological diagnoses have been associated with lower quality of life, however, disordered eating in this population remains understudied. We evaluated differences in disordered eating behaviors, depression, stress, and anxiety between undergraduate women ($n=123$) with and without gynecological diagnoses. Significantly higher levels of disordered eating behaviors were found in women with gynecological conditions compared to women without gynecological conditions. This suggests that screening for disordered eating behaviors may be beneficial in gynecological care settings.

POSTER 17

DOES THE RACIAL MISTRUST IN SCIENCE AFFECT THE VIEWS OF PSYCHOLOGY?

ADRIANA SANTIAGO (INDEPENDENT), MICHAEL COLBERT (CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE), ALLYSON MELONI (CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE)

The Tuskegee Syphilis Study has led to distrust of the medical science by various minority groups (Brandon et al., 2005), which has extended to distrust of research (Corbie-Smith et al., 2002). The current study examined if there were differences among various racial groups on views of psychology as a science. Using data from the Psi Beta National Research Project, racial differences in views about psychology as a science and myths related to psychology were found.

POSTER 18

EFFECT OF STATE DEPENDENCY ON WRITTEN DISCLOSURE AND ACCURACY OF RECALLED MEMORIES

JENNA PEDRICK (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), STEVEN ROBBINS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

One can improve memory recall by matching the mood state at recall to that at encoding or state dependency. The present research examined whether congruent mood states improve the recall accuracy of memories and increase the amount of disclosure regarding those memories. 43 participants watched a video, followed by mood induction, and answered questions about the video. There were no between group differences, but trends that support the hypothesis were present.

POSTER 19**EFFECTS OF STATE ANXIETY ON SELECTIVE ATTENTION IN HIGH/LOW TIKTOK USERS**

CATHERINE RIVAS (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), ALBA SUAREZ (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), REBECCA BARNES (THE CITY OF COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

The increasing popularity of TikTok has heightened the usage of this and other social media platforms. Fifty college students from The City College of New York participated in a modified Flanker task. Previous studies suggest that frequent TikTok usage will be associated with a smaller flanker effect in reaction times, meaning, better selective attention performance. This study will examine how state anxiety affects selective attention in high versus low TikTok users.

POSTER 20**EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON UNIVERSITY MUSIC STUDENTS AND FACULTY**

JESSICA MOMANYI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

University music education has been negatively impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. Literature indicates music program participation is related to resilience and a sense of belonging. This study examined the effects of Covid-19 on community, academia, and the individual in a university music department. Student and faculty participants were recruited via email, demographic data was collected via Qualtrics, which was followed by focus group participation. Preliminary results indicated a high sense of belonging and departmental support.

POSTER 21**EMOTION WORDS HAVE COLOR, INDUCED EMOTIONS DO NOT**

HAILEY KRAJEWSKI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between colors and emotions to determine if associations are consistent between induced emotions and emotion words. Participants wrote about past experiences to evoke one of six emotions, then selected a colored image that reflected their current mood. The final question matched color terms to emotion terms. The responses for emotion induction were much more varied than the responses for term associations which were quite consistent and aligned with previous

POSTER 22**EMPLOYING CRITICAL REFLECTION TO ASSESS HOW COLLEGE STUDENTS LEARN ABOUT SOCIAL ISSUES**

GWENDOLYN ARBETMAN (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ATHENA ERICKSON (AMHERST COLLEGE), JAYANTIKA CHAKRABORTY (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA)

Intersectionality theory posits that the overlapping of identities shapes how individuals are uniquely impacted by structural sources of oppressions. We developed a new week-long immersive learning study to assess if we could intervene in how students develop their Intersectional Awareness (IA). Results of our qualitative analysis reveal that new connections and ideas were made by participants, as shown in reflections to lesson material in the study. Results are approached using the connectionist model of learning.

POSTER 23**EXPLORING CANNABIS AND WELL-BEING**

ABBEY POPOLIZIO (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This exploratory study examines the relationship between cannabis use types (medical, recreational, non-use) and well-being outcomes. Qualifying participants undergo self-report surveys assessing life satisfaction, well-being, personality, sleep patterns, and health-related quality of life. Anticipated results will be analyzed using SPSS, exploring potential differences among cannabis use types. The study aims to contribute nuanced insights into how cannabis use, particularly for medical purposes, may influence overall well-being.

POSTER 24**EXPLORING DAILY REFLECTIONS: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE IMPACT OF PERSONAL STATEMENTS**

BRYAN BARBARAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the impact of positive self-affirmation on self-esteem. Participants' baseline self-esteem was assessed. Self-affirmation was induced by participants typing 5 positive statements about themselves. Controls included 5 positives about someone else and 5 statements about their daily routine. The post-test measured state self-esteem. Results found no differences in self-esteem before the manipulation and higher self-esteem in the self-

affirmation group than the daily events control with the positive statements about others in between.

POSTER 25

EXTRAVERSION AND ROOMMATE CLOSENESS IN FIRST YEAR STUDENTS ACROSS THREE RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES

MEGAN FOSTER (DICKINSON COLLEGE), MARK NAGUIB (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Roommate relationships impact adjustment to college (Erb et al. 2014). This study tested associations between extraversion at the beginning of the first semester and roommate closeness at the semester's beginning (T1) and end (T2) at three residential colleges. Analyses revealed that one's own and one's roommate's extraversion significantly predicted closeness at T1 but not at T2. Our findings highlight the initial influence of extraversion on roommate closeness, consistent with prior research (Harris et al. 2016).

POSTER 26

FREQUENT INTERACTION WITH AUTISTIC PEOPLE AS A PREDICTOR OF PRIMARY CARE QUALITY

STEPHANIE TRANDUC (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ANH NGO (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), SIMONE DUFRESNE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), OLIVER VONNEGUT (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), TAIT SMITH (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN T. CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Autistic individuals receive lower-quality care than non-autistic adults despite their susceptibility to chronic health conditions, which may be attributed to providers' poor knowledge of and familiarity with autism. Sixty-four primary care providers answered questions on level of interaction with autistic people and knowledge of best practices for treating autistic patients. Linear regressions revealed no predictive relationship between interaction and knowledge of best practices. These findings suggest uncertainty regarding treating autistic patients in primary care settings.

POSTER 27

FROM STRESS TO SERENITY: INVESTIGATING THE SENSORY ROOM'S EFFECTS ON STUDENT LIFE

MADISON FREDERICKSEN (PENN STATE BERKS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE MELLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the thoughts and perceptions of students regarding the new sensory room in the library of a small liberal arts college (Penn State Berks). Participants answered questions about their opinions on the room, the room's perceived impact on stress levels, and students' sense of belonging and inclusion at their school. Results will be used to determine if sensory rooms are generally beneficial to college campuses, and, specifically, its benefits for the campus community.

POSTER 28

HELPFUL HANDS: GESTURES BOOST YOUNG CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE IN A MEMORY TASK

DANIELA GALVEZ-CEPEDA (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), DAN O'CONNOR (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ISABEL RODDEN (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), HANNAH DINEEN (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ELIZA CONGDON (WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

Our study bridges the gap between spatial working memory and gestures as a learning tool to see the extent to which gestures can alleviate children's spatial cognitive load across development (ages 6-12 years). Preliminary results (N=40) show that older children (9-12 years) outperform younger children (6-8 years) in the control condition but that either gesture type boosts performance in younger kids to eliminate the effect of age. We discuss implications for pedagogical practices.

POSTER 29

HIPPOCAMPAL VOLUME, CAREGIVER CHANGES AND FAMILY COHESION IN ADOLESCENTS WITH PDE

JONATHAN BOOKER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), BROOKE KOHN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), TRACY RIGGINS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

The present study explored relations between prenatal drug exposure (PDE) and postnatal family functioning on adolescent brain development. Participants with PDE reported less family cohesion, health competence, and had larger hippocampal volumes compared to the community comparison group. Additionally, within the PDE group, caregiver changes before age 7 years were correlated with right hippocampal volume; however the bilateral hippocampal volumes of those with any history of caregiver changes vs none were not significantly different.

POSTER 30

HOW BETA-AMYLOID DEPOSITION MAY CHANGE HIPPOCAMPAL SUBFIELD VOLUME ACROSS ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE CONTINUUM

BRYANNA VILNAIGRE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), ADEA RICH (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ELLIOT PARK (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY), HWAMEE OH (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by amyloid-beta ($A\beta$) and atrophy in the hippocampus. This project investigates whether hippocampal subfields are affected by $A\beta$ levels across diagnostic status. After analyzing MRI scans with the Automated Segmentation of Hippocampus Subfields (ASHS) program from the AD Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) dataset, our findings indicated that $A\beta$ positivity is linked with increased atrophy in hippocampal subfields in early mild cognitively impaired groups.

POSTER 31

HOW OUR LIFE EXPERIENCES SHAPE MENTAL HEALTH, RESILIENCE, AND GPA

ELYSAH BAKER (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), KATLYN FARNUM (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate how adversity and current mental state affects resilience, academic success, and gender exploration among college students. Participants took a series of questionnaires to assess adult experiences, life satisfaction, gender exploration/commitment, and resilience. Overall, though GPA was not impacted, participants who had more adverse experiences and psychological distress were more likely to have explored their gender identity. Psychological distress was also related to resiliency and mental well-being.

POSTER 32

IMPROVING ACCESSIBILITY TO COMMUNICATION DEVICES FOR PHYSICALLY DISABLED ADULTS

MICHELLE PU (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), POORVI SETHI (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN T. CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Physically disabled individuals often use assistive technology to communicate and achieve greater independence. Technological advances have resulted in increased communication potential for these individuals, however, physically disabled individuals, particularly adults, continue to struggle to access and utilize these devices to their full potentials. This study conducted qualitative interviews to examine the barriers to accessing assistive technology and communication devices for physically disabled adults (18+ years) to develop relevant resources for the population.

POSTER 33

INFLUENCE OF BOOK CLUB PARTICIPATION ON APHASIA CLIENTS' READING ABILITIES AND ENJOYMENT

ANNA SEGELKEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), EILEEN FASANELLA (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study investigated the effect of book club participation on the reading abilities and enjoyment in three people with aphasia. Reading ability and enjoyment were assessed through the Boston Aphasia Diagnostic Examination and a questionnaire. Weekly meetings were held for nine weeks. Modified chapter summaries were read, and questions were discussed with participants at each meeting. Results showed that participants enjoyed engaging in the book club and felt a sense of accomplishment finishing the book.

POSTER 34

INFLUENCE OF RACE AND PREFERRED GENRE ON RATINGS OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

GAVIN LAWRENCE (KEAN UNIVERSITY), VERNEDA HAMM-BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study compared the influence of music genre preference on the perceptions of peers across two experiments. In experiment one, a White female who preferred country music rather than hip-hop was rated lower on agreeableness, trustworthiness, and friendliness. In the second experiment, a Black female who preferred hip-hop rather than country was rated higher on trustworthiness, agreeableness, approachability, and friendliness. Findings suggest hip-hop music is perceived more favorably than country music.

POSTER 35

INGROUP ATTENTIONAL BIAS: BMI'S IMPACT ON VISUAL BIAS

GABRIELLA BADMOS (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), HANNAH MIN (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), MUDJANA COLIN (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY)

This study shows how variations in Body Mass Index (BMI) influence attentional biases. The negative view of high BMI, along with attentional bias, creates the possibility for BMI to affect selective attention. The study uses a modified flanker task featuring varying body type stimuli. We hypothesize that participants will show greater attentional bias, measured by the flanker

effect in behavioral measures of accuracy and reaction time, to images in their BMI ingroup.

POSTER 36

IS EMPATHY A BETTER PREDICTOR OF LIBERAL OR CONSERVATIVE IDEOLOGY?

TESSA LYNN (PENN STATE FAYETTE THE EBERLY CAMPUS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STAT), ARIS KARAGIORGAKIS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated the relationship between political ideologies, empathy, and gender. Previous studies have shown that a person's ability to experience empathy may be an indicator of their political ideologies. A total of 63 college students completed a survey regarding their political ideology and empathy levels. While empathy was shown to be significantly and positively correlated with liberal ideology, it was not shown to be as strong of a predictor of conservative ideology.

POSTER 37

MASS MEDIA USE AND ENDORSEMENT OF HOOKUP CULTURE

GIA GENCIC (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), ANNE GILMAN (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Recent decades have seen an increase of casual sexual encounters called hook-ups and of sexualized content in mass media. In our survey of 90 young adults, TV consumption and specific sexual attitudes predicted higher endorsement of hook-up culture, but not Facebook or TikTok use. Female (68) respondents showed significantly higher endorsement levels than others, suggesting that regional and social differences may exist in these associations between media consumption and risky sexual behavior.

POSTER 38

MENTAL HEALTH ACCESS AND ITS AFFECT ON GRADUATION RATES BETWEEN GENDERS

AMBER FLEITMAN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), CAROLINE WILHELM (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), NATALIE MARKAWICZ WEAVER (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), THOMAS WEBER (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Over the past few decades, women have been graduating college at a higher rate than men. While the increase of women in higher education is excellent for the mental health fields as a whole, there is the question as to why fewer men are graduating. The

purpose of this study is to see if there is a correlation between mental health access and graduation rates between genders of mental health majors at East Stroudsburg University.

POSTER 39

MORE THAN WORRY: MATH ANXIETY IMPAIRS PERFORMANCE THROUGH VISUAL ATTENTION AND RUMINATION

ISABEL RODDEN (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ELIZA CONGDON (WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

Math anxiety -- feelings of dread associated with mathematics -- is generally associated with lower math performance, yet research has failed to establish how it disrupts performance in-the-moment. Some studies suggest that negative emotionality interferes with processing and others suggest general disruptions in attentional control are responsible. Adult participants will be assigned to a writing intervention (math-specific or control) and then asked to solve math problems on an eye-tracker. Baseline measures will be collected.

POSTER 40

MULTIPLE MASKING OF IDENTITIES IN AUTISTIC ADULTS

AMY SENANAYAKE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), CLAUDIA CUCCHIARA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ERIN MCKENNEY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), AMBER THREADGILL (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ROBYN HIMELSTEIN (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), KIT LILLIA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE GOTHAM (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Autistic individuals may hide, or "mask," both autistic traits and marginalized identities due to increased discrimination. We compared online measures of general camouflaging, autistic camouflaging, and autistic traits in 303 autistic adults. Women or nonbinary/other genders were more likely to engage in autism-specific camouflaging, while older individuals and sexual orientation minorities endorsed more general masking. Ongoing research is needed considering increasing rates of suicidality and depression related to masking in minority groups.

POSTER 41

NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL INDICES OF FLOW IN DANCE IMPROVISATION

GRACE BURNETT (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), DOMINIQUE VUVAN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study assessed the impact of training on flow during dance improvisation. Research in other domains

has used electroencephalography (EEG) to demonstrate the positive correlation between alpha band activity and flow. Sixteen dance improvisation students at Skidmore College had EEG recorded while dancing at the beginning and end of the semester. Flow experiences were reported immediately after each recording session. Preliminary results show that self-reported experiences of flow were significantly higher after training.

POSTER 42

P3B AUDITORY PROCESSING DIFFERENCES IN ADULTS WITH SELF-REPORTED ATTENTIONAL DEFICITS

DANIELLE ROSENGRANT (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), SUZANNE ZAUGG (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), NASEEM CHOUDHURY (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Manifestations of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are greatly affected by age and, although highly prevalent in children, symptoms often progress into adulthood. However, adult ADHD and its underlying mechanisms are vastly understudied. Previous research has shown that difficulties in attentional processing are linked to atypical activation of cortical neuronal networks. In adults with self-reported deficits of attention, electroencephalogram (EEG) recordings and event-related potential (ERP) analysis shows differences in auditory processing across varying conditions.

POSTER 43

PERCENTAGES ARE A BETTER FORMAT FOR CONVEYING MEDICAL RISK THAN FREQUENCIES

ELI WESELEY-JONES (INDEPENDENT)

The results of medical screening tests are often misunderstood due to confusion about conditional probability. This experiment tested whether American adults' estimations of risk and anxiety could be decreased by the addition of a short statement explaining actual risk. This manipulation was effective regardless of whether it was positively or negatively framed, and it did not decrease participants' intention to go for follow-up testing.

POSTER 44

PRETENDING TO BE A SCIENTIST: IMPROVING SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY IN CHILDREN

LUKE LINDQUIST (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE), REBECCA BAUER (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

Research indicates that when children role-play, they may take on the traits of those characters, such as perseverance in science (e.g., Shachnai et al., 2022). The current study piloted a methodology examining if pretense has similar impacts on scientific creativity in 12 school-aged children. We predicted children who engaged in role-play when completing creativity tasks would have higher creativity compared to other groups. Results indicate trends supporting our hypothesis and provide justification for future research.

POSTER 45

REVEALING CLOTHING AND INTOXICATED : COLLEGE STUDENTS DESCRIBE SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS

PEYTON SGROI (NAZARETH COLLEGE), LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH UNIVERSITY)

Not only are there expectations about sexual assault, but expectations about who is the survivor. The current study was part of a larger one examining factors impacting rape myth acceptance. After reading excerpts about sexual assault, participants described how they pictured the survivor. We coded for gender and other characteristics of the survivor that were visualized. Participants assumed the survivor was female. Other characteristics pictured were related to various forms of rape myth acceptance.

POSTER 46

ROLLING IN NUMBERS: THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT ON RISK TAKING OF GROUP MEMBERSHIP

JOSIAH WALSH (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), STEVEN J. ROBBINS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Group membership status influences risk taking decisions. The proposed study primes participants for minority, majority, or independent groups via numerical group size. Risk taking is assessed for lottery decisions and risk propensity. We expect greater risk taking in minority than majority or independent group members. Following prospect theory, we expect greater risk taking in loss than in gain domains. This highlights the role of group membership perceptions on risk taking behavior.

POSTER 47

SOCIAL ENRICHMENT DIFFERENTIALLY PROMOTES GOAL-DIRECTED BEHAVIOR IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS

CAROLINE DRUPKA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), MEGAN SOMERS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JUSTUS WILLIAMS

(WASHINGTON COLLEGE), AMELIA BONSI
 (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), ANDREA PETERSON
 (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JULIA TOTIS
 (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), EMILY CRAMER
 (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DANIEL KOCHLI
 (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Individual differences in cue- versus goal-directed behaviors are a common measure used to assess addiction vulnerability. The present work examines the contributions of housing conditions to Pavlovian Lever Autoshaping and a Morris Water Maze dual solution task. Overall, enriched rats engage in goal-directed behavior while single and raised enriched rats engage in more cue-directed behavior. Results suggest that individual differences are highly sensitive to housing-related stressors and this sensitivity is greater in males.

POSTER 48

TAKING SONGS TO HEART: AN INVESTIGATION OF TEMPO AND KEY

ANNA LOCKHART (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), VALERIA DRAINE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), KAITLIN PENDASULO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ERIC FEBLES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study aims to see if resting heartrate modulates tempo and key-dependent valence ratings in instrumental musical clips. A survey consisting of six song clips varying in tempo (above, below and at resting heart rate) and key (major and minor). Participants rated their valence perception on a Likert scale from extremely negative to extremely positive. Results show that songs with tempo above resting heartrate and in the major key are seen as more positive.

POSTER 49

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ACADEMIC CONFIDANTES ON UNIVERSITY STUDENT ACADEMIC FLOURISHING

RUBY BEEKMAN (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), KARINA PINHEIRO (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), SARAH MCSPADDEN (FELICAIN UNIVERSITY)

Our hypothesis proposes that having an academic confidante predicts positive academic outcomes among college students. Including behavioral engagement, goal attainment, satisfaction, intent to continue education, and a reduced risk of failure, despite first-generation status. An "academic confidante" refers to someone in a student's social circle who actively discusses academics, inquires, and offers support when needed. In our study of 138 undergraduates, results indicate that having an academic confidante correlates with academic flourishing.

POSTER 50

THE CORRELATION OF SELF-CARE, MENTAL HEALTH, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

CECILIA LONG (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

This survey studied the association between self-care academic performance, and mental health symptoms. Academic performance was measured by US Grade Point Average (GPA). Mental health risk was assessed using brief measures of generalized anxiety (GAD-2), depression (PHQ-2), and PTSD (PC-PTSD-5). GPA was not associated with self-care or mental health. However, PHQ-2 scores were negatively associated with self-care. GAD-2 scores, PHQ-2 scores, and PTSD-5 scores were positively correlated.

POSTER 51

THE EFFECT OF AUGMENTED REALITY ON CONSUMERS' PSYCHOLOGICAL OWNERSHIP AND PURCHASE INTENTIONS

DAPHNE LIN (INDEPENDENT)

Two experiments examined the effect of using augmented reality (AR) as compared to viewing images of a pair of sneakers on consumers' psychological ownership and purchase intentions when online shopping. When using AR, high school students had an increase in psychological ownership but not purchase intentions, whereas adults had an increase in both. Using AR on sneakers is effective for adults but further research is needed to test its effectiveness on other types of products.

POSTER 52

THE EFFECTS OF NATURE IN VIRTUAL REALITY ON STRESS AND ANXIETY

ABIGAIL MCFEATERS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), EMELY LARIOS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), HOPE EILOLA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), TOMMY CROCETTI (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ANGELIKA KIPENSKAIA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ISABELLA KURIAN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), KASEY SCHUCHARDT (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), JAN SINNOTT (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), EVANGELINE WHEELER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study was conducted to determine the effect of a virtual reality nature scene on stress and anxiety. Participants were equipped with a VR headset and connected to BioPac equipment to measure heart rate and skin conductance. Additionally, participants were given a self-report anxiety scale pre- and post-test. A series of repeated measure ANOVAs will be conducted for HRV, EDA & anxiety at three different times during pre-test, VR video, and post-test.

POSTER 53**THE IMPACT THE TYPE OF MATERIAL HAS ON MEMORY**

CLAIRE JONES (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Many people use memory everyday to memorize a variety of basic and complex information. Prior research has demonstrated that memory for numbers is more accurate and encoded quicker than words. It was hypothesized that there would be a higher cognitive capacity load for numbers than for words. Participants memorized 30 stimuli and then completed recall. A significant difference was not found between the number and word conditions for Study 1 and Study 2.

POSTER 54**THE MOTIVATIONS OF NURSING STUDENTS**

ABIGAIL MALANDRO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Motivation and personal management in the healthcare setting influences performance levels and intentions to stay in healthcare jobs. This study examined the motivations of nursing students as they progressed through an undergraduate program. When examining data collected through surveys, the level of satisfaction in nursing was higher in the later levels of clinical experience ($t(26) = -2.03, p = .053$). This indicates that more experienced nursing students were more satisfied with nursing as a profession.

POSTER 55**THE REAL-WORLD VALIDITY OF NAVIGATIONAL PERFORMANCE IN A VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT**

JEFFREY WILSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JACOB LADER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), KIM NGUYEN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), NORA NEWCOMBE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Although various paradigms have emerged to measure individual variation in navigational skill, few studies look at internal reliability or at cross-paradigm relations. Despite the expectation that tasks measure the same abilities, it is unclear whether skill(s) are uniform across many of these real-world and virtual paradigms. In this study, we use a within-subjects design to assess human navigational performance in a virtual environment and in a real-world environment and investigate correlations between the two.

POSTER 56**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND COLLEGE STUDENTS' FINANCIAL WELLBEING**

SOJOURN MERCURIUS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE), JILL NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined parenting styles (authoritarian, permissive, authoritative) and financial parenting and financial wellbeing and debt among 110 college students. Parenting styles were unrelated to student loan and credit card debt. Parent modeling was related to less and parents' debt positivity was related to greater student loan debt.

POSTER 57**UNDERSTANDING APHASIC SPEECH IN HEALTHCARE SETTINGS**

KOURTNEY SCIPIO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored healthcare professionals' knowledge and skills regarding communication with individuals with aphasia (IWA) in healthcare settings. Participants included nurses, nursing students, and graduate SLP students. Participants completed a survey evaluating their knowledge, ability to understand, and estimating IWAs' mental capabilities. Results showed high self-reported knowledge about aphasia (93%) but low confidence rates (37.4%). Further, 61% of participants correctly identified the gist in short audio clips, but only 56% understood everything that was said.

POSTER 58**UNFINISHED TASKS TURNING INTO PHANTOM HURDLES**

ALEXANDRA TZETZO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JOHN PROTZKO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), SHIVANG SHELAT (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA), JONATHON SCHOOLER (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA)

The purpose of this project is to determine which behavior and personality scales cause people to delay such simple tasks. A regression and a mixed-effects model for testing the experimental manipulation within-subjects design will be used to predict the number of unfinished tasks people have, along with the time and effort it takes to complete these unfinished tasks. Results will reveal if scores from these scales contribute to the number of unfinished tasks individuals have.

POSTER 59**VECTION AND MEMORY: A FAILURE TO REPLICATE**

NICK PITTIGNANO (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), ARIANA INAMDAR (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), NEATINA MAY (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), MARGARET KEANE (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Does perceived motion affect memory? We aimed to replicate a prior study demonstrating that backward vection (the illusion of backward movement), improved memory of previously encountered stimuli. In our study, participants watched videos that induced a perception of forward or backward motion and then recalled a list of studied words. We found that vection had no effect on recall performance. Contrary to Aksentijevic (2019), our findings suggest that perceived motion does not influence memory.

POSTER 60**WATER MAZE NAVIGATION USING VISUAL LANDMARKS IN THE WOLF SPIDER TIGROSA HELLUO**

RIKO WEIDMAN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KELSEY PERSONS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW PERSONS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Visual spatial navigation in wolf spiders has rarely been studied. We used a modified water maze and recorded the ability of adult female *Tigrosa helluo* wolf spiders to find a target reward using visual landmarks in a modified Morris water maze. We found that spiders could learn to use various visual landmarks to quickly and reliably find a target location.

POSTER 61**PREDICTING KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE FACTS FROM TRADITIONAL BELIEFS AND RELIGIOUSNESS**

KEYLI PORTILLO (PENN STATE FAYETTE THE EBERLY CAMPUS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STAT), ARIS KARAGIORGAKIS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Being more informed on sexual violence facts could indicate less traditional beliefs. A total of 88 students took a 50-item survey that measured attitudes towards traditional gender roles, knowledge of sexual violence facts, and religiousness. Key findings suggest that one who is more informed on sexual violence tends to hold less traditional beliefs and less beliefs in sexual violence myths. Implementing early programs to increase knowledge could benefit society and decrease violence.

POSTER 62**LONG AND SHORT OF IT: PRICE LENGTH ON PURCHASE AND MAGNITUDE PERCEPTIONS**

BLAKE SOHMER (INDEPENDENT)

Two experiments examined the effect of price length on likelihood to purchase and perceived magnitude. Participants saw some manipulation of odd or round pricing, cents and a dollar sign. Odd pricing was shown to increase purchase intentions and decrease perceived magnitude. When no dollar sign was seen in the price, the odd price decreased perceived magnitude. Interestingly, when cents were present, likelihood to purchase was significantly lower. Thus, small differences in products' prices influences perceptions.

POSTER 63**THE EFFECT OF LOGO AND BOARD REPRESENTATION ON PERCEPTIONS OF AUTISM ORGANIZATIONS**

ALEXANDRA KANNER (INDEPENDENT)

This study aimed to explore autistic individuals' perceptions of autism advocacy organizations that use a puzzle piece, infinity symbol, or no logo, with a governing board including people who are autistic, have autistic relatives, or have no relation to autism. Participants viewed a mock website and completed a survey to assess general attitudes, perceived representativeness, and monetary donations. Participants perceived organizations most positively when they included autistic people on boards and did not use logos.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
10:20am – 11:20am

Paper

402

LEARNING PAPERS: CONDITIONING
Saturday, March 2, 2024
10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: DANIEL SIEGEL

10:20am – 10:30am

LOOKING FOR TRANSFER OF ASSOCIATION FORMATION: LEARNING WITH CONFIGURAL CUES

BILL WHITLOW (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN), ANITHA VARGHESE

(RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), LEXUS MYERS
(RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

The transfer of training with one type of problem to faster or more efficient learning of different problems is central to the goals of most educators, whether in academic, corporate, or governmental settings. Here we report some initial steps to analyze the associative foundations of transfer, comparing the effects of pre-training with biconditional discriminations to the effects of pre-training with irrelevant cue discriminations on the learning of new and old types of discrimination problems.

10:35am – 10:45am

EFFECTS OF PROBABILITY, RATE AND CUE DURATION IN AUTOSHAPED ANTICIPATORY BEHAVIOR

JORGE MALLEA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), TALA SOHRABI (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), ISABELA TELLEZ (BARNARD COLLEGE), PETER D BALSAM (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, BARNARD COLLEGE, NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE)

Studies elucidating informational variables encoded during Pavlovian often find conflicting results. US probability, reinforcement rate, and CS duration are often covarying variables. We tackled these issues by training three groups of mice in an AutoShaping paradigm where two cues shared either Probability, Rate, or Duration, while varying the others. Results showed all groups developing differential responding to the cues, but no single variable guided these differences - challenging models that assume a single informational variable.

10:50am – 11:00am

DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ON "REWARD PREDICTION ERROR" DRIVEN LEARNING

ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY), SANTIAGO CASTIELLO (YALE UNIVERSITY)

The reward prediction error (RPE) concept has been influential in both associative learning and reinforcement learning theories, with new learning depending upon such errors. Elaborations of this concept were required to account for learning in multi-layered connectionist network models (commonly employed today in AI), but at the cost of reducing the concept's biological plausibility. "Contrastive Hebbian Learning" plausibly reconceptualizes how RPEs arise in complex networks to create new learning consistent with many associative learning phenomena.

11:05am – 11:15am

TRAIL FREQUENCY TRUMPS TRIAL DURATION WITH RECALL AND CONTINGENCY MEASURES: BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

JENNA POLIS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - BINGHAMTON), JAMES WITNAUER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - BROCKPORT), JENNIER POWELL (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - BINGHAMTON), DENNIS ELENGICKAL (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - BINGHAMTON), NATHANIEL DARKO (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - BINGHAMTON), ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - BINGHAMTON)

Cue-outcome contingency is learned from exposure to cue-outcome pairings, cue-alone presentations, outcome-alone presentations, and events in which only context occurs. Increasing the frequency of context-alone events increased performance on both contingency (relatedness) and cued-recall tests more than proportionally increasing context-alone duration. Moreover, greater efficacy of context-alone frequency than duration was observed with ten different cue-outcome pairs trained interspersed just as we have previously seen with a single cue-outcome pair.

Saturday, March 2, 2024

10:20am – 11:20am

Workshop

404

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP:
TRAINING PEER EVALUATIONS OF TEACHING
Saturday, March 2, 2024
10:20am – 11:20am**

CHAIR: ELIZABETH SHOBE

TRAINING PEER EVALUATORS OF TEACHING

ELIZABETH SHOBE (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

In this workshop, our three-day model for training faculty to be peer evaluators of teaching will be presented. Coverage will include the structure and critical elements for training peer evaluators (e.g., recognizing teaching effectiveness, relating classroom observations to school personnel standards, pre- and post-observation areas to cover, writing reports, methods to avoid bias), learning objectives for trainees, activities that apply the workshop information, and our data on the value and effectiveness of this training.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
10:20am – 11:20am

Paper **403**

**SOCIAL PAPERS: UNDERSTANDING AND
 REDUCING PREJUDICE**
Saturday, March 2, 2024
10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: EMMA FREDRICK

10:20am – 10:30am

**IMPACT AND EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERACTIVE
 DEI SEMINAR FOR HELPING PROFESSIONS**

EMMA FREDRICK (MARIST COLLEGE), KIRSTEN
 MATTERN (MARIST COLLEGE), EMMA SPIRO (MARIST
 COLLEGE)

Impactful training seminars on diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) are fundamental for healthcare and direct care professions to promote acceptance in their fields. This study assessed the effectiveness of an empowering, interactive DEI training seminar administered to pre-healthcare students and direct care providers. We gathered a sample of 127 participants across 3 trainings. Dependent samples t-test analyses showed that participating in the training increased awareness and acceptance of marginalized groups.

10:35am – 10:45am

**EDUCATION IS DEVELOPMENT: FINDINGS FROM
 AN INTERVENTION-BASED STUDY TO DEVELOP
 INTERSECTIONAL AWARENESS**

JAYANTIKA CHAKRABORTY (CLARK UNIVERSITY),
 ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Intersectional awareness (IA) assesses how individuals understand social hierarchies as intersecting. It is related to developing empathy and fostering allyship in students identifying as socially privileged. We used a randomized controlled trial (N = 44) to investigate if we can positively develop IA in students through a week-long immersive learning-based intervention. Results indicate participants in the experimental condition demonstrated significantly higher levels of IA at post-test compared to the control.

10:50am – 11:00am

**CONTACT AS A MECHANISM FOR REDUCING
 MENTAL ILLNESS RELATED STIGMA**

MEGAN HALL (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE
 UNIVERSITY), CANDICE WALLACE (CENTRAL
 CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In this study we compared the effectiveness of a combination of contact and education in reducing stigma towards those with anxiety, depression, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia. We found that for certain stigma types, there is a significant difference in reduction effects based on the type of disorder presented. The findings obtained in this study can inform efforts to reduce mental illness related stigma.

11:05am – 11:15am

**DO INTERNSHIPS IMPROVE INTERCULTURAL
 COMMUNICATION? A PILOT STUDY AT AN URBAN
 UNIVERSITY**

ANDREW CAMILLERI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH
 R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Intercultural communication is an important skill that may be acquired by internship-style experiences. In the present study, 65 first-year students engaged in an internship-style program decreasing intercultural communication apprehension and increasing friendship formation. Results indicated the program did not significantly improve intercultural communication apprehension and friendship formation. No significant difference occurred across 5 years of program administering.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
10:20am – 11:20am

Paper **401**

**APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: APPLICATIONS
 IN WORK AND RESEARCH SETTINGS**

Saturday, March 2, 2024
10:20am – 11:20am

CHAIR: CORINNE DONOVAN

10:20am – 10:30am

**EXPLORING THE MIDDLE MANAGER "SQUEEZE"
 POST PANDEMIC**

CORINNE DONOVAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY),
 ANGELA GROTTA (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), KAYLA

COLABELLA (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ZACHARY RUBINSTEIN (ST. JOSEPH UNIVERSITY)

Organizations struggle to navigate post-pandemic work changes, with some suggesting the biggest threat is burnout of middle managers. This qualitative study sought to investigate this claim with middle managers through focus group discussions post-pandemic.

Challenges emerged in four areas: managing people, maintaining good connections, supporting employee engagement, and staffing/ retention. Successes after the pandemic include greater flexibility and work/life balance, job or career growth, improved relationships and having a good leader or manager.

10:35am – 10:45am

ANALYSIS OF THE PERMA SCALE OF WELL-BEING WITH AN UNDERSTUDIED POPULATION

JAMIE FOOR (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY AT LOCK HAVEN), RHODA WITMER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA), TARA MITCHELL (COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY AT LOCK HAVEN)

This study investigated the reliability and validity of the PERMA Profiler measure of wellbeing (Butler and Kern, 2016), with a sample of participants drawn primarily from conservative religious childhood backgrounds. Our results for reliability and factor structure were inconsistent with Butler and Kern (2016). We recommend modifications to the original scale as well as continued study of participants from culturally distinct religious groups.

10:50am – 11:00am

THE ONLINE VOLUNTEER SUBJECT

JOHN PROTZKO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Our study on online research participation (N = 900) reveals significant demographic and trait differences between participants and non-participants. Online participants tend to be more educated, less sociable, and older, with specific traits like higher intelligence, conventionalism, and less arousal-seeking behavior. These findings highlight the challenges in generalizing online study results to the broader population and underscore the importance of considering these biases in online research for more accurate statistical inferences and representations.

11:05am – 11:15am

APPLYING DECISION TREES TO CLASSIFY INFORMATION ABOUT SERIAL KILLERS

JOSHUA REYNOLDS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

In serial killings, information about the victims and crime scenes might predict valuable information about the offender. In this research, machine learning was used to create decision tree models that reasonably predict offenders based on sex and race. Furthermore, this was accomplished with highly simple tree structures. Other outcomes were more difficult to predict, such as if the offender was a White male in their 20s and the relationship with the victim.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
11:30am – 12:15pm

LUNCH BREAK
Saturday, March 2, 2024
11:30am – 12:15pm

Saturday, March 2, 2024
12:20pm – 1:20pm

Keynote

Salon E

FRED KELLER KEYNOTE: MICHELLE CRASKE
Saturday, March 2, 2024
12:20pm – 1:20pm

CHAIR: ADAM FOX

TARGETING EXTINCTION LEARNING AND REWARD-SENSITIVITY IN BEHAVIORAL TREATMENTS FOR ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

MICHELLE CRASKE (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES)

I will present our latest experimental and clinical evidence for deficits in extinction in anxiety disorders, and our inhibitory retrieval model of exposure therapy designed to strengthen extinction learning and its retrieval over time and context. Additionally, I will present evidence for reward-related mechanisms within the context of exposure therapy, and potential methods for targeting such mechanism including neurofeedback designed to train neural responses to phobic stimuli without conscious awareness.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
12:20pm – 1:20pm

Paper **402**

**CLINICAL PAPERS: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES
 AND TREATMENT**

Saturday, March 2, 2024
12:20pm – 1:20pm

CHAIR: CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS

12:20pm – 12:30pm

**ANXIOUS PARENT-CHILD LANGUAGE STYLE
 MATCHING (LSM) PREDICTS INCREASED
 BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION (BI) POST-
 INTERVENTION**

KATHY SEM (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), NILA SHAKIBA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KENNETH H. RUBIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), DANIELLE R. NOVICK (YALE UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY R. DRUSKIN (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), KELLY SMITH (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA M. DANKO (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), ANDREA CHRONIS-TUSCANO (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), NICHOLAS J. WAGNER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Behavioral inhibition (BI) is a risk factor for anxiety disorders, and this risk is moderated by parenting. Language style matching (LSM) is a novel linguistic measure of behavioral synchrony and may provide insight into risk mechanisms. Using data from an intervention for preschoolers high on BI, we show that LSM is a barrier to treatment response for children in the comparison group whose parents are anxious but not for children in the treatment group.

12:35pm – 12:45pm

**AUTISTIC SPECIAL INTERESTS: NOT NARROW,
 CIRCUMSCRIBED OR RESTRICTED**

CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Special interests are a common autistic characteristic. Content analysis was conducted on 300 online discussion posts in forums designed for autistic adults. Posters described having interests in multiple different intellectual domains. This suggests that the intellectual quality of interests can be a clue to consider an autism diagnosis. Autistic individuals can browse online forums to learn that others are similar. Self-esteem can be boosted by discovering how one's interests resemble those of scholars.

12:50pm – 1:00pm

**SOME PREDICTORS OF WILLINGNESS TO SEE A
 COUNSELOR FOR NIGHTMARES**

WILLIAM KELLY (NEUMANN UNIVERSITY), EMILY COOPER (NEUMANN UNIVERSITY)

Frequent nightmares are relatively common yet often untreated. Reasons for this are unclear but may hinge on a willingness to see a counselor for nightmares (WTSAC-N), an understudied area. The current study examined nightmare frequency along with several nightmare-related and personality variables as predictors of WTSAC-N among 140 university students. Regression analyses revealed that only age, nightmare proneness, nightmare distress, and nightmare frequency independently predicted WTSAC-N. The results and suggestions for future research are discussed.

1:05pm – 1:15pm

**EXPECTATIONS FOR COUNSELING OLDER ADULT
 CLIENTS DIFFER BY AGE AND HEALTH
 CONDITION**

GRACE CASKIE (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN JOHNSON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), EVE ROOT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Population shifts mean future psychologists will increasingly see older clients, yet few receive specialized training in treating older adults, allowing potential age and health biases to persist and compromising quality of care. In an experimental, vignette-based study, doctoral psychology trainees demonstrated statistically significant health and age biases in their counseling expectations for older adult clients. Doctoral psychology training programs should address trainees' clinical knowledge and biases to ensure competent care for older adults.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
12:20pm – 1:20pm

Paper **401**

COGNITIVE PAPER SESSION: MEMORY
Saturday, March 2, 2024
12:20pm – 1:20pm

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

12:20pm – 12:35pm

CONTINUING STORY OF CONGENIALITY EFFECTS: MEMORY PHENOMENA FOR CONGRUENT/INCONGRUENT POLITICAL STATEMENTS

JOSEPH ROMAGANO (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), ALMUT HUPBACH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The current study attempted to replicate and extend earlier work by Waldum and Sahakyan (2012) on motivated forgetting of political statements that were either congruent or incongruent with the participants' own political orientation. In line with their work, we predict motivated forgetting of incongruent but not congruent statements. In extension, we assessed whether participants make systematic congeniality-related memory errors in a statement recognition test, particularly for statements that they were instructed to forget.

12:40pm – 12:55pm

WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY ACROSS SENSES: VISION, HEARING, TASTE, AND TOUCH

THOMAS DANIEL (WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE)

Prior research in working memory has predominantly incorporated visual or auditory stimuli. The current study compared working memory for vision (sine-wave gratings), sounds (complex tones), tastes (basic liquid solutions), and touch (vibrations) using a standardized N-back task. Accuracy was highest for auditory and lowest for taste. We show that while these senses may have different capacities, they all conform to qualitatively similar patterns of recognition and interference.

1:00pm – 1:15pm

TESTING EFFECTS REQUIRE MEANINGFUL RE-ACTIVATION OF MATERIAL

ELIZABETH SHOBE (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Three competing hypotheses about retrieval practice testing effects were explored. One suggests that retrieval practice enables semantic activation and elaboration. A second suggests that retrieval practice advantage is due to activating the episodic context. The third suggests that retrieval practice resets attention and focus. Participants were randomly assigned to one of four conditions, and the results suggest that testing effects can be attributed to activation of information, not the episodic context or resetting attention.

Saturday, March 2, 2024

12:20pm – 1:20pm

Symposium

404

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: ACADEMIC DISHONESTY POST-COVID

Saturday, March 2, 2024

12:20pm – 1:20pm

CHAIR: BONNIE GREEN

ACADEMIC DISHONESTY POST COVID

BONNIE GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Academic dishonesty has always been a central issue in teaching, especially at the undergraduate level. Yet, with advances in technology and students' experience with online education during COVID, even undergraduate students are reporting high levels of cheating on exams, quizzes, and assignments. Join this symposium to learn about and discuss how academic dishonesty is handled when it's reported, and faculty efforts to increase students' intellectual engagement in undergraduate psychology courses.

Presentations

Factors Associated with Academic Dishonesty at the Undergraduate Level

by Laura Lansing (Mount Aloysious College)

Exploring the Dynamics of Academic Integrity

by Amml Hussein (Council on Social Work Education (CSWE))

The Impact of Low-Stakes Testing on Student Engagement: Effective Instructor Interventions

by Bonnie Green (East Stroudsburg University)

Academic Integrity in Community College Undergraduate Psychology Courses

by Jason Spiegelman (Community College of Baltimore County)

Discussant

by Juan Rios (Seton Hall University)

Saturday, March 2, 2024
12:20pm – 1:20pm

Poster

Franklin A

**APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY, TEACHING OF
 PSYCHOLOGY, AND HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY
 POSTER SESSION**

Saturday, March 2, 2024
12:20pm – 1:20pm

POSTER 1

**BATTLE OF THE BOOKS: EVALUATING READING
 COMPREHENSION OF HTML AND PDF TEXTBOOKS**

NICOLLETTE KRENZIEN (HARFORD COMMUNITY
 COLLEGE), THERESA LILIENTHAL (HARFORD
 COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Four General Psychology (PSY 101) classes were chosen to compare the reading comprehension of HTML and PDF textbooks. This study was conducted across two semesters. Students completed identical quizzes for four selected chapters in BlackBoard. Students were not provided with course materials aside from access to the chosen textbook prior to the quiz due dates. Overall, the PDF group performed slightly better ($M=9.24$) as compared to the HTML group ($M=9.14$).

POSTER 2

**CHOICE AMONG SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS
 LEADS TO LESS BOREDOM AND BETTER
 LEARNING**

ASHTON TRICE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY),
 DAVID MORALES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Boredom has been shown to reduce academic engagement and thereby produce less learning. Constraint has been implicated as a cause of boredom. Reducing constraint should produce less boredom and better learning. Giving students choices reduces constraint. Students often can learn similar things from different supplemental readings. In an educational psychology course, students who were given choices among supplemental readings reported significantly less boredom and scored significantly higher on quizzes than students assigned specific readings.

POSTER 3

**COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' COOPERATIVE
 LEARNING EXPERIENCES---QUALITATIVE
 ANALYSIS BY YEAR IN COLLEGE**

CHRISTOPHER ARRA (NORTHERN VIRGINIA
 COMMUNITY COLLEGE), VLERA BAFTIJA (NORTHERN
 VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), RACHEL
 NEUBURGER (NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMMUNITY
 COLLEGE), ELIZABETH SCHICK (NORTHERN VIRGINIA
 COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The purpose of the study was to assess the effects of year in college on students' perceptions of the cooperative learning process. Ninety-six students completed 5 open-ended questions that asked students about their preferences for cooperative learning activities. The data were qualitatively analyzed. Some findings were that first- and second-year students preferred the same types of group work and both groups had overlapping ideas on ways to make group work more enjoyable.

POSTER 4

**CONTINUING-GENERATION NOT FIRST-
 GENERATION STUDENTS SHOW A GENDER BIAS
 IN EVALUATING FACULTY MEMBERS**

NICHOLAS CARUSO III (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY),
 MELANIE TOUCHARD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY),
 GABRIELLA GIL (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY),
 ELIZABETH MCCREA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), AMY
 HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Participants reviewed one of four hypothetical syllabi varying in tone (teacher-centered, TC or learner-centered, LC) and professor gender (male or female). Participants then assessed predicted teaching behaviors of the professor. First-generation participants rated faculty with the LC syllabus more positively than the TC syllabus with no effect of faculty gender. Continuing-generation participants showed an interaction such that males with a learner-centered syllabus were rated more positively than any other condition.

POSTER 5

**DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF ASSESSMENT
 ACCURACY CONTINGENCIES ON INTRODUCTORY
 PSYCHOLOGY QUIZ PERFORMANCE**

BRANDON RING (IONA COLLEGE)

When designing an educational course, it is important to structure the contingencies to promote student on-task behavior, such as reading the material prior to class. One such strategy is to assign readiness assessment tests (RATs) to engender student engagement with the material prior to the lecture. The current study assessed the effect RATs with different accuracy contingencies presented on an escalation scale had on overall quiz performance for introductory psychology students.

POSTER 6**DO UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING ASSISTANTS IMPROVE LEARNING OUTCOMES IN UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH METHODS?**

NICOLE BENJAMIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE POTTS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN LAZU (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JONATHAN MERCHAN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), GREGORY URENA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IVY CHEN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CHELSEA WITTEN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that lecture-based approaches are limited in fostering student motivation and interest in Research Methods courses. Undergraduate teaching assistants (UTAs) can provide supplementary instruction and additional support to struggling students. Inclusion of UTAs has been associated with improved student achievement across many STEM courses. However, UTAs effectiveness within psychology Research Methods remains unknown. We examine effects of UTA inclusion on human and social capital and academic outcomes in an undergraduate psychology Research Methods course.

POSTER 7**FACULTY APPROACHES TO TEACHING IN A POST COVID-19 WORLD**

OLIVIA MCKENNA (LE MOYNE COLLEGE), MONICA SYLVIA (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

In a survey of post-COVID 19 experiences, more faculty reported an overall negative impact on students' versus their own mental health. This was associated with worsening attendance, late assignments, and grades. The majority have responded with more lenient attendance and late-submission policies, decreases in course content, and stringent technology policies.

POSTER 8**FACULTY PERCEPTIONS AND COMFORT LEVEL WITH STUDENTS' SITUATIONAL ANXIETY IN ACADEMIA**

JOLIE BELL (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), LISA CARROLL (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), CRISTINA TANSEY (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY)

Faculty are frequently presented with students experiencing situational anxiety which can interfere with learning and performance. The purpose of this

mixed methods study was to explore faculty perceptions and comfort level when encountering students with this anxiety. A newly developed assessment tool was completed by thirty-eight faculty members. Findings suggest that faculty are aware of and are comfortable managing these situations, yet some expressed uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of their approach.

POSTER 9**GRADING THE GRADERS: COMPARING GENERATIVE AI AND HUMAN ASSESSMENT IN ESSAY EVALUATION**

ELIZABETH WETZLER (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), SHARI BOWEN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), KENNETH CASSIDY (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), MARISSA CLOPTON (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), CHELSEA FRAZIER (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), MARGARET JONES (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), NICKALOUS KORBUT (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), KELLEY LEWIS (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), CHELSEA SIMS (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), MICHAEL WOOD (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

This study investigates the efficacy of generative AI, specifically ChatGPT 3.5, in grading student essays when compared with human instructors. Evaluating 250 deidentified essays from an introductory psychology course, the study assesses consistencies and differences between AI-generated scores and instructor scores using a Bland-Altman analysis and a paired samples t-test. The use of AI might best be considered as a supplementary tool for grading, not a replacement for human evaluation.

POSTER 10**HOW DO SYLLABUS LENGTH AND FIRST-GENERATION STATUS OF FACULTY AFFECT STUDENT PERCEPTIONS?**

AMY SILVESTRI HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), MELANIE TOUCHARD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Participants will be randomly assigned to view one of six hypothetical syllabi that vary based on length (six, nine, fifteen pages) and instructor self-disclosure (as a first generation or continuing generation college student). After reading the document, participants will report their feelings of inclusion and perceptions of the professor's teaching behaviors. Data will be analyzed with 2 (self-disclosure) x 3 (length) between-subjects ANOVAs. Data will also be analyzed by participants' generational status.

POSTER 11**INSIGHTS INTO EFFECTIVE TEACHING: STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF INCLUSIVE AND ENGAGING TEACHING**

CHRISTOPHER CLARK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ANDREW GRAHAM (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), EDWARD HILTON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ELLIOT SHOFF (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), JESSICA SUNDS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ALICIA DRAIS-PARRILLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study aims to assess student perceptions of the classroom inclusivity and engagement. Previous literature on academic success and the PAITE protocol for observation served as the foundation. Undergraduate psychology courses were observed, and students participated in a survey assessing their perceptions of these classes. Preliminary findings suggest that active/inclusive teaching positively impact perceptions of retention, satisfaction, community building, and belief in success.

POSTER 12**LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY TO TEACH UNDERGRADUATE-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

JULIANNA BOYLE (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), HE LEN CHUNG (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ERIN ACKERMAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored how technology can be used to teach undergraduate-level psychological research by reviewing existing research software applications. This area of research is understudied and has potential to improve learning outcomes in research, as well as other classes. After reviewing seventeen research applications (e.g. Inciteful), the authors summarized the value of bringing this technology to introductory research methods classes and created a website with explanations, examples, and additional resources.

POSTER 13**MATHEMATICALLY MODELING SOTL CITATIONS: IDENTIFYING SLEEPING BEAUTY & SMART GIRL TOP ARTICLES.**

THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), BARRY FLINT, ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Research across disciplines indicate article citation patterns can range from either a quick yet fading influence on the literature, "Smart Girls" (SG), or a limited acknowledgement for years before a more robust influence "Sleeping Beauties" (SB). We examined the 153 most cited Teaching of Psychology

articles between 1977-2013 in the Web of Science, and we found 2% of our sample were possible SGs, and 4.6% were possible SBs. We discuss implications for Psychology SOTL literature.

POSTER 14**PEAK EXPERIENCES PREDICT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF EMOTIONAL WRITING**

KEVIN BENNETT (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, BEAVER CAMPUS)

A peak experience is a transcendent moment of pure joy and elation that stands out from everyday events. This study (N=256) used a linguistic analysis to examine the connection between the emotional content of peak experience writing and academic performance among university students. Results show that peak experiences in which the participant achieved a meaningful personal or collective goal was the best predictor of courses grades (i.e., highly correlated with course grades, $r=.68$, $p<.01$).

POSTER 15**RECIPROCAL BENEFITS OF PEER-TO-PEER TEACHING IN A PSYCHOLOGY LABORATORY**

STACY LOPRESTI-GOODMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY), SOFIA PISCITELLO (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY), GABRIELLA FLORES (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

At Marymount University, we have exceptional senior psychology majors teach our general psychology laboratory to fulfill their internship requirements. This poster provides an overview of the teaching practicum course and discusses the reciprocal benefits of students teaching their peers in the lab. Two current instructors will discuss their perceived mastery of skills and the influence of teaching on their future career goals. We will also include illustrative student comments indicating their appreciation for peer teachers.

POSTER 16**SHIFTING PREFERENCES: COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' ADAPTATION TO DISTANCE LEARNING AMID COVID-19**

SALIH MANSUR (TOURO COLLEGE)

This study investigates how COVID-19 altered community college students' engagement with distance education. Surveying 96 students, it analyzes shifts from in-person to online/hybrid learning preferences, considering impacts on their lives and education.

Findings reveal diverse experiences influencing these shifts, suggesting a potential long-term change in educational strategies. This research underscores the need for adaptable, empathetic educational approaches in response to pandemic-driven changes.

POSTER 17

STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS ABOUT GRADE WEIGHTING

LUCY CUI (RENSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE)

Educators may allocate grade weights differently, and students may find grade breakdowns arbitrary. This study explores how student would distribute grade components after a course is over and their beliefs relating assignment characteristics to grade weighting. Higher final exam scores correlate with setting higher exam weight. Preferences for proportional (vs. inversely proportional) grading align with time spent, difficulty, length, and strictness of grading. Students tend to allocate percentages favorably to their grades.

POSTER 18

THE FUNNY SIDE OF RESEARCH: COMICS AS LEARNING TOOLS

SUZANNE C. BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY),
DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY)

Comics are used in multiple educational contexts across various disciplines as tools to spark student interest and enhance learning. However, few studies examine the role of student creation of comics. We report on an ongoing project incorporating comics as tools for learning in psychology courses, in which students create and evaluate comics that communicate course content. Project goals include enhancing learning of concepts, having students practice communicating research in non-traditional formats, and encouraging student creativity.

POSTER 19

TRAINING FACULTY TO SUPPORT UNDERREPRESENTED STUDENTS IN STEM

MARIYA KOMOLOVA (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE/CUNY), KELLY RODGERS (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE / CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MONICA FOUST (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE / CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JANICE WALTERS (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE / CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SANGEETA BISHOP (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE / CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The current study examined faculty's experiences in a STEM-focused Summer Institute and their implementation of strategies learned in the Institute. The Institute, designed for faculty teaching psychology majors, targeted five areas: belonging, motivation; self-efficacy, and learning strategies, and equity. Focus groups revealed that faculty focused most heavily on belonging. Additionally, though faculty were initially ambitious regarding their anticipated changes, they narrowed their strategies in response to challenges, which were both structural and student-centered.

POSTER 20

TRANSMITTING ANXIETY DURING A CRISIS: STUDENT EXPERIENCES OF THEIR INSTRUCTORS' ANXIETY

TAMARAH SMITH (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY),
RITA APPLGATE (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the role of anxiety while learning online during the COVID-19 pandemic. A national sample of N=102 students and faculty completed a survey and N=10 were interviewed. Faculty reported that a lack of preparation for teaching online was a significant source of anxiety. Students interpreted this as a lack of engagement and distaste for teaching, which led to worse outcomes for students.

POSTER 21

USING A BRIEF ACTIVITY TO IMPROVE CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS.

DOMINIKA ZOFIA WOJCIK (UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA, INICO), MARÍA ROSARIO POZO GARCÍA (UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA)

This study showed that an improvement in critical thinking can be achieved through a brief activity involving analysis of pseudoscientific claims. The novelty was to examine students' individual differences in the level of critical thinking. Students who had a high Need for Cognition were more likely to have increased critical thinking skills. Scientific Literacy (knowledge on scientific method), however, was not related to critical thinking. The activity was rated as enjoyable and novel to students.

POSTER 22

VIDEO UTILIZATION IN ONLINE ASYNCHRONOUS LEARNING: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

SPENCER KEMMERZELL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), CECILIA COURTRIGHT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), THOMAS HATVANY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The project investigates the presence of video in studies on asynchronous learning. There is empirical support for the use of asynchronous video as a learning tool. However, video is not an inextricable part of an asynchronous curriculum. The discretionary use of video in asynchronous classes allowed for the examination of the frequency of studies on asynchronous learning utilizing video instruction as a learning tool. Findings and recommendations for future research and teaching are discussed.

POSTER 23

WHOSE CLASS IS IT ANYWAY? EFFECTS OF NARRATIVE VOICE IN COLLEGE SYLLABI

JENNIFER A. MCCABE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), VANESSA A. CISSE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), HANNAH K. ERLBAUM (GOUCHER COLLEGE), BELLE D. ST. JEAN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), JESSICA A. DEKOVEN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MARIAH S. LEES (GOUCHER COLLEGE), ERICA T. ADAMSON (GOUCHER COLLEGE), TSIVYA H. LAURENCE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), SAMANTHA A. WIDENHOUSE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This experiment explored how variation in syllabus narrative voice influenced undergraduates' perceptions of the instructor (6 scales) and course (6 scales). Results indicated that third-person voice ("instructor"/"students") yielded significantly lower ratings for two instructor variables (motivated to teach and cares about student learning) compared to plural inclusive ("we"/"our") and singular personal pronouns ("my"/"you(r)"). Therefore, small changes in syllabus language may impact the way students assess a college course even before it begins.

POSTER 24

INTERTEACHING: THE EFFECTS OF EACH COMPONENT ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS

JULIANA BUTZ (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), STEPHANIE JIMENEZ (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), CATHERINE GAYMAN (TROY UNIVERSITY)

Interteaching has three key components: preparatory guide, group discussion, and clarifying lecture. Only two laboratory studies have been conducted to determine the efficacy of interteaching. One conducted a component analysis suggesting the group discussion and clarifying lecture increased quiz scores more than the prep guide. The goal of the present study was to add to this area by parsing out the effects of the group discussion and clarifying lecture on academic success.

POSTER 25

RACIAL INEQUALITY IN PERFECTIONISM RESEARCH: INSPIRED BY ROBERTS ET AL. (2020)

AUNDREA MARSCHOUN (SMITH COLLEGE)

This systematic review assesses race representation in perfectionism research. Our study of 4,370 articles found only 2.6% addressing race, with 59.8% of participants in those articles identified as white and 40% as POC. We are additionally gathering insights from perfectionism authors about the field and racial inclusivity. This study emphasizes limited growth in race-focused research over five decades and calls for standardized guidelines in psychology.

POSTER 26

ABORTION IN PRISON: INTRODUCTORY LOOK AT ATTITUDES ON ABORTION FOR INCARCERATED PEOPLE

NICOLE GOLABI (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ELYSSA KLANN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to understand people's attitudes about abortion in prison. We are also interested in what belief systems and factors influence people's attitudes towards abortions within prisons and jails as well as outside of prisons and jails. To date, there have been no studies on people's attitudes towards abortion in prisons/jails, so this is a study to understand the general population's opinions.

POSTER 27

ADAPTING PSYCHOSEXUAL FUNCTIONING SELF-REPORT SURVEY FOR AUTISTIC AND NON-AUTISTIC ADULTS

XIHAN YANG (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN T. CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Understanding individuals' psychosexual functioning is essential to learn about their wellbeing and better support their sexuality. However, there are few comprehensive measures that examine adults' psychosexual functioning. Autistic adults are also rarely represented in this area of research. To better evaluate adults' psychosexual functioning, the current study adapted a teen psychosexual survey for adults, tested its internal consistency among autistic and non-autistic adults in the U.S., and compared the psychosexual functioning between them.

POSTER 28**DO FEELINGS OF TRANQUILITY EXPLAIN THE RELIGIOSITY-HEALTH RELATIONSHIP IN YOUNG ADULTS?**

R. BRIAN GIESLER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), JQ NORRGARD (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE STANNARD (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), ALICE ZHANG (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Two studies, one complete and one currently underway, examine whether feelings of peace and tranquility mediate the religiosity-health relationship in young adults. Findings from the initial study suggest that episodes of inner peace may indeed serve as a potential mediator of this association. Study Two will attempt to replicate the results of Study One.

POSTER 29**TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SUD PARAPROFESSIONALS: CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

PATRICIA ABBOTT (D'YOUVILLE UNIVERSITY), TODD WALTER (D'YOUVILLE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE WALAWANDER (D'YOUVILLE UNIVERSITY)

In response to opioid overdose deaths and workforce shortages, an innovative 8-week SUD paraprofessional program was developed to train community members, many with a lived experience of addiction. The program incorporated synchronous online trainings, simulation experiences, and shadowing. Graduates reported that the training was personally and professionally beneficial. Barriers and implications for such training of other SUD paraprofessionals will be discussed.

POSTER 30**VICARIOUS TRAUMA AND VICARIOUS POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH AMONG RAPE CRISIS CENTER SERVICE PROVIDERS**

ANNIE WEGRZYN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), CYANEA SLOAN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Staff and volunteers at rape crisis centers (RCCs) provide crucial support to sexual assault survivors, and consequently are often vicariously exposed to trauma. While vicarious trauma (VT) can negatively impact providers, some may experience positive personal change as a result of their work, known as vicarious posttraumatic growth (VPTG). This study explored the relationship between VT and VPTG among 105 RCC service providers. Findings suggest participants experience both and these concepts may be related.

POSTER 31**SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT WAIT TIMES IN PENNSYLVANIA**

ELIZABETH HAWKE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), KEYANNA SIMMONS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA STROCKO (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Pennsylvania addiction treatment facilities were contacted to better understand average wait times until appointment as well as factors influencing admission, including gender, co-occurring conditions, payments accepted, and more. To date, seven facilities have been contacted. Data collection is ongoing. Of the seven, the most commonly provided service was outpatient treatment, and the average wait time for appointments was 4.6 days. Most facilities accepted public and private forms of insurance.

POSTER 32**DONOR-CONCEIVED PERSONS: IDENTITY AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS**

KYLA CARPENTER (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), EVAN SMITH (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

We sought to further understand the factors that relate to well-being among adults who were conceived using reproductive donation. 101 donor-conceived persons participated in an online survey detailing their experiences of being donor-conceived. Family configuration (single/two-parent, LGBTQ+/heterosexual family) and age of disclosure of donor origins related to participants' comfort with their donor conception. Family type was strongly linked to age of disclosure. Future research will further explore the identities and family relationships of donor-conceived adults.

POSTER 33**COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH IN YOUTH: A MULTI-STUDY REFLECTION**

ECHO LEAVER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ECHO E LEAVER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE MILLIGAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), WILLXI ALVAREZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), HANNAH LOUDEN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), NIKKI MONDO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), CAITLIN MUNSON (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), KAVINA MCDONALD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This poster will summarize four years of data from multiple studies investigating variables that affect cognitive performance and emotional regulation in childhood and emerging adulthood. Findings include COVID-related changes in socioemotional goal setting

in college students, media's impact on young adults' perceptions of gun safety, sports-related cognitive changes in high school athletes, and the mediating impact of mindfulness on these variables.

POSTER 34

WELL-BEING AND HEALTH ATTITUDES: DO PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS INTERSECT WITH PLACE OF RESIDENCE?

KRISTI BARNES (MARIETTA COLLEGE), AVA KAZMIERCZAK (MARIETTA COLLEGE), MIA WIGGS (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

The current investigation examines how models of well-being are impacted by place of residence (i.e., Appalachians compared to non-Appalachians). More specifically, health locus of control, self-reported health, and indicators of psychological well-being will be explored. The primary focus of the study is to investigate whether place of residence accounts for unique variance when demographic factors and personal characteristics such as gender, cohort, race, and spiritual engagement are controlled.

POSTER 35

PREDICTORS OF MARITAL SATISFACTION OF PARENTS WITH CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

WALTER CHUNG (EASTERN UNIVERSITY), JARRETT HENDERSON (EASTERN UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE CHUNG (THE CHICAGO SCHOOL)

Factors that predict the marital satisfaction of parents of children with disabilities were examined. A total of 257 participants completed a questionnaire measuring marital satisfaction, attachment, social support, well being, parental stress, and demographic background. Regression analysis indicated that stronger support from significant others, higher income level, higher perceived well being, lower anxiety and avoidance of partners, and lower parental stress significantly predict higher marital satisfaction. Implications of the findings are discussed.

POSTER 36

SELF-CARE PRACTICES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON SELF-COMPASSION AMONG HELPING PROFESSIONALS

JO ANNE DUROVICH (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK), MICHAEL MAGEE (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF NY)

This exploratory study of graduate nursing and social work students, looked at self-care practices and their influence on self-compassion in a sample from a small

Catholic university in Long Island, NY. Significant correlations between self-compassion and behaviors like laughter, spiritual practices, adequate sleep, enjoyable activities, accepting help, physical intimacy, vacations, meditation, and gratitude were observed. These and other notable findings carry implications for fostering self-compassion in caring professions.

POSTER 37

THE IMPACT OF CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK ON THE OWN-ANCHOR EFFECT.

MICHAEL ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), RYAN RAMLER (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), EMILY PROWELL (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), KATHRYN MACKEY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), ALEXIA TSAMOUTALIDIS (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), EMMA GILBERT (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

The impact of a participant's own height and weight and corrective feedback on their judgments of others was examined. Participants estimated the height and weight of a perpetrator. Half of the participants received corrective feedback about the height and weight of the average male. There was a reduction in uncertainty for estimates of weight, but not height, for participants in the feedback condition. There was no own-anchoring effect for height and weight for this study.

POSTER 38

BELONGING, SELF-EFFICACY, AND RETENTION IN STEM IN ECONOMICALLY MARGINALIZED STUDENTS

JACK BURKE (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CHRISTIE KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JANICE VOLTZOW (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), DECLAN MULHALL (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), STACEY MUIR (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Belonging, science self-efficacy, and retention through graduation were tracked for students in an NSF grant-funded program to retain lower-income and economically marginalized (LIEM) majors in STEM fields. Program participants were compared to large groups of STEM students using institutional data and questionnaires from introductory biology labs. A semester with COVID disruptions is included. Retention was substantially higher than typical and science self-efficacy was buffered during COVID. Intersectionality must be considered when assessing belonging and self-efficacy.

POSTER 39**PERFORMANCE ANXIETY: TIME VS. TASK-COMPLETION AND SIMULTANEOUS VS SUCCESSIVE-ENGAGEMENT COMPETITION EFFECTS**

ALEXIS RINKER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), EDWARD AYERS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), ASIA HORNE (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), ZEHRA PEYNIRCIOGLU (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

In four experiments, we explored how two task variables may influence performance anxiety. The variables were whether it is time or reaching the needed score first that completes a competition (e.g., basketball vs volleyball), and whether one competes simultaneously against others or takes turns and competes successively (e.g., tennis vs gymnastics). Two experiments involved components of sports and two involved everyday games to see if the findings also generalized to non-sports related competitive venues.

POSTER 40**PHOTOVOICE AS PEDAGOGY: EXPLORING STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ON CAMPUS GREEN SPACES**

JENNIFER PIPITONE (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), BROOKE FRIERSON (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), SAMANTHA YAKER (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This photovoice project invited undergraduates to capture photos of campus green spaces and voice their preferences, concerns, and ideas for improvements to the college community. Sharing an array of students' perspectives, we explore the multiple roles campus green spaces play in student lives (e.g., symbolism, community). Additionally, we discuss how using photovoice as a pedagogical tool can meaningfully engage students with their surrounding environment, promote critical reflection, and foster future advocates for social change.

POSTER 41**OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE AS A PERSONALITY TRAIT AMONG MUSICIANS**

ERIC ZILLMER (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), AJALON WEST (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

The current study hypothesized that a specific subgroup of musicians, that is, professional solo classical guitar players would also demonstrate high scores on the O scale (Openness to Experience) as measured by the NEO Five Factor Model. The NEO-FFI-3 was administered to 25 internationally acclaimed and

award-winning classical guitar soloists who are actively engaged in successful recital careers. NEO scores indicated high scores of Scale O for this sample (i.e., T-score of 63; 90%).

POSTER 42**ADAPTIVE MUSIC LISTENING AND PERCEIVED CHRONIC STRESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

JENNA LEMBO (IONA UNIVERSITY), SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA UNIVERSITY)

College is a particularly stressful time for young adults who choose to enroll, which may affect psychological well-being outcomes. The current study examined the association between adaptive music listening and self-reported stress levels in college students. Higher levels of perceived chronic stress were significantly associated with a stronger degree of adaptive music listening (e.g., for stress reduction), particularly for males who also reported significantly lower levels of perceived stress than females.

POSTER 43**PRONOUNCED PATHWAYS TO PATHOS: THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRONOUNS AND LITERARY EMPATHY**

CAMERON ZHANG (JULIA R. MASTERMAN), JOSEPH EISMAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN TORSNEY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY PATTERSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the relationship between readers' literary empathy and a protagonist's pronouns (i.e., 'she,' 'he,' 'you') during a narrative-based perspective-taking task. This exploratory convergent mixed-methods study uses an online survey that gauged self-perceived dispositional empathy and emotional engagement, while also including open-ended questions. Results suggest that irrespective of a protagonist's pronoun, readers' gender, prior experience, and dispositional empathy were the most influential in their literary empathy.

POSTER 44**BUILDING COMMUNITY THROUGH RESTORATIVE PRACTICES: CONNECTING FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS WITH COLLEGE AND PEERS**

DEBORAH BELKNAP (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), ZOE CASTILLO (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), MANDY LACOE (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), JULIA MARTINEZ (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), JACOB POWERS (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

This research investigated whether introducing restorative activities into a first-year seminar class

would impact students' sense of community, connection to the institution, and retention rates. Upper-level undergraduate students facilitated restorative practices in a First-Year Seminar class containing high numbers of at-risk students. The results indicated an increased sense of community and a significantly higher expressed intention to return to college the following semester. Colleges should consider such practices to increase retention.

POSTER 45

THE EXPERIENCE OF TEST ANXIETY IN GRADUATE STUDENTS: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

HAYLEY LANDMAN (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), KATIE DICOLA (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN LOVETT (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Many students of all educational levels experience test anxiety. This poster presents data from a pilot study investigating the impact and shared experiences of test anxiety among graduate students. Focus group sessions were conducted to collect qualitative data on a sample group of graduate students. Several consistent themes emerged, and we discuss the implications of these results for future research.

POSTER 46

SHIFTING EXPLICIT GENDER ATTITUDES IN CHILDREN THROUGH A BOOK CIRCLES PROGRAM

STACEY ZAREMBA (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY), SARAH JOHNSON (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY)

Young boys' and girls' attitudes reflect the societal bias that science is associated with men. A 6-session book-circles program with 6- to 10-year-olds promoted discussion of children's books about women scientists depicting female-associated traits (communality, collaboration). Pre- and post-intervention, we administered a range of gender-science bias measures. We report results from several explicit measures showing some positive attitude changes regarding science overall and discuss patterns regarding attitudes about female scientists specifically.

POSTER 47

VALIDATION OF COGNITIVE AND NON-COGNITIVE FACTORS IN DOCTOR OF PHYSICAL THERAPY EDUCATION

MAUREEN CONARD (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KRISTEN SCHWEIZER (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

The present study aimed to identify non-cognitive attributes that could help predict first semester Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT) grades over and above current cognitive admissions criteria (undergraduate GPA and pre-requisite course GPA). Correlation and multiple regression included 12 non-cognitive attributes, uGPA and pre-req GPA and validated them against DPT grades. Multiple regression showed that uGPA, self-reflection and anxiousness/neuroticism (negatively) predicted significantly. Implications for admissions and training are discussed.

POSTER 48

ELITE COACHING BEST PRACTICES: CREATING A SERIAL WINNING SOCCER PROGRAM

ROBERT BRILL (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY), DANIEL BABBERT (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY)

Using thematic analysis for a structured interview with one of the most successful soccer coaches of all time, best practices that emerged were cross-referenced with the seminal research literature on effective coaching. Identified themes included: building a winning culture, inventing new tactical approaches, and forming a team of staff and players who exude servant leadership. Areas of convergence, divergence between interview and literature review are discussed, as well as gaps needing additional research exploration.

POSTER 49

REQUIRED TO BE PERFECT? EXPECTATIONS FOR GIFTED STUDENTS OF COLOR

ANNA TAYLOR (SMITH COLLEGE), PATRICIA DIBARTOLO (SMITH COLLEGE)

This study seeks to understand if students of color are held to higher standards than White students to inform our understanding of perfectionism in people of color. This study considers how the Shifting Standards Model (Biernat, 2009) may apply to educational contexts. In a 3 (Race: White, Black, not specified) x 2 (Resource Constraint: nonzero, zero) between-group design, participants evaluated a student for a gifted program. We received IRB approval and began data collection.

POSTER 50

AGEISM AND DEVALUATION OF SUFFERING IN MEDICAL ERROR LAWSUITS WITH ELDERLY PLAINTIFFS

SERGE ONYPER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE CROSBY (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), ZACHARY SIMMS (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

We explored the impact of ageist attitudes on legal action after medical errors. Respondents, especially younger ones, were more inclined to consider a lawsuit if the hypothetical error resulted in long-term disability and patients were younger. All believed the error was more serious in younger patients, who were also deemed more likely to win a settlement. Thus, suffering in the elderly appears to be devalued. Ageist attitudes, however, did not predict the likelihood to sue.

POSTER 51

LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN STATISTICAL UNDERSTANDING ACROSS THE PSYCHOLOGY CURRICULUM

BRANDON GUARINI (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), TRINA KERSHAW (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), MARY KAYAL (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Statistical reasoning is counterintuitive to new students, and students have difficulty understanding a range of basic concepts, including data representation and variability. We examined student exam and assignment data from two undergraduate Psychology courses, Statistics in Psychology and Research Methods, collected between Fall 2020 and Spring 2023. Analysis of these data reveal challenges that are present in Statistics in Psychology, worsen in Research Methods, and emerge in Research Methods. Implications and potential interventions are discussed.

POSTER 52

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISCRIMINATION STRESS AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG LATINX COLLEGE STUDENTS

MAHTAB TUBA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ADRIANA ESPINOSA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), LAURA BRANDT (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), TERESA LOPEZ-CASTRO (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

There is an association between discrimination, psychological well-being of Latinx individuals, and their alcohol use. This study examined the link between the appraisal of discrimination and alcohol-related outcomes for Latinx college students in the context of COVID-19. We evaluated the role of social support as a buffer between discrimination stress and drinking outcomes. Findings revealed the association between discrimination stress and alcohol frequency when controlling the effects of general stress, COVID-19 related-stress, age, and sex.

POSTER 53

STABILITY, FACTOR STRUCTURE, AND CONCURRENT VALIDITY OF THE ACES – COLLEGE FORM

JAMES KUTERBACH (HARFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study was an examination of the internal consistency, concurrent validity, and factor structure (via exploratory factor analysis), of the Academic Competence Evaluation Scales – College Form, a brief rating scales that measures social, behavioral, and academic skills associated with student learning in schools.

POSTER 54

FITBITTING DREAMS: COLLEGE SLEEP PATTERNS EXAMINED WITH SCREEN TIME, STRESS, AND FITBIT

JACOB CHARSKY (PENN STATE BERKS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), NATHAN GREENAUER (PENN STATE BERKS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research examined the effect of pre-bedtime screen exposure on the duration of time required to initiate sleep and the overall sleep quality during the night. Unlike previous studies that rely on self-reported sleep data, this study aimed for greater precision by giving participants Fitbits worn over four nights to monitor aspects of their sleep. Results highlight a complex interaction between sleep latency, quality, and duration, and overall well-being.

POSTER 55

THE MENTORSHIP PARADOX: NAVIGATING THE COMPLEX LANDSCAPE OF BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES

JOCELYN EWING (PENN STATE BERKS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), NATHAN GREENAUER (PENN STATE BERKS A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Collegiate mentor programs are a common tool to support students in navigating college life. However, these programs are often created without full consideration of the effects on the students taking on mentor responsibilities. This can produce negative psychological and academic consequences for mentors. We analyzed the effects mentor programs have on mentors and mentees with regards to academic success, self-efficacy, and well-being.

POSTER 56**STIGMA ASSOCIATES WITH LESS SMOKING AND VAPING WILLINGNESS AND USE AMONG UNDERGRADUATES**

BETHANY RUTKOWSKI (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE),
LAUREL PETERSON (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), REGGIE
JONES (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)

Smoking and vaping are prevalent on college campuses and more research is needed to understand how stigma may influence both smoking and vaping in this at-risk group. Undergraduates (N = 232) reported smoking and vaping use and beliefs. No gender or racial disparities emerged for smoking. For vaping, non-binary and trans undergraduates vaped the most, while Asian undergraduates vaped the least. Both smoking and vaping stigma were negatively associated with willingness to use and use.

POSTER 57**DOES LOCAL INFORMATION MOTIVATE CLIMATE SUPPORT? VALUE AND POLITICAL IDENTITY AS MODERATORS**

WEN XU (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), JULIA BERAZNEVA
(MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), MICHELLE MCCAULEY
(MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Providing information about local climate impacts can backfire, leading some to express lower climate support. We provided local and distal climate information to 472 Texas residents, finding no effect of information on psychological distance to climate change or climate engagement. More self-enhancing individuals who were also conservative reported higher support with distal information. These findings highlight the difficulty of shifting climate engagement with proximal information and the role of political identity in driving climate support.

POSTER 58**NONATTACHMENT AND EXPERIENTIAL AVOIDANCE**

EMILY LARGE (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), LAURA
HEISICK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

Previous research indicates that nonattachment predicts and promotes positive mental health outcomes, while experiential avoidance predicts and contributes to negative mental health outcomes. The current studies examined the relationship between nonattachment and experiential avoidance. Across two studies, participants completed online surveys using several previously validated scales, including those for nonattachment, experiential avoidance, depression,

anxiety, and stress. The effects of previous mindfulness meditation experience, religious affiliation, and religiosity on nonattachment levels were also explored.

POSTER 59**CYCLICAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG ACADEMIC BURNOUT, CELL PHONE USE, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

GRAYCE BERK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), NITI
PATEL (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), LAURA HEISICK
(PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research on academic burnout and performance, cellphone use, and stress has examined these factors independently, but the current research aimed to examine the relationship between all three variables' influence on college students. Participants were surveyed about cellphone use, stress, burnout, and other psychological indicators (e.g., coping, resource access, etc.). Results compare the respondents' perceptions of their cell phone use, coping abilities, and academic burnout to determine the effects they have on academic performance.

POSTER 60**ASSESSMENT OF THE TRANSTHEORETICAL MODEL FOR DIABETES SELF-CARE**

MARY TURNER DEPALMA (ITHACA COLLEGE), CHARLES
VARGO (ITHACA COLLEGE), JESSICA BRIGLIA (ITHACA
COLLEGE), SARA LENT (ITHACA COLLEGE), DREW
RAFTERY (ITHACA COLLEGE), NINJIN TURMURBAT
(ITHACA COLLEGE)

Prolific volunteers (N = 249; 47.2% male, 52.4% female) with a diabetes diagnosis completed our online survey. Individuals in the action and maintenance phases of the transtheoretical model (TTM) report lower A1C, more days/week maintaining diet and exercise regimens, higher diabetes self-efficacy, and significantly lower levels of depression and diabetes-specific present bias. Assessment of the TTM stage at which an individual presents could direct the choice of interventions that will improve diabetes self-care.

POSTER 61**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND STATE ANXIETY IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT**

JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY),
LISA PHILLIPS (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY),
LOUIS N. HUNTER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

We examine the relationship between the built environment and patient experiences in healthcare settings. We surveyed patients and guests or caregivers of patients within an Emergency Department waiting room. Participants completed measures of state anxiety and indicated their perceptions of design elements (e.g., lighting, sounds, layout, furniture design, etc.). We report a moderate correlation between perceived unpleasantness of the environment and state anxiety, and in patients, this association held when controlling for current pain.

POSTER 62

PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORAL STRATEGIES MEDIATE THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MENTAL HEALTH AND ALCOHOL USE

SABRINA TODARO (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND),
SARAH AMORE (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), AMY
STAMATES (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Heavy alcohol use and mental health symptoms are high among college students and often co-occur. Protective behavioral strategies (PBS; harm reduction tactics) are related to less alcohol use and consequences. This poster examined a mediation model, which revealed that higher mental health symptoms were related to higher alcohol use through lower PBS use. Findings highlight the potential utility in assessing PBS for alcohol use among college students who may be experiencing mental health symptoms.

POSTER 63

EATING BEHAVIORS WHILE CO-USING ALCOHOL AND CANNABIS

MELISSA ROTHSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), AMY STAMATES (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

The current study examined the relationships between co-use of alcohol and cannabis and eating behaviors among a sample of undergraduate students via an online survey. Frequencies indicated that students may change their behaviors before and after they co-use. Further, results revealed that students who always ate junk food and who always continued to eat after co-using, respectively, engaged in more alcohol use. Findings suggest that co-use could contribute to unhealthy eating behaviors among young adults.

POSTER 64

DETERMINANTS OF ACCURACY IN CALORIE ESTIMATION OF HEALTHY AND UNHEALTHY BEVERAGES

CHRISTINE MCBRIDE (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Making the assumption that individuals fail to recognize the impact of beverages on diet, nutritionists often emphasize the role played by "liquid calories" in the obesity epidemic. To test this assumption, this study examined how personal characteristics, food characteristics, and social factors impact the estimation of calories in beverages compared to solid foods. Results indicated that while women overestimate calories in beverages, men tend to underestimate regardless of the healthfulness of the beverage.

POSTER 65

HUMAN VS. ANIMAL LIFE: IS HUMAN LIFE WORTH MORE THAN ANIMAL LIFE?

NIKITA DUNCAN (INDEPENDENT)

Animals and humans have maintained a complex and interwoven relationship lasting over thousands of years. Yet, humans continue to place themselves on a higher moral status. A literature review analyzed the philosophical debate surrounding pro-human and pro-animal attitudes, Darwin's evolutionary perspectives and history of comparative psychology, and recent empirical studies showcasing the animal-human relationship. Its goal is to increase knowledge about the animal-human relationship, animal and human similarities and differences, and aid future research.

POSTER 66

INTERNAL MOTIVES MEDIATE THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN INTERNAL RESTLESSNESS AND ALCOHOL USE OUTCOMES

ANNA SHERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND),
AMY STAMATES (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Scant research has examined internal restlessness (e.g., the mental discomfort experienced by an individual when they suppress hyperactive behaviors) in relation to alcohol use outcomes among young adults. The present study examined a mediation model whereby internal restlessness was associated with alcohol use outcomes via drinking motives among college students. Findings revealed that internal restlessness was associated with greater coping and enhancement motives, which in turn was related to greater alcohol use and consequences.

POSTER 67**PTSD SYMPTOM SEVERITY AND ASSOCIATED NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL OUTCOMES**

EMILY BLANK (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), SUHEILA GRAGUI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), STEPHANIE RAGAZZO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), KACEY FERGUSON (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), AUDREY YIN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), CHARLES MARMAR (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ESTHER BLESSING (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

This study explored the relationship between PTSD severity, comorbid psychiatric symptoms, and neurocognitive impairment in 64 individuals diagnosed with PTSD taking part in a clinical trial. Findings revealed more severe PTSD symptoms at baseline correlated with higher levels of anxiety, depression, and childhood trauma. Additionally, participants with increased PTSD symptoms exhibited impaired processing speed and inhibitory function. These results emphasize the importance of treatments targeting core PTSD symptoms, comorbid psychiatric conditions, and affected neuropsychological processes.

POSTER 68**DOES BEING GUILTY CAUSE POLICE AVOIDANCE?**

JOSHUA REYNOLDS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), VICTORIA ESTRADA-REYNOLDS (KING'S COLLEGE), OWEN STANCZAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), EMMA TRAUTFETTER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), MARIA ROCHA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The assumption that guilty people are more likely to avoid the police was tested in two studies. In Study 1, guilt was manipulated via a mock drug crime and participant's distance from an individual dressed as a police officer was measured. In Study 2, participants imagined themselves committing a crime, and decided which direction to go when they watched video. Results did not support the view that guilty people will avoid the police.

POSTER 69**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LAY REPRESENTATIONS OF DIABETES AND HEALTH PREVENTATIVE MEASURES**

MARY JENSON (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This project utilized The Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ-RH) to investigate the relationship between gender differences in lay representations of coronary heart disease and diabetes illness and health behaviors. It was demonstrated that the IPQ-RH dimensions account for a significant portion of the variance in health behaviors. We observed gender differences in which factors predict positive preventative health behaviors. Moreover, these gender differences may partially explain gender variations in the trajectories for these illnesses.

POSTER 70**ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMAGERY ON ECO-FRIENDLY BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES**

MCKENNA DOUGLASS (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Plastic waste in the ocean from human negligence leaves marine life vulnerable to injury or death (Sigler, 2014). Utilizing a mixed design with both within-subject and between-subject components this pilot and replication study examined people's willingness to engage in eco-friendly behavior before and after viewing marine life in plastic-related distress. Results varied between studies, however, both sets of data provided meaningful insight regarding consumer behavior and pro-environmental responses.

POSTER 71**RECIDIVISM AND MENTAL HEALTH IN U.S. MILITARY VETERANS**

ANASTASIA JANKOVSKY (YALE UNIVERSITY), AVALON MOORE, ELINA STEFANOVICS, MARC POTENZA, ROBERT PIETRZAK

This poster investigates the relationship between criminal justice system involvement, frequency of arrests, and the prevalence of mental disorders among U.S. military veterans. Using a nationally representative survey of U.S. veterans, findings suggest that veterans with multiple arrests are more likely to exhibit substance-related offenses and face higher rates of mental health issues, including drug use disorders and suicidal ideation, compared to veterans with no or single arrests.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
12:20pm – 2:20pm

Workshop **405**

**PSI CHI: NAVIGATING THE PATH TO GRADUATE
 SCHOOL FUNDING**
Saturday, March 2, 2024
12:20pm – 2:20pm

CHAIR: INGRID TULLOCH

**NAVIGATING THE PATH TO FUNDING GRADUATE
 SCHOOL: EXPERT PANEL AND ROUND TABLE**

INGRID TULLOCH (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY),
 PAIGE FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), DARREN
 BERNAL (HOWARD UNIVERSITY), SHAUN COOK
 (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), FANLI JIA (SETON HALL
 UNIVERSITY)

This workshop is designed for undergraduate students
 aspiring to attend graduate school. First, a panel of
 faculty experts will provide valuable insights on
 funding options and answer questions. Second, will be
 a series of interactive round tables, covering funding,
 CV and personal statement guidance, and addressing
 diversity, equity, and inclusion in the context of
 evolving affirmative action laws. Take advantage of
 this opportunity to prepare for your graduate journey
 with expert guidance and peer discussions.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
1:30pm – 2:30pm

Paper **401**

COGNITIVE PAPER SESSION: RECOGNITION
Saturday, March 2, 2024
1:30pm – 2:30pm

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

1:30pm – 1:45pm

**MOCK JURORS' EVALUATION OF EYEWITNESS
 IDENTIFICATION EVIDENCE BASED ON
 APPEARANCE CHANGE INSTRUCTIONS**

ROBERT LOCKAMYER (SUNY ONEONTA), CURT
 CARLSON (TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY-COMMERCE)

It is common for a perpetrator's appearance to change
 after committing a crime. Research indicates that
 appearance change instructions (ACI) harm eyewitness
 accuracy, but would mock jurors' estimates of suspect

guilt reflect this? In Experiment 1, appearance change
 reduced suspect guilt estimates, but the ACI
 eliminated this effect, indicating that jurors trust the
 ACI. In Experiment 2, participants still trusted the ACI
 even with expert testimony, but to a lesser extent.

1:50pm – 2:05pm

**THE INFLUENCE OF PRIOR SUSPECT
 FAMILIARITY ON THE CROSS-RACE EFFECT**

ALEX WOOTEN (HOLLINS UNIVERSITY), SOHA MUNIR
 (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY), CURT
 CARLSON (TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY - COMMERCE),
 HANA OLOF (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA)

The majority of the cross-race effect (CRE) literature
 has focused on recognition accuracy for unfamiliar
 faces. Yet witnesses often interact with suspects prior
 to a crime. Thus, we examined the effect of familiarity
 on suspect race using an eyewitness paradigm. We
 found an unfamiliar CRE but not a familiar one.
 Interestingly, discriminability decreased at a higher
 rate for familiar white than familiar Black suspects.
 Findings related to the confidence-accuracy
 relationship will also be presented.

2:10pm – 2:25pm

**PERCEPTUAL DISFLUENCY IN WORD
 RECOGNITION AND COGNITIVE REFLECTION**

LUCY CUI (RENSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE),
 JERITH LIU (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The Sans Forgetica (SF) typeface induces perceptual
 disfluency by fragmenting letters, which can be a
 desirable difficulty for memory and problem-solving. In
 two experiments comparing SF to Arial, SF showed
 superior word recognition and discrimination
 sensitivities, but there were marginal differences in
 response bias. Two experiments on Cognitive
 Reflection Test (CRT) performance suggest moderate
 evidence for the null hypothesis. Legibility ratings
 suggest attribution to cognitive challenges, with no
 differential impact between SF and Arial.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
1:30pm – 2:30pm

Workshop

404

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP:
 MAKING MARKET-READY PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS**
 Saturday, March 2, 2024
 1:30pm – 2:30pm

CHAIR: LINDSAY MORTON

MAKING MARKET-READY PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS

LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), ALISHA HOLLAND (TRINITY COLLEGE)

Many psychology instructors desire to instill skills that students will take beyond the assessments and assignments of the particular course and that will promote students' post-baccalaureate success. In this one-hour workshop, we will discuss how to implement the new STP/CABE resources for designing learning outcomes and course materials that produce "Skillful Psychology Students," who are prepared for achievement in the 21st century workplace.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
1:30pm – 2:30pm

Paper

403

SOCIAL PAPER: RACE & GENDER
 Saturday, March 2, 2024
 1:30pm – 2:30pm

CHAIR: STEPHANIE MASTERS

1:30pm – 1:40pm

**BEYOND THE BINARY: OCCUPATION GENDER
 STEREOTYPES OF TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS**

STEPHANIE MASTERS (HOOD COLLEGE), BLAKE PEEPLES (UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA), JOAN BARTH (UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA)

Using hypothetical hiring scenarios, we compared research participants' judgements of cis- and transgender applicants' competence, likelihood of being hired, and co-worker comfort for stereotypical masculine and feminine jobs. Across masculine and feminine stereotyped occupations, ratings for hiring, competence, and co-worker comfort were more preferable for cisgender applicants compared to transgender applicants with two exceptions: Cis- and

trans-men did not significantly differ in ratings for hiring or competence for feminine stereotyped occupations.

1:45pm – 1:55pm

**EXAMINING THE LEAKY PIPELINE: ARE THERE
 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN STEM ATTRIBUTIONS?**

HAYLEY SVENSSON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SHANA COLE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Research examining the STEM "leaky pipeline" has found mixed results for the existence of gender differences in feedback responses. Across three studies, we sought to reconcile these conflicting findings by examining gender differences in cognitive, affective, and behavioral responses to success and failure feedback in STEM contexts. Overall, we found little evidence of gender differences. This work demonstrates that individual-level responses to feedback may not be a major contributor to the STEM gender gap.

2:00pm – 2:10pm

**IMPACTS OF THE PANDEMIC AND GEORGE FLOYD
 UPRISING ON IMPLICIT/EXPLICIT RACIAL BIAS**

DONNAN GRAVELLE (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND & CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), PATRICIA BROOKS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND & CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), JEREMY SAWYER (KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Spring 2020 brought about unprecedented social upheaval. Using Project Implicit data, we examined effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and George Floyd uprising on anti-Black bias. Implicit and explicit bias decreased in April 2020 compared to April 2019, running counter to Terror Management Theory predictions linking mortality salience with increased prejudice. Rather, collective experiences fighting the pandemic may have increased empathy towards outgroups. Following George Floyd's murder, anti-Black implicit bias decreased further while explicit bias increased.

2:15pm – 2:25pm

**MULTIRACIAL IDENTITY CONTESTATION AND
 RACE CONCEPT RUMINATION**

ZOEY EDDY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), DIANA SANCHEZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This research examined how Multiracial people's unique experiences may shape their view of race in society and outcomes of these race conceptions.

Findings revealed that Multiracial people's experiences with Multiracial identity contestation (controlling for overall discrimination) were related to greater rumination about racism and race concepts. Additionally, greater rumination about race concepts was associated with a greater likelihood of viewing race as socially constructed, which in turn was related to indicators of positive intergroup attitudes.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
1:30pm – 2:30pm

Poster

Franklin A

CLINICAL POSTERS II
Saturday, March 2, 2024
1:30pm – 2:30pm

POSTER 1

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND SELF-CONTROL: THE ROLE OF CHILDHOOD SOCIAL SUPPORT

DHAIRYA MODI (PACE UNIVERSITY), GÜLER BOYRAZ (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This correlational study examined the mediating and moderating effects of childhood social support (CSS) on the relationship between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and self-control among 901 adults from the United States who were recruited through online resources. Results indicated that the ACEs – self-control relationship was negatively mediated by CSS. In addition, CSS moderated the relationship between ACEs and self-control; however, this moderating effect was in an unexpected direction. Limitations and future directions are discussed.

POSTER 2

AGE AND COMORBIDITY IN LIFE SATISFACTION FOLLOWING TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

NATHAN GENGO (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), EDWARD BERSHAD (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), PARTICK V. BARNWELL (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), RICHARD J. CONTRADA (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

We investigated life satisfaction among individuals who had experienced traumatic brain injury 15 years

earlier, utilizing data from the Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems National Data and Statistical Center. Hierarchical regression analysis yielded an interaction between age and comorbidity. Comorbidity predicted lower life satisfaction in participants aged 37 to 44 and 45 to 56, but not among those aged 30 to 36 or 57 to 88. Possible explanations include psychological, biomedical, and statistical factors.

POSTER 3

BOREDOM BEGETS DAYDREAMING: A CURIOUS CONNECTION

EFRAT BERGSTEIN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Boredom, often overlooked, is associated with many mental health issues such as depression and anxiety. The pandemic brought new focus to its study, uncovering boredom's role in boosting creativity (Mann & Cadman, 2014; Biolcati et al., 2016; Lee & Zelman, 2019; Pfattheicher et al., 2021; Mercier et al., 2021; Karwowski et al., 2021; Raffaelli et al., 2023). This study demonstrates boredom's direct connection to daydreaming, and discusses the implications for creativity and mental health.

POSTER 4

BRIEF MINDFULNESS INCREASES CONNECTIVITY OF LIMBIC, FRONTOPIRIETAL, AND DEFAULT MODE NETWORKS

WAI MAN WONG (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), TINGTING WU (CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY), A. DUKE SHEREEN (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Brief mindfulness meditation practice increases resting-state functional connectivity of limbic network, default mode network, and frontoparietal network. Brief practice of mindfulness meditation may increase synchronization between a) limbic network and frontoparietal network, reflecting stronger cognitive control over excessive negative emotion; and b) frontoparietal network and default mode, suggesting stronger executive control to reduce self-referential mind wandering. Low-cost and time-saving brief mindfulness meditation practices may benefit individuals from better emotional and cognitive regulation.

POSTER 5

COGNITIVE FAILURES AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAIT MINDFULNESS AND DISSOCIATION

ADAM TARTASKY (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SIMONA KOBRYN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF

NEW YORK), FIONA SLEIGHT (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CHARLIE MCDONALD (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), STEVEN LYNN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We surveyed undergraduate students ($n = 527$) to explore the relations between mindfulness, dissociation, and cognitive failures. Whereas mindful observing was positively associated with dissociation, the remaining mindfulness facets were negatively related to dissociation. As predicted, cognitive failures mediated the relation between both mindful observing and mindful describing and dissociation. These findings highlight the importance of cognitive functioning (e.g., attention) in understanding how dissociation is related to other constructs.

POSTER 6

COLLEGE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES MATTER: UNDERSTANDING UTILIZATION AND BARRIERS

LINDSAY SADDIC (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JORDAN FAIRCHILD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Due to high demand for mental health care, an online survey was conducted at a small, liberal arts college to identify utilization of mental health services. A predominantly White, female sample was collected ($n=202$), which is fairly representative of the larger college population. Females not only self-reported greater interest in, and more use of, mental health supports but they also reported more barriers to seeking care. A tiered approach to care is recommended.

POSTER 7

CORRELATES OF TRAIT DISSOCIATION, POSITIVE DISPOSITIONS, AND AFFECTIVE RESPONSE

DEREK ULRICH (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE YARWOOD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The researchers of this study examined relationships amongst dispositional dissociation and other positive personality traits exploring a notable gap in beneficence of existing literature. A sample of 577 participants from an undergraduate subject pool were given a battery of personality scales as well as an experimental assignment targeting affective response. Trait correlations and potential moderator factors were analyzed. Some expected personality relationships were discovered; no meaningful affective outcomes of these traits were confirmed.

POSTER 8

DEPRESSION MEDIATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FOOD INSECURITY AND SUICIDALITY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

MARISSA EAMES (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students ($N = 352$; 82% women) completed measures of food insecurity, sleep quality, stress, mental health, and suicidal ideation. A multiple mediation analysis of the effect of food insecurity on suicidality, with sleep quality, stress, anxiety, and depression as parallel mediators was conducted. Food insecurity had an indirect effect on suicidality that was fully mediated by depression. None of the other mediators were significant. We recommend universities screen for depression among food insecure students.

POSTER 9

DEPRESSION ON YOUTUBE: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF FULL-LENGTH AND SHORT-FORM VIDEOS

SARAH AHLQUIST (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DESIREE STEIGERWALT (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE SCHWEITZER (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), JIM HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

This study aims to examine how diagnostic criteria of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) are represented on YouTube. Thirty videos found with the search term "depression" were analyzed. Results show that symptoms of MDD were discussed in approximately half of videos, most commonly mentioning key symptoms: depressed mood and anhedonia. Our findings suggest that the content available on the platform may not provide enough information for viewers to answer the question: "Am I depressed?".

POSTER 10

DIFFERENCES IN RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS AND FACULTY/STAFF

ABIGAIL OLIVER (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), SHIVAM NANGIA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), JOANNA HERRES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Sexual assault (SA) remains prevalent in US colleges, perpetuated by rape myth acceptance (RMA). We compared RMA levels and perceptions of campus climate and crisis management among faculty/staff and students. Results showed undergraduates exhibited higher RMA and more negative perceptions of campus climate and crisis management than faculty/staff. These findings suggest a need for more

focused student education on RMA to improve campus climate and crisis perception.

POSTER 11

DO MEN AND WOMEN HEAR DIFFERENT THINGS? COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

DENISE EDWARDS (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE),
KATLYN FARNUM (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Men and women interact daily but a common complaint is that they do not always understand one another. During this study a group of men and women (n = 101) rated video conversations and masculine and feminine coded words. Overall, men viewed masculine words more positively than women did. Opposite sex interactions were viewed as more negative than same sex interactions, with an interaction between two women as being viewed the most positive.

POSTER 12

DO NEGATIVE RELATIONAL SCHEMAS CONTRIBUTE TO COGNITIVE BURDENS OF DISCRIMINATION?

DANIELLE POTTS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JENNA LANGAMAN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN LAZU (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NICOLE BENJAMIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IVY CHEN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALAN ROTH (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), GINA BASELLO (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Racial discrimination has been shown to impair executive functioning. Researchers theorized cognitive burdens of experiencing discrimination might explain these effects. Discrimination may increase cognitive burdens through effects on negative relational schemas, generating expectations about relations with others. However, this hypothesis has yet to be tested. In a parallel mediation structural equation model, findings suggest relational schemas related to rejection/invalidation, mistrust, and social vigilance varied in their contribution to effects of discrimination on executive function.

POSTER 13

EARLY CHILDHOOD HOMELESSNESS, SLEEP EFFICIENCY, AND MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES AMONG ADOLESCENTS

MELANIE SCHANKE (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY),
JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY),

ELIZABETH PANTESCO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY),
IRENE KAN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Childhood experiences of homelessness are associated with risk for poor outcomes, including mental health problems. To better understand developmental processes involved in this link, we considered how early childhood homelessness may predict adolescence sleep efficiency and depression/anxiety. We used the Future of Families and Child Wellbeing study's longitudinal data. Early childhood homelessness did not predict adolescent sleep efficiency or depression/anxiety beyond associated risk factors. Cumulative adverse experiences emerged as a key predictor for both outcomes.

POSTER 14

EFFECTS OF PREGAMING ON HOOKUP BEHAVIORS AND CONSEQUENCES AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

ELIZABETH PAKAN (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), MEGAN KOROVICH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA NICOLETTI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), FAITH SHANK (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DJ ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), MEREDITH JONES (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study aimed to identify the association between pregaming, and hookup behaviors and consequences, due to high levels of engagement by college students and the risks for negative consequences. Our findings suggest that hookup behaviors and consequences are associated and may be influenced by participation in pregaming behaviors. Drinking games specifically may pose a higher risk for hookup consequences and may be a prudent course of future study or inclusion in collegiate prevention programs.

POSTER 15

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL INFLUENCES AND PERSONALITY TRAITS ON DEVIANCE ENGAGEMENT DURING ADOLESCENCE

EMMA RADINSKY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), RACHEL DURSO (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study aims to better understand the underpinnings of deviant adolescent behavior as measured through self-reported illegal behavior and total number of deviant acts during high school. Personal variables (like impulsivity and sensation seeking) and social influences (such as peer pressure and social bonds) were examined. Results showed associations between deviant behaviors and each of the dependent variables. This means that both

personal and social variables need to be considered when developing early behavioral interventions.

POSTER 16

EMOTION REGULATION AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIORS IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

FELIX YIRDONG (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LILLIAN POLANCO-ROMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL), PAM SEGURA (THE NEW SCHOOL), ERIK BENAOU (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK OLD WESTBURY)

Suicide is third leading cause of death among young adults in the U.S. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and emotion regulation have been implicated to convey elevated risk for suicide behaviors (i.e. suicide ideation and attempts). We examined the unique association between ACEs and specific dimensions of emotion dysregulation in young adults and found differential correlates to suicide ideation and attempts.

POSTER 17

EMOTIONAL DYSREGULATION AND COPING IN AUTISTIC AND TYPICALLY DEVELOPING YOUNG CHILDREN

HANNAH REGISTER (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), DIANA ROBINS (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), GIACOMO VIVANTI (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), HASAN AYAZ (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), ANDREA WIECKOWSKI (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

In order to determine the relationship between emotion dysregulation and coping in autistic and typically developing young children, reports of coping skills and facets of emotion dysregulation (dysphoria and reactivity) were investigated. This study found that dysphoria, or difficulty in up-regulation, was significantly associated with coping skills in autistic young children but not typically developing children. This finding may guide intervention targets of emotional regulation in order to improve coping abilities in young autistic children.

POSTER 18

EPISODIC FUTURE THINKING: IMPACT ON HEALTH/RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG ADHD COLLEGE STUDENTS

MADLINE CASE (THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA), ALEXIS STOKES (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY), ANAHI COLLADO (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER), BRENDAN RICH (THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA)

The purpose of this study is to determine if EFT is an effective intervention for reducing risk-taking behaviors and improving the mental health of college students with ADHD. Episodic future thinking (EFT) is a therapeutic approach focused on the ability to visualize and predict future hypothetical personal events. Previous research supports the notion that EFT is effective at reducing delayed discounting and problematic substance use, thus allowing individuals to consider future outcomes when making decisions.

POSTER 19

EXAMINING LATENT PROFILES OF DISCRIMINATORY EXPERIENCES

PETER TSERVENGOS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JONATHAN MERCHAN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ANNIE GRANDCHAMPS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JULISSA OSORNO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MARCUS JOYNER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), BRANDON DIAL (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MELISSA PECKINS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Perceived racial discrimination (PRD) is defined as unfair treatment received due to one's race or ethnicity. While prior research has established that PRD is a chronic psycho-social stressor with various subdimensions, there is less research exploring whether unique patterns of discriminatory experiences exist. The present study used latent profile analysis to model profiles of discriminatory experiences in a sample of Black and Latino/a individuals. We found four unique profiles that differed in frequency and intensity.

POSTER 20

EXAMINING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SELF-CONTROL AND DRINKING THROUGH PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORAL STRATEGY USE

KAROLINA KAZLAUSKAITE (VIRGINIA CONSORTIUM PROGRAM, OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), JASMIN LAMANNA (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA JAMES (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), CATHY LAUBARRACO (VIRGINIA CONSORTIUM PROGRAM, OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to examine the mediating relationship from self-control to drinking outcomes through protective behavioral strategies (PBS). We also tested whether this indirect relationship is moderated by sex. Results indicated that self-control had an indirect effect on alcohol outcomes via PBS use, but that sex did not moderate this association. Findings underscore the importance of PBS as a protective factor, and may reflect the shrinking gap between drinking patterns amongst men and women.

POSTER 21**EXAMINING THE OUTCOMES OF AN EVIDENCE-BASED MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICE VIA TELEHEALTH**

AMBER HERPFER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA), BROOKE PERETTI (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON), ELLA OTTENSAN (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON), JOHN LOTHES (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON, EASTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY)

Due to Covid-19 an intensive outpatient program in Southeastern North Carolina was forced to transition into a hybrid format, offering mental health services via telehealth and face-to-face. This poster will examine data on patients' clinical symptoms (Depression, Anxiety, Stress) from intake and discharge in 2020-2021. Patients who attended a Dialectical Behavioral Health adherent IOP program via a hybrid format during the pandemic showed a significant decrease in clinical symptoms and an increase in mindfulness tendencies.

POSTER 22**FACETS OF DISPOSITIONAL MINDFULNESS PREDICTING ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND SLEEP AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

JULIE KINGERY (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), KEVIN LASSMAN (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), JAMIE BODENLOS (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), JACK PELTZ (SUNY BROCKPORT), TRAVIS SCHNEIDER (EMORY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relative importance of facets of dispositional mindfulness for anxiety, depression, and sleep. Previous research found that acting with awareness, nonreactivity, and non-judging were most important for psychological adjustment and sleep (Burger et al., 2023; Fong et al., 2020). 446 undergraduates completed self-report questionnaires. The facets accounted for the most variance in depression, the importance of the facets for each outcome varied, and these findings have implications for college students' mental health.

POSTER 23**FACULTY CONNECTIONS MODERATE THE RELATION BETWEEN ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND COLLEGE SELF-EFFICACY**

CHRISTIAN TOTH (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), LAUREN BRUMLEY (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Undergraduate students with a history of trauma are at risk for poorer academic outcomes and to have fewer socially supportive relationships to help them meet the demands of college. The current study collected questionnaire data on adverse childhood experiences, social support, and college self-efficacy from undergraduate students (n=126). Connections with faculty members, but not general social support, buffered the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and college self-efficacy.

POSTER 24**FEASIBILITY OF CONNECTING PERSONAL AND REHABILITATION GOALS IN SUPPORTIVE LIVING SERVICES**

KIM WEIKEL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), STEVEN KRATZ (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY MYRICK (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), ANGELA PENSYL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study demonstrated that personal goals written by individuals receiving supportive living services in rural communities could be reliably ($k = .82$) categorized into psychiatric rehabilitation domains. Incorporating personal goals into rehabilitation plans may constitute a feasible person-centered and recovery-oriented approach to service planning in supportive living programs.

POSTER 25**FOSTERING STABILITY: BIRTH AND FOSTER PARENT PERSPECTIVES ON RELATIONSHIPS AFTER REUNIFICATION**

PATRICIA DIXON (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY), DEBORAH AMOAKO-ATTA (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY), EMMA HARRIS (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY), LAUREN BRUMLEY (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

Children in foster care do best when birth and foster parents work together; yet, little is known about the nature of relationships between birth and foster parents after reunification. Thematic analysis of qualitative interviews of birth and foster parents revealed that many families maintain contact following reunification and there are both rewarding and challenging aspects of ongoing relationships. Findings highlight the importance of initiatives and agency support to build sustainable birth and foster parent partnerships.

POSTER 26**GAMMA OSCILLATORY ACTIVITY AS A BIOMARKER OF DEPRESSION**

ANNA SERBINA (CUNY CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK),
ELISA TATTI (CUNY CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is one of the most prevalent mental disorders of the 21st century. Electroencephalography (EEG) is an emerging tool for its diagnosis. Resting-state EEG was recorded in a sample of 121 college students, forty-six of which were evaluated as depressed. Analysis revealed a significant increase of gamma power and decrease of gamma/theta ratio in students with MDD. These findings may serve as potential biomarkers for a more objective MDD evaluation.

POSTER 27

GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

KRISTEN DOVGAN (MARIST COLLEGE), KYRA CHEN (MARIST COLLEGE), JUSTINE COLE (MARIST COLLEGE), SHARVHANI MANANDHAR (MARIST COLLEGE), ISABELLA VAUGHN (MARIST COLLEGE)

Examining diagnostic groups, age, and gender, this study found that people with autism and anxiety had a higher likelihood of gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms compared to autism and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or autism alone, with females being more susceptible. Anxiety, not ADHD, amplified GI issues, particularly in adolescents. This research, based on a large and diverse sample, offers insights into the complex predictors of GI symptoms, providing a foundation for comprehensive and targeted interventions.

POSTER 28

GOALS OF CARE COMMUNICATION: DOES EXPERIENTIAL TRAINING IMPROVE SELF-EFFICACY AND DISTRESS TOLERANCE?

ANASTASIA DIAMANTIDIS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), THOMAS BOZZO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), DEMETRA PALEATSOS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CHANDNI PATEL (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY BLOOM-FESHBACH (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), EVGENIA LITRIVIS (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), CYNTHIA X. PAN (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), ROBERT CRUPI (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Goals-of-Care Communication Training (GOCComm) is an interdisciplinary clinical workshop that aims to improve healthcare professionals' skills in discussing goals-of-care in the context of serious illness. Clinicians have reported feeling discomfort when

engaging in these difficult conversations due to an overall lack of training on end-of-life (EOL) care. Results suggest that GOCComm was effective in improving physicians' perceived self-efficacy and distress intolerance during EOL care.

POSTER 29

HOSTILE MASCULINITY AND EMOTION DYSREGULATION AS PREDICTORS OF POWER-RELATED EMOTIONS

SIMONA KOBRYN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MICHAEL SHAW (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Factors related to sexual assault are hostile masculinity (HM) and emotion dysregulation (ED). The mechanism of how power-related emotions function with respect to HM, ED, and sexual assault is understudied. We predicted that HM would be correlated to power-related emotions and sexual arousal. Additionally, the interaction of HM and ED would predict power-related emotions and sexual arousal. Both of these hypotheses were supported, and further research on power-related emotions needs to be done.

POSTER 30

IMPACTS OF MINDFULNESS ON STRESS AND SPIRITUALITY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: MIXED-METHODS STUDY

MARISSA MERRIAM (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), SARAH CONLIN (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)

This mixed-methods study will assess the impacts of both mindfulness practice and trait mindfulness on stress, spiritual openness, spiritual well-being, and meaning in life, as well as the impact of mindfulness practice on trait mindfulness. This study also seeks to analyze qualitative data of responses to open ended questions in order to determine college students' thoughts on the relationship between mindfulness and spirituality in their own lives. Practical and clinical implications will be discussed.

POSTER 31

INTENT TO UPSET AS A MODERATOR OF CORRELATES AND UNWANTED PURSUIT BEHAVIORS

CAMERON M. PIPER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), HANNAH J. LORINCZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), MACY L. DOWLA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA M. DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated moderating effects of intentions to upset former partners on associations between unwanted pursuit behavior (UPB) predictors and perpetration among undergraduate students ($n = 660$). Moderation was significant for possessiveness, suggesting possessiveness is related to greater use of UPBs when one intends to upset the victim. Direct effects of rumination on minor UPBs and prior relationship violence on severe UPBs suggest differential motivations for each pursuit type, which may inform treatment and prevention.

POSTER 32

INTERPERSONAL RISKS: DYADIC WORRY AND CO-RUMINATION IN LATE ADOLESCENT ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION.

ADRIANA TORLISH (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT),
KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Although anxiety and depression are associated with problems in interpersonal relationships, the specific mechanism of this association is not well established. This study examined two forms of interpersonal disclosures, dyadic worry, and co-rumination, in predicting anxiety and depression in a 60-day longitudinal design for adolescents. Only dyadic worry predicted anxiety and depression, while the reciprocal influence was not supported. These findings highlight the unique contribution of interpersonal factors to the emergence of anxiety and depression.

POSTER 33

MALADAPTIVE DAYDREAMING DISORDER AND ATTENTION-DEFICIT / HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

RACHEL KOWIS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Maladaptive Daydreaming Disorder (MD) is a proposed dissociative disorder with behavioral addiction features characterized by elaborate, internally generated fantasies. It is also frequently associated with several comorbid conditions, including ADHD. This study investigated this potential relationship, finding a moderate positive relationship between ADHD and MD symptoms. These findings may indicate that those with MD may be more likely to experience ADHD-related dysfunction but may also highlight an overlap in attention-related difficulties.

POSTER 34

MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY'S ROLE IN MAJOR AND UTILIZATION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

RILEY GANCIO (HARTWICK COLLEGE), ALINA WESTON (HARTWICK COLLEGE), ABIGAIL MCCLEARY (HARTWICK COLLEGE), JULIETTE RUZZI (HARTWICK COLLEGE), LILY SHEFFLER-NAYLOR (HARTWICK COLLEGE), KATHRYN SCHMIDT (HARTWICK COLLEGE), JOSEPH CATALANO (HARTWICK COLLEGE), CAITLIN FORTON (HARTWICK COLLEGE), ALEXA BARKER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), KATHERINE CALDERON (HARTWICK COLLEGE), URSULA SANBORN OVERBY (SUNY ONEOTA), WILLIAM KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Mental health is a growing concern for college students. Increasing the utilization of mental health services could help students. There is evidence that certain majors, psychology for example, utilize mental health services more and that those who utilize services have higher mental health literacy. The present study tested, and failed to find, an indirect effect of mental health literacy to explain differences in utilization based on major.

POSTER 35

MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES IN COLLEGE TRANSITION: ASSOCIATIONS WITH STRESS, SLEEP, AND MINDFULNESS

ARI RUBIN (DENISON UNIVERSITY), RAINA RUNK (DENISON UNIVERSITY), JOSH VENS (DENISON UNIVERSITY), LEXI KNIPP (DENISON UNIVERSITY), JACOB BERNSTIEN (DENISON UNIVERSITY), ALLIE BOND (DENISON UNIVERSITY), ABBY HASSELBRINK (DENISON UNIVERSITY), TENZIN KUNGA (DENISON UNIVERSITY), HANA LAM DO (DENISON UNIVERSITY), IZZE LE (DENISON UNIVERSITY), ISABEL SMALL (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Many students experience high stress associated with poor mental health during the transition to college. We assessed relationships between mental health, stress, sleep, and dispositional mindfulness among first-year college students. Consistent with previous research, stress was associated with mental health outcomes, and inversely correlated with well-being. We explored how sleep and mindfulness contribute to our understanding of mental health outcomes. Findings emphasize the value of sleep and mindfulness interventions for improving transition to college.

POSTER 36

METHOD MATTERS: CONVERGENCES AND DIVERGENCES BETWEEN SELF-REPORT AND PERFORMANCE-BASED DEPENDENCY SCORES

ZOE K HOSTEN-BROADWATER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), ROBERT F BORNSTEIN (ADELPHI)

Because self-report and performance-based tests engage different psychological processes they should

show modest inter-test intercorrelations, and contrasting patterns of sex differences. This study tested these hypotheses in a sample of 887 adults, using well-validated measures of interpersonal dependency. As predicted, correlations between scores on self-report and performance-based dependency tests were in the small to medium range. Women scored higher than men on self-report dependency tests, but there were no sex differences in performance-based dependency scores.

POSTER 37

MOOD AND ANXIETY DISORDERS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A PRE- VS POST-PANDEMIC COMPARISON

BAILEY GOLD (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA TUTTLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), VICTORIA NICOLETTA (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), NICOLE ANASH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), MEADOW ALLEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), AMANOSI AGBUGUI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), MELISSA GIZZI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), ANNA SANCILIO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), GABRIELLA PEREZ (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), BJ DIAMOND (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This IRB-approved study investigated mood and anxiety at a suburban northeast University, using pre- and post-COVID-19 pandemic data. Post-pandemic mood scores increased, while anxiety scores decreased, but were still elevated. Post-pandemic data showed that while no racial differences were observed, lower GPA was associated with depressed mood and females displayed higher mood scores and anxiety levels than males. These findings highlight the pervasive mental health challenges among students, particularly in females and individuals struggling academically.

POSTER 38

NEUROTICISM AND RUMINATION AS MECHANISMS BY WHICH ACES INCREASE VULNERABILITY TO DEPRESSION

CHRISTOPHER POPIELARZ (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY), LAUREN BRUMLEY (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

Many college students report exposure to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), which places them at risk for developing depression; however, mechanisms by which this occurs are underexplored. We found that, together, neuroticism and rumination serially mediated the association between ACEs and depression. The findings may help inform interventions for victims of ACEs, such as targeting rumination for individuals who are higher on neuroticism, to reduce

the likelihood for those individuals of developing depression during college years.

POSTER 39

NEUROTICISM AS A MEDIATOR/MODERATOR FOR RELATIONS BETWEEN DISSOCIATION AND UNUSUAL SLEEP EXPERIENCES

VANESSA CARREA (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CHELSEA ZOU (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), AVA KOVACEVIC (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

We found evidence for a strong link between unusual sleep experiences and lucid dreaming and ascertained relatively weak correlations between trait dissociation and lucid dreaming, trait dissociation and unusual sleep experiences, neuroticism and unusual sleep experiences, and neuroticism and lucid dreaming. Neuroticism partially mediated the relation between dissociation and unusual sleep experiences. However, we did not find that trait neuroticism significantly moderated this relation.

POSTER 40

NOVEL APPROACHES COMBINING PATIENT LEVEL AND COMMUNITY ANALYSES TO DEVELOP PATIENT-CENTERED INTERVENTIONS

THOMAS BOZZO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALDONA CHORZEPA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), RYAN MCDONOUGH (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ANDREW MIELE (MEDISYS HEALTH NETWORK), ASHRAF SILEM (FLUSHING HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ABDI DERESSA (FLUSHING HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), PRATIKSHA MOLIYA (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), LUKE KEATING (MEDISYS HEALTH NETWORK), JONATHAN ROBITSEK (MEDISYS HEALTH NETWORK), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KELLY CERVELLIONE (MEDISYS HEALTH NETWORK)

This retrospective study examines drivers of healthcare service use (HSU) and outcomes by combining geospatial data with subgroup analysis. By linking healthcare data taken from 2 NYC-area hospitals with neighborhood-level data, we identified 4 distinct patient subgroups distributed across 901 unique census-tracts. Patterns of HSU and mortality varied based on subgroup and neighborhood-level factors (e.g., % uninsured). Future research can apply these methods to develop interventions tailored to patients and community risk factors.

POSTER 41**PARENTING AND CHILD EMOTION REGULATION DURING COVID-19; THE MODERATING ROLE OF CULTURE**

POLINA PERELSTEIN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), NILA SHAKIBA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATHY SEM (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), OSGE ASLAN (ALANYA ALAADDIN KEYKUBAT UNIVERSITY), MENEKSE BOZ (HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY), MARIA VERISSIMO (INSTITUTE OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY), LEANNA CLOSSON (SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY), WONJUNG OH (TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE PHAM (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK), NICHOLAS WAGNER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KEN RUBIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK)

Cultural tightness was examined as a moderator of the effects of restrictive and nurturing parenting on changes in child emotional lability in seven countries over three months of the pandemic. In tight cultures only, restrictive parenting predicted increases in lability ($\beta = 0.953$, $p < .001$) specifically in parents low in nurturance ($\beta = -0.914$, $p = 0.001$). Findings suggest that restrictive parenting may exacerbate children's emotional lability in cultures with higher levels of social control.

POSTER 42**PEER CONTAGION IN ANXIETY TRANSMISSION BETWEEN FRIENDS IN LATE ADOLESCENTS**

SAMANTHA DOUGHERTY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study investigated gender differences in interpersonal risk factors for anxiety and depression in adolescents. 303 late adolescents completed questionnaires about their closest friendship and internalizing distress. Co-rumination between best friends predicted anxiety and depression. In contrast, female friendships characterized by dyadic worry reported greater internalizing distress, whereas male friendships with high dyadic worry reported lower anxiety and depression. Results are discussed in terms of interpersonal risk and buffering factors for internalizing distress.

POSTER 43**PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES, SOCIAL MEDIA USE, AND NARCISSISTIC TRAITS IN GENERATION Z**

NICOLE RILEY (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG), LAURA HEISICK (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG)

Previous research suggests the prevalence of narcissistic traits has risen in recent years. Our study aimed to address how the relationship between perceived parenting style and time spent on social media correspond with both hypersensitive/vulnerable and grandiose narcissism in young adults. Participants completed four questionnaires to assess narcissism, perceived parenting, and social media use. Our results compare narcissism scores across three parenting styles and social media use to determine potential predictors of narcissistic traits.

POSTER 44**PERFORMATIVE UNDERSTANDINGS OF SEXUAL CONSENT RELATE TO RAPE MYTHS AND SEXUAL REGRETS**

ISABELLA TAVAREZ (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANN MERRIWETHER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), MELISSA HARDESTY (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), SEAN MASSEY (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), SARAH YOUNG (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA MCKINNON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Cluster analytic techniques were used to examine how emerging adults performatively construct sexual consent. Participants rated different behaviors (e.g., moaning) with respect to whether they conveyed consent to sex. Two groups with divergent views on consent emerged, with one endorsing behaviors that do not indicate consent (e.g., signs of sexual arousal). Individuals in this latter group more strongly endorsed rape myths, whereas those in the former held more regrets about their recent hookup.

POSTER 45**PERSONAL STATEMENTS: WHAT APA-ACCREDITED PROGRAMS REQUEST**

MY KIM DANG (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), GABRIELLE JAMIESON (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), ABIGAIL CHARNESKI (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Applicants to psychology graduate programs frequently inquire about the expected contents of personal statements. We conducted a systematic review of the personal statements and application fees of all APA-accredited clinical, counseling, and combined (N = 339) programs. The application fee averaged approximately \$65, with PsyD programs charging more. The most frequent questions concerned program match, career goals, faculty fit, and research interests. An increasing number of programs also requested a separate diversity or DEI statement.

POSTER 46**PREDICTORS OF SERVICE BROKER ENGAGEMENT IN COMMUNITY-BASED LEARNING COLLABORATIVES FOR TF-CBT**

LANG DUONG (UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI), AMANDA JENSEN-DOSS (UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI)

Community-based learning collaboratives (CBLC), or training programs for multidisciplinary professionals to improve implementation of evidence-based treatments within a community, show promise in increasing access to mental health treatment for youth. Service broker (e.g., case managers) engagement may be especially imperative in increasing treatment access; however, research has shown low CBLC completion rates for these individuals. Our study found that consistency between the CBLC and the individual's work processes predicted a higher chance of CBLC completion.

POSTER 47**PRELIMINARY PSYCHOMETRIC TESTING OF PHYSICIAN BELIEFS ABOUT EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION**

ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MIAN HUA ZHENG (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), ADAM CHIN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MISHAL RAHMAN (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), CYNTHIA X. PAN (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), ROBERT CRUPI (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), PHYLLIS AUGUST (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Beliefs about emotions have implications across interpersonal and clinical contexts, and may influence attitudes about the usefulness of emotional expression in clinical contexts. Further, beliefs about emotions may be pertinent during end-of-life (EOL) communication. EOL conversations are unpredictable, demanding clinicians' readiness for patient variations in emotional expressions. We evaluated a new 8-item-scale measuring beliefs about emotional expression in a clinical context. Preliminary analyses indicated moderate-good internal consistency, providing preliminary data suitable for further exploratory research.

POSTER 48**PRELIMINARY VALIDATION OF A SINGLE-ITEM MEASURE FOR WILLINGNESS TO SEE A COUNSELOR**

WILLIAM KELLY (NEUMANN UNIVERSITY), KATE WORLEY (NEUMANN UNIVERSITY)

Most willingness to see counselor (WTSAC) scales are multi-item instruments. The current study examines preliminary validity of a new single-item scale to estimate WTSAC. The scale exhibited convergent (medium, significant correlations with having previous counseling, length of previous counseling, terminating previous counseling due to improvement vs other reasons) and discriminant (small, nonsignificant relationships with social support and distress intolerance) validity. It was concluded that the measure might adequately assess WTSAC, but more research is needed.

POSTER 49**QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF NONCONSENSUAL DISTRIBUTION OF SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIALS**

DEVIN FUNG (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CAMERON PIPER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), JERRICA ROBERTSON (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), MACY DOWLA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), HANNAH LORINCZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Among a sample of college students who have experienced nonconsensual distribution of sexually explicit materials (NCD) ($n = 195$), the present study sought to examine the lived experiences of those who have experienced NCD victimization. Among responses describing the impact of NCD victimization, several social consequences were identified and coded into the following categories: (1) Trust in others, (2) Bullying/Reputation, (3) Friendships, (4) Romantic Relationships, (5) General Relationships, and (6) Problems with Men.

POSTER 50**RECONCEPTUALIZING THE SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCE INDEX IN THE CONTEXT OF HETEROSEXUAL MEN**

SAMANTHA HOROWITZ (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ALYSSA MIVILLE (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL SHAW (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Spirituality has been found to be protective for men coping with mental health challenges associated with society's demand for conformity to hostile masculine norms. Various self-report measures have been created to assess religiosity and spirituality. This study conducted a factor analysis of the revised Spiritual Experiences Index and examined its factors in the context of heterosexual men. Results suggest the potential benefits of spirituality may disappear as

congruence between men's behaviors and belief systems decreases.

POSTER 51

RESEARCH BREAKING BARRIERS IN AUTISTIC CARE IN NEW YORK CITY

THARIANA PICHARDO (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, MOUNT SINAI), KIRSTEN LONG (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, MOUNT SINAI), MARIA NAVA PALMA (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, MOUNT SINAI), JOSEPH BUXBAUM (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, MOUNT SINAI), TESS LEVY (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, MOUNT SINAI), JENNIFER FOSS-FEIG (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, MOUNT SINAI)

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) affects 1 in 36 children in the U.S., yet previous studies have demonstrated a historical racial disparity across who gets diagnosed. While the CDC has reported that this trend is closing, age of diagnosis is often delayed in underserved communities. The present study looks at whether research can be utilized as a tool to lessen disparities in the hours of services and age of diagnosis.

POSTER 52

SELF-COMPASSION, MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA AND HELP-SEEKING

EDNA ADEMI (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), MEGI ABAZAJ (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), EMELINDA VIDAL (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), KEIRSTEN MCDONALD (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), MAKAYLA PAIN (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), JOHN MCCULLAGH (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

In this study, we examine the relationship between self-compassion, mental health stigma, and help-seeking attitudes. We will explore whether self-compassion moderates the relationship between personal stigma and help-seeking attitudes. Data collection is almost complete. 92 participants have participated in this study. Initial data analyses indicate that these variables are related to one another with self-compassion being negatively correlated with self-stigma, and positively correlated with help-seeking attitudes. Preliminary results have been included in the long abstract.

POSTER 53

SIMULATIONS OF NEURONAL MESSAGE-PASSING ON CORTICAL NETWORKS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

HANNAH LAX (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE, HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES),

TATE TOWER (DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), YAN HAO (DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), DANIEL GRAHAM (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE, HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

The nature of structural brain differences in schizophrenia (SZ) remains unclear. Going beyond static analyses of network structure, we simulated dynamic neuronal message-passing on diffusion tensor imaging-based connectomes in SZ using routing models. Despite SZ connectomes having substantially lower connection density compared to controls, our models produced similar average message lifetimes in both groups. We suggest that SZ pathology could be related to altered message flow across SZ brain networks with reduced connectivity.

POSTER 54

SLEEP DISORDERED BREATHING, COGNITION, AND STRESS IN YOUNG ADULTS

THERESA LIN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), CAITLIN C. DOUGHER (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), MALORIE E. WATSON (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), MOLLY E. ZIMMERMAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Sleep disordered breathing (SDB) and stress independently affect cognition. However, the relationship among SDB, stress, and cognition is understudied. Bronx students completed the Berlin Questionnaire, cognitive assessments, and the DASS-21. Results showed that stress significantly moderated the relationship between SDB and cognition. Findings indicate that stress may affect the relationship between SDB and cognition in a previously unstudied manner and in a population where rapid development and maturation may affect the ability to regulate stress.

POSTER 55

SLEEP QUALITY, VISUAL AND VERBAL MEMORY PERFORMANCE, AND HEAD INJURY

CAITLIN C. DOUGHER (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), MALORIE E. WATSON (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), THERESA LIN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), MOLLY E. ZIMMERMAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Sleep quality and its impact on cognition has been extensively examined with mixed results. The present study aimed to determine if sleep quality produces differences in verbal and visual memory. We found that sleep quality was related to visual memory at both short and extended 2-week delay periods. Verbal memory and sleep quality wasn't significantly related. Head injury didn't significantly moderate this

relationship. This provides support for the connection of sleep quality and visual memory.

POSTER 56

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AND ASSIGNED CLINICAL SEVERITY IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

AIMALOGHI EROMOSELE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MARCUS JOYNER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CELESTE GABLE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ISABELLA CHAVEZ (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KAYLENE BANANIA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER CARDENAS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TERENA GORDON (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SARA J. ASIF (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE CHEN (NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN-QUEENS), MANISH SHARMA (NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN-QUEENS), SABRINA ROSENGARTEN (NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN-QUEENS)

Emergency departments (ED) are responsible for a wide range of critical services, and the swiftness of patient care can influence clinical outcomes. Prioritization of patient care is based on illness/injury severity and resource availability. Social determinants of health (SDoH) may also influence triage decisions, as assessed by scores on the Emergency Severity Index (ESI). We examined relations of sociodemographic social determinants of health to ESI scores in an urban community hospital.

POSTER 57

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND PHYSICAL HEALTH IN CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR OPIOID USE

SHELBY GOODWIN (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), NICOLAS SAMSON (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), HARRIS KHAN (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ARRIANA SWIDERSKI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), SELAH CALIVA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW SALZMAN (COOPER UNIVERSITY HEALTH CARE), BETHANY RAIFF (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined adherence-contingent financial incentives compared to treatment as usual (TAU) for increasing opioid treatment engagement and characterized potential socioeconomic status and physical health barriers. Of the sample, participants experienced an average of 5.18 days (SD=9.92) of past-month medical problems and 40.0% had a yearly household income below \$10,000. The financial incentive group exhibited higher rates of attendance and treatment adherence compared to TAU at the first, second, and third follow-up visits.

POSTER 58

SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL STATUS, DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGY, LONELINESS AND SLEEP: A SERIAL MEDIATION MODEL

LYNX GABINET-BETHOULLE (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH PANTESCO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

There is ample evidence of a relationship between lower subjective social status and elevated depressive symptomatology. The current study explores loneliness and sleep quality as potential mediators of the relationship between social status and depressive symptoms in a college student population. Our results are consistent with an indirect pathway in which the relationship between subjective social status and depressive symptomatology is mediated by loneliness and sleep quality.

POSTER 59

TEST ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS AND THE USE OF MINDFULNESS ABSTRACT

BROOKE PERRETTI (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), ELLA OTTENSAN (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), AMBER HERPFER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), ZAYNE NASEER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), JOHN LOTHES (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON)

There is research to show that mindfulness practices have positive effects on many different psychological and physical impairments. Through a 5-week mindfulness practice study, this study evaluates the effects mindfulness has on college-age students and their overall test anxiety, general anxiety, depression, and hopefulness. During this study, students were assessed at the beginning, mid-way, and the end. The results of this study show test anxiety went down, anxiety went down, and mindfulness significantly went up.

POSTER 60

THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

KIMBERLIE MITCHELL (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), ATHENA PARISI (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), JAMES GILLESPIE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE), ARPITHA PAMULA (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH)

The hypothesis that the educational and social factors are related to mental and physical health outcomes in communities was tested. Data were analyzed using a

path analysis model from valid and reliable population-based census and county health rankings data. Results indicate the need for funding in schools per pupil – for their educational access – and reduced segregation within schools as a strategy to promote positive mental and physical health outcomes for children.

POSTER 61

THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICIAN WORKLOAD AND ACCESSIBILITY ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

FATIMA LAGUNILLA (BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA VAOW (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), GREGORY PRIVATERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), JAMES GILLESPIE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE), ARPITHA PAMULA (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH)

The hypothesis that physician workload and accessibility is related to mental and physical health outcomes in communities was tested. Data were analyzed using a path analysis model from valid and reliable population-based census and county health rankings data. Results indicate that mental health provider work overload negatively affects mental and physical health, whereas primary care physician work overload negative affects physical, but not mental health. The data suggests a critical need for mental health providers.

POSTER 62

THE EFFECTS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CONDITIONS ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

ADELAIDE BUTH (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), BETHAN THOMAS (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), OGO ADEGBOYE (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), GREGORY PRIVATERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), JAMES GILLESPIE (SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY), ARPITHA PAMULA (GEISINGER UNIVERSITY)

The hypothesis that population and housing conditions are related to mental and physical health outcomes in communities was tested. Data were analyzed using a path analysis model from valid and reliable population-based census and county health rankings data. Results indicate that housing, and to a lesser extent, population factors, can significantly impact the mental and physical health in communities, and emphasize the need to align housing and public health policies to positively impact population health.

POSTER 63

THE EFFECTS OF STANDARD OF LIVING ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

JACQUELINE KIBLER (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), ANGELA LAGROU (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), GREGORY PRIVATERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), JAMES GILLESPIE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE), ARPITHA PAMULA (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH)

The hypothesis that standard of living conditions are related to mental and physical health outcomes in communities was tested. Data were analyzed using a path analysis model from valid and reliable population-based census and county health rankings data. Results indicate that standard of living conditions differentially impact mental and physical health outcomes, with the largest impact on mental and physical health outcomes being related to the percentage of children in poverty.

POSTER 64

THE PARENTAL INFLUENCE: RESTRICTIVE SOCIAL MEDIA PRACTICES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

MICHAEL ZAMPINI (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), LYNDSAY HORN (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study investigates how parental social media restrictions shape Generation Z's mental health. One hundred college students were surveyed to unravel patterns in parental monitoring and the influence of identity styles on social media behavior. Mothers exhibit more intrusive strategies, impacting parent-child relationships. A significant link emerges between a diffuse-avoidant identity style and negative social media use. These findings contribute practical insights to digital parenting discussions, emphasizing their relevance for college students navigating online environments.

POSTER 65

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPASSION, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

KEELEY STAPLES (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), VINCENT PRINCIPE (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN GUARINO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), ELLIOT NAGY (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to determine the relationship between compassion, anxiety, and depression in undergraduate college students. The Compassions of

Other Lives (COOL) Scale, Generalized Anxiety Disorders (GAD-7) Scale, and Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Scale were used to determine the relationship between these concepts. Researchers found a significant correlation between compassion and anxiety, $r=.271$, $p<.001$ and depression, $r=.217$, $p<.001$. The GAD-7 and PHQ-9 were found to be moderately positively correlated, $r=.775$, $p<.001$.

POSTER 66

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINDFULNESS AND TEST ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ZAYNE NASEER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA), JOHN LOTHES (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), ELLA OTTENSAN (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), AMBER HERPFER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), BROOK PERRETTI (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON)

This study aims to measure how mindfulness practices affect test anxiety in college students. The study consisted of a control group and an experimental group, with the experimental group completing mindfulness practices daily. A questionnaire was administered three times to measure the change in scores for each scale. The assessments showed reduced anxiety, test anxiety and increases in mindfulness scores. This gives reason to believe that mindfulness can affect test anxiety in a positive manner.

POSTER 67

THE ROLE OF EXCEPTIONALITY IN THE IMPOSTER PHENOMENON AND ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE

JULIA MACEY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), JAMIE GOODWIN (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), ARCHIE BIRD (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined giftedness, neurodivergence, and effects of these exceptionalities on the imposter phenomenon (IP) and adjustment to college. Gifted or neurodivergent students may struggle with the increased academic and social demands of college. One hundred eight undergraduates completed surveys regarding exceptionality and their personal experiences. Key findings suggest neurodivergence, but not giftedness, is significantly related to IP and poorer college adjustment. Future research may examine ways to improve outcomes for neurodivergent college students

POSTER 68

THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE AND DEPRESSION OUTCOME IN ELDER ABUSE VICTIMS

CLARE CULVER (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), NANCY WANG (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), EMILY CARTER (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), KIANA SERESINHE (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), ISABEL ROLLANDI (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), JO ANNE SIREY (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE)

Therapeutic alliance (TA) may be an important predictor of depression care among elder abuse (EA) victims. This study explored TA as a predictor of decreased depression among victims receiving PROTECT, a 9-week brief behavioral therapy. Results indicate that mid-therapy alliance significantly predicted depression reductions at the end of therapy. This study is the first to demonstrate the importance of alliance as a predictor of reduction in depression in this vulnerable population.

POSTER 69

TOXIC DISINHIBITION CORRELATES WITH ONLINE AGGRESSION AND MONITORING/CONTROL IN YOUNG ADULTS

KRISTIN HOWELL (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), ORIN ROZENBERG (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), MINJI LEE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), ANA URIBE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), MARIA GALANO (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

This study examines the relationship between toxic disinhibition and technology-based violence, measured through aggression and monitoring/control. Participants completed a Qualtrics survey assessing digital DV perpetration/victimization and online disinhibition via self-report. Results showed that higher levels of toxic disinhibition were associated with greater odds of both online aggression and online monitoring/control, even controlling for various social identifiers. These results identify toxic disinhibition as a mechanism associated with technology-based violence and highlight compelling targets for clinical intervention.

POSTER 70

TREATMENT GOALS OF ADULT PRIMARY CARE PATIENTS WITH ANXIETY: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

EIBHLIN REGAN (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE-SYRACUSE VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER), ROBYN SHEPARDSON (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE-SYRACUSE VETERANS

AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER), JENNIFER FUNDERBURK (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE-SYRACUSE VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER)

This exploratory qualitative study of adult primary care patients' anxiety treatment goals aimed to better understand what patients hope to get out of treatment beyond what may be captured in standard symptom measures. During enrollment in a randomized controlled trial of a brief primary care treatment for anxiety, patients were asked about their treatment goals. Results will have potential implications for research and clinical practice and could inform directions for anxiety treatment.

POSTER 71

UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF ANXIETY IN PLANFULNESS ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

ISHIKA KOHLI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TIA TROPEA (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), YI YANG (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), FARREN LANDES (PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE), JOHANNA JARCHO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Although planfulness and anxiety are negatively correlated in children and adolescents, it remains unclear whether this effect is constant across the lifespan. We recruited 70 participants (ages 21-73) who completed self-report assessments of anxiety and planfulness. Our current results reveal a negative correlation between both anxiety and planfulness $r(68) = -0.35$ and also age and anxiety $r(68) = -0.47$. These findings may improve our understanding of anxiety care, diagnostics, and treatment.

POSTER 72

USE OF SELF-HELP MATERIALS FOR CLIENTS IN THERAPY

NINELLE EDENNE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE SCHWEITZER (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), JIM HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

This cross-sectional survey explored the use of self-help resources in a sample of clients (N=85) in therapy. Over half of the sample told their therapists about their use of self-help. Of those who did not tell their therapist about their self-help use, no specific reason was provided for their lack of disclosure. Self-help resources were perceived as helpful. Therapists may consider initiating discussions about client's use of self-help resources to gain useful clinical information.

POSTER 73

UTILIZING MINDFULNESS TO HELP COLLEGE STUDENTS REDUCE ANXIETY/TEST ANXIETY (FALL 2023)

JOHN LOTHES (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), ZAYNE NASEER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), BROOKE PERRETTI (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), ELLA OTTENSAN (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), AMBER HERPFER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON)

Research has shown that mindfulness has many benefits when practiced. This study examined how a 5-week mindfulness study using a RCT and WLC model affected college students' anxiety, test anxiety and mindfulness. Results showed that during the mindfulness intervention period students' anxiety, test anxiety, and mindfulness ratings all showed significant changes.

POSTER 74

ANGER AND AGGRESSION: THE ROLE OF OVERREGULATION OF EMOTION

MEGAN KELLY (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JOSEPH BASCHNAGEL (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), STEPHANIE GODLESKI (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

We examined aspects of emotion regulation (i.e., nonacceptance of emotions and lack of clarity of emotions) as mechanisms in the relationship between anger and reactive relational aggression (RA). While anger did significantly predict reactive RA and both types of emotion regulation, neither nonacceptance of emotions nor lack of clarity of emotions mediated the relationship between anger and RA.

POSTER 75

CAN CHATGPT ANALYZE QUALITATIVE DATA?

LILLIAN DAVIS (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN LYONS (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), DAGNY MCKINLEY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), STEVEN PIRUTINSKY (TOURO UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests that large language models can analyze qualitative data. The current study examined how model and human ratings compare and if ratings relate with psychological variables. Data was collected online and statements were rated by research assistants and ChatGPT. Results showed that large-language model ratings demonstrated excellent interrater reliability and correlated with outcomes. The findings of our study suggest that large language models can effectively analyze qualitative data.

POSTER 76**COLLEGE STUDENT FEAR OF MISSING OUT: MENTAL HEALTH, SMARTPHONE USE, & COPING**

ADAM VOLUNGIS (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between FoMO, college student mental health, and smartphone use was examined. The more students reported experiencing FoMO, the higher their smartphone dependency, levels of loneliness, and reported depression and anxiety. Furthermore, these relationships were moderated by maladaptive coping styles (e.g., rumination, blaming, what if), which exacerbated mental health distress. Overall, these findings can inform treatment interventions targeted at identifying FoMO, poor social skills, maladaptive thinking patterns, and reducing/modifying smartphone use.

POSTER 77**COLLEGE STUDENTS' SOCIAL MEDIA USE, TIME SPENT ALONE, AND DEPRESSION/ANXIETY SYMPTOMS**

DAISHA MATHEW (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), AMY SO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), EMILY JUDD (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE RETTE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JAZMIN REYES-PORTILLO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study explores whether time spent alone versus in the company of others mediates the relationship between social media use and depression/anxiety symptoms. Ninety-six college students completed daily mobile surveys assessing depression/anxiety symptoms, hours spent on social media and time spent alone versus with others. Greater time spent alone mediated the relationship between time on social media and depression/anxiety symptoms. Implications for future research and clinical work will be discussed.

POSTER 78**PROMOTING WELL-BEING FOR TRENTON YOUTH LEADERS THROUGH PSYCHOEDUCATION AND POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY**

HE LEN CHUNG (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), SUMMER MONASTERIAL (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), REBECCA KLEIN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This project aimed to promote well-being among 20 African-American and Latinx high school youth leaders living in an underserved community in Trenton, NJ. The study piloted a 6-week program that combined psychoeducation and positive psychology activities at an afterschool setting. Results from a mixed method design indicated increases in well-being outcomes and

practices among adolescents. Implications are discussed in terms of developing and implementing culturally-relevant programming for young people and adult mentors.

POSTER 79**SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT MEDIATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HOUSING INSECURITY AND DEPRESSION**

EVELYN FONSECA (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N = 384; 81% women) completed measures of housing insecurity, social engagement, mental health, and demographic variables. Twenty-three percent of participants reported some level of housing insecurity. Bivariate correlations revealed that housing insecurity was associated with advanced class standing, social engagement, and depression. A mediation analysis determined that the connection between housing insecurity and depression was fully mediated by lower social engagement. Implications for higher education administrators are considered.

POSTER 80**UNDERSTANDING EMOTION REGULATION: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN DEPRESSION REMISSION**

MAYA VAUGHN (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), SARAH MILLER (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE WILKINSON (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA CARUSO (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JESSICA FLECK (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

This study depicts differences in emotion regulation abilities amongst depressed and non-depressed individuals. Specifically, individuals with a prior history of depression but with low current depression experience were of interest. Significant differences were found between those in remission from depression and those with current depression with respect to Nonacceptance, Goals, Impulse, Awareness, and Clarity. The data supports the idea that effective emotion regulation may serve as a protective factor for depressed individuals.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
1:30pm – 2:30pm

Workshop

406

NSF FUNDING WORKSHOP
Saturday, March 2, 2024
1:30pm – 2:30pm

YES, YOU DESERVE FUNDING FROM THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION! LEARN HOW.

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There are myths about who/what the National Science Foundation (NSF) funds. Yet, if you are presenting at EPA, bringing students who present, or preparing for non-clinical graduate school there is NSF funding for you. During this hour, learn about the process for securing NSF funding. Learn about NSF's decision-making process. Mostly, shatter the myths and learn why you are ready to apply, regardless of the stage of your career or the work you are doing.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
2:40pm – 3:40pm

Keynote

Salon E

PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE: AMY HUNTER
Saturday, March 2, 2024
2:40pm – 3:40pm

CHAIR: PATRICIA BROOKS

SLEEP AS A SUPERPOWER: WHY QUALITY SLEEP IS CRITICAL

AMY SILVESTRI HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Sleep is essential for healthy physiological and psychological functioning, with studies linking sleep to functions as diverse as learning & memory, immune function, and cellular maintenance. However, the specific function or functions of sleep is still debated. I will review current research on possible functions of sleep with a focus on psychological functioning and will argue that encouraging good sleep is essential not only on a personal level but a societal one as well.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
3:50pm – 4:50pm

Poster

Franklin A

PSI CHI/DEVELOPMENTAL POSTERS
Saturday, March 2, 2024
3:50pm – 4:50pm

POSTER 1

COMPARING HETEROSEXUAL AND HOMOSEXUAL INDIVIDUALS IN THEIR ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT RELATIONSHIP

KALINA MORALES (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

This study compared 85 heterosexual and homosexual college students on two quality dimensions in romantic relationships (i.e., avoidance attachment and anxiety attachment). Perceived discrimination experiences and public disclosure were also included as a minority stressor indicator. As hypothesized, homosexual couples experienced more avoidance and anxiety in their romantic relationship and felt more discriminated against. Regression analysis did not find significant associations among discrimination experiences, public disclosure and romantic relationships in the homosexual subgroup.

POSTER 2

A TALE OF TWO MODELS: FACTOR STRUCTURE OF SELF-COMPASSION IN EMERGING ADULTS

ARWEN ROLINITIS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL HELLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Self-compassion contains positive and negative components, with one-factor and two-factor models the most debated structures. Both models were compared through a confirmatory factor analysis of survey data from a global sample of emerging adult students. The two-factor model showed better fit, with the negative factor more strongly predicting psychological outcomes. Results support the use of a two-factor model in research and highlight the need for interventions to decrease the negative factor.

POSTER 3

A PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO SCHOOL CLIMATE AND ALLYSHIP FOR LGBTQ+ YOUTH

MARIA ROSARIO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), FRANCESCO OSSO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), MAURA MULVIHILL (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), ASH RODRIGUEZ (ALL HALLOWS HIGH SCHOOL), ETHAN AMAYA (ALL

HALLOWS HIGH SCHOOL), LINDSAY TILL HOYT (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ+) adolescents experience disproportionately high rates of mental health struggles (Russell & Fish, 2016), particularly in hostile school environments (Shields et al., 2012). This youth participatory action research project sought to (1) understand the attitudes held by students towards the LGBTQ+ community that influence school climate in a private, religious school in New York City and (2) develop an action plan to support LGBTQ+ students in hostile school environments.

POSTER 4

ARE INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EEG MU RHYTHM RELATED TO 6-MONTH-OLDS' MOTOR SKILLS?

RAYNIA MARTINEZ (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LIRA CENKA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MEGAN MAGUIRE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KELSEY DAVINSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LAUREN J. BRYANT (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The EEG mu rhythm exhibits neural mirroring during action observation and execution in infants by 9 months old. Variations in mu rhythm activity are related to individual differences in experience in older infants. This study examines whether 6-month-olds' motor ability is related to 5-8 Hz EEG mu rhythm activity during action perception and performance. We hypothesize that 6-month-olds with stronger reach competency will exhibit enhanced mu rhythm activity during action observation, similar to older infants.

POSTER 5

ANGER EXPRESSIONS LINKED TO CHAOTIC HOME ENVIRONMENTS AND EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR

EMILY KING (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), KELSEY BOTELHO (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), ARIEL THEN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), H. H. GOLDSMITH (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MADISON), ROBIN LOCKE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Children exposed to environmental confusion may come to filter out situational input, leading to emotional processing deficits. Children who misread emotions may show anger unexpected for the context ("context-inappropriate (CI)"). Parents of 360 twins (ages 6-10) reported on CI anger, externalizing behavior, and environmental confusion. Children exposed to more environmental confusion had greater externalizing behavior. Further, CI anger mediated the

association between environmental confusion and externalizing behavior. Findings highlight relevance of environmental confusion for emotion.

POSTER 6

BOYS GET THE TOYS: TOY PREFERENCES FOR CHILDREN AGES 3-12

LIAM SWIGGARD (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Gender norms determine social pressures and change over time. We introduced two novel variations of the Spatial Arrangement Method to 28 children ages 3-12 to measure how children apply gender norms to toys. Children's implementation of gender norms differed from prior studies. Children paid significantly more attention to a toy's type than color. We noticed a preference to label toys as belonging to a boy character over a girl character, regardless of classical gender associations.

POSTER 7

BEYOND BLOOD: EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF SIBLING DYNAMICS ON SIBLING POSITIVITY

KAYDEN LOUZADA (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), T. CAITLIN VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RELLINGER ZETTLER (ILLINOIS COLLEGE)

Sibling pairs have varying age gaps, resulting in different displays of positivity toward each other. However, this dynamic has not been observed while varying sibling biological relatedness. We hypothesized a moderation through which siblings with larger age gaps and more biological relatedness would result in more sibling positivity. We analyzed 242 siblings. For closely related siblings, a large age gap predicted higher sibling positivity, but the inverse was found for less closely related siblings.

POSTER 8

CHILDREN'S REPRESENTATION OF CONFLICTING JUDGMENTS IN AMBIGUOUS MORAL SITUATIONS

ELIZABETH KAPRIELIAN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), LILY ZHU, ALYSSA TAYLOR-AXTELL (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MIRIELLE SKOLNICK (GOUCHER COLLEGE), SUMMER JAMES (GOUCHER COLLEGE), TYAVIA TOWNSEND (GOUCHER COLLEGE), KATELYN CONRAD (GOUCHER COLLEGE), KATHERINE CHOE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

In the current study, we examined four-to-six-year-olds' concept of moral dilemmas with inconsistent intentions and outcomes. In the Good-to-Bad condition, the protagonist's positive intention led to a

negative outcome while, in the Bad-to-Good condition, a bad intention resulted in a good outcome. The results showed significant differences across age groups between the conditions. Implications of the findings were further discussed.

POSTER 9

CHILDREN'S MEMORIES OF LEARNING FOR FACE-TO-FACE VERSUS RECORDED LEARNING EVENTS.

SHAY GRIESER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), SARA SELLERS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), WILLOW NYLAND (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The focus of this research is on children's ability to learn from a recorded event, modeled after what they may have experienced with online learning during COVID-19. Seventeen children either viewed a recording of a learning event or participated in the face-to-face version of the same event. Results indicated that children in the face-to-face condition answered significantly more multiple-choice questions correctly and provided marginally more spontaneous facts and correct source identification for those facts.

POSTER 10

CONSIDERING BIAS IN SELF-REPORT MEASURE OF PARENT-INFANT RELATIONSHIPS IN FAMILIES EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

ELIJAH NUZZO-DOZIER (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), RANYA AL-KHAYYAT (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Self-report measures are largely used in infant and early childhood studies as practical psychometric tools allowing for greater statistical power. Despite the practicality and usefulness of self-report, it is subject to certain biases. For instance, self-reports have been shown to be answered differently across cultures specifically comparing parenting attitudes between White and Non-White populations. These varied response styles may implicate self-reported data as a misrepresentation of parent-child interactions, reducing the power of results.

POSTER 11

CULTURE, ETHNICITY, RACE, AND DEVELOPMENTAL PERIODS ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

JULIA WSZOLEK (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), ANGEL MOORE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), KAITLYNN RUSSELL (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), NAOMI DENOVELLIS (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), AMY JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Culture, ethnicity, and race (CER) are integral to all stages of development. Are researchers studying participants equally across the lifespan in CER-related research? We examined 654 CER-related articles published in 2018-2022 in *Child Development*, *Developmental Psychology*, and *Developmental Science*. Nearly half of all articles included child or adolescent participants. In contrast, noticeably fewer papers contained infant or adult participants suggesting that our understanding of CER may be uneven across the lifespan.

POSTER 12

DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES IN BIAS AMONG PRESCHOOLERS

ARA SEIBERT (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ALICIA DRAIS-PARRILLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study describes children's expression of racial bias. Previous studies relied on forced-choice methods (Shutts et al., 2011; Williams et al., 1975). However, we investigated if the same bias is apparent with a third choice. We administered the Preschool Racial Attitude Measure II (Williams et al., 1975) twice with 89 students-- first using forced-choice statements and then later, using the statements with a "both people" option. Five-year-olds maintained pro-White bias whereas younger children did not.

POSTER 13

DO INFANTS' EYES INFLUENCE MOTHERS' EARS WHEN INTERPRETING INFANT VOCALIZATIONS?

JORDYN HARTSOCK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), RACHEL CASELLA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), RACHEL ALBERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

When infants babble, mothers implicitly interpret the vocal maturity of the vocalization before deciding whether and how to respond. In this study, we asked whether infants' gaze when they vocalize also impacts mothers' perceptions of vocal maturity. Mothers of 9 to 15-month-olds completed an online experiment in which they rated the speech quality of examples of infant vocalizations manipulated for gaze and vocal quality. Preliminary results suggest that multi-modal cues influence mothers' perceptions of vocalizations.

POSTER 14

EXPLORING THE EFFECT OF SUSTAINING ENVIRONMENTS ON FADEOUT

MADLINE SCRICCO (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), HELEN DING (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), EMMA HART (TEACHERS

COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), TYLER WATTS (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the persistence of intervention effects on children's skills over time using data from a recent, rigorous meta-analysis of educational RCTs (MERF). We examined if parent-targeted interventions and booster treatments combat fadeout and increase persistence. Though neither boosted nor parent-targeted interventions performed better at post-test, non-significant patterns of persistence were demonstrated. More longitudinal research testing both conditions is needed.

POSTER 15

EXPLORING THE STRUCTURE AND VARIANCE IN INDIVIDUALS' WORLDVIEWS

BRYNN TELA (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), KAITLYN FERDINAND (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), MASON MYSLIWIY (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), MAGGIE GASUK (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), SHAILEE WOODARD (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

There is limited data on how worldviews develop. The Unified Worldview Measure–Child Form (UWM-CF) was made to address this gap. In testing this measure on adults, six factors were identified along with four clusters of participants. Worldview differences were identified based on various demographic variables. Next steps for this research involve testing this measure on children and teens and adding items to improve internal reliability of several factors.

POSTER 16

FACTORS AFFECTING HELP-SEEKING IN EMERGING ADULTS

CALLIE-ROSE RONAN (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANA MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to find potential barriers and support for emerging adults around help-seeking. Our preliminary data set included 52 participants who completed an online survey which measured coping skills, stigmatization, relational support, anxiety, and depression. Results indicated that emotional support and coping may be helpful for emerging adults suffering from depression and acceptance of symptoms may be needed to combat self-blame in emerging adults which significantly affected both anxiety and depression.

POSTER 17

FAMILY RESILIENCE: BUFFERING STRESSFUL EVENTS FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN AND HISPANIC CHILDREN

EMMA KANNER (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), ROSEANNE L. FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

COVID-19 disproportionately impacted the physical and mental health, education, access to food and housing, and household income of African American and Hispanic children and families. Despite these challenges, many families and children showed incredible strength and resilience. Using data from the 2021 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH), this study aims to examine African American and Hispanic parent's access to childcare, parental employment, family resilience, and their children's resilience in the face of stressful events.

POSTER 18

FEARFUL TEMPERAMENT AND ATTENTION TO THREAT-RELATED FACES IN PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

JULIA MOSES (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JENNIFER WAGNER (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Temperament can influence how individuals attend to threat-relevant information, and the current study examined this in preschoolers. An eye-tracker recorded gaze as children viewed emotional faces, and we found that children rated higher on temperamental fearfulness by their parents showed a) shorter fixations to angry and fearful faces, and b) more fixations to the angry face. These results could be due to differing attentional patterns to faces conveying direct vs. indirect threats.

POSTER 19

IMPACT OF PARENTAL CONFLICT ON CHILD DEPRESSION DIFFERS BY SELF-REGULATION AND GENDER

CAILEY FAY (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), T. CAITLIN VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RELLINGER ZETTLER (ILLINOIS COLLEGE)

Children's responses to interparental conflict vary by gender (Grych et al., 2003). Self-regulation protects against effects of interparental conflict on mental health (Thompson et al., 2020). Parents provided reports on conflict, children's depression, and self-regulation (N=145 family triads). Children's executive functioning was measured observationally. There was a significant three-way interaction of executive function, conflict, and gender. Stronger executive functioning mitigated mental health effects of conflict for boys but amplified it for girls.

POSTER 20**MECHANISMS OF CONTAGION FOR INTERNALIZING DISTRESS ACROSS ADOLESCENT FRIENDSHIPS AND PARENTAL RELATIONSHIPS**

SANAIAH DICKSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KIMBERLI R. H. TREADWELL (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The study examines the impact of two interpersonal risk factors, co-rumination and anxiety talk, hypothesized as mechanisms of contagion for internalizing distress. Adolescent friend and parental relationships were examined for differential contribution to adolescent risk. Results for 175 adolescents suggested that anxiety talk with parents conferred specific risk for anxiety and depression, overshadowing the impact of co-rumination. Results are discussed in terms of the continued importance of parental factors in mental health outcomes for adolescents.

POSTER 21**PARENTAL MENTAL HEALTH AND INFANT NEGATIVE EMOTIONALITY IN HOMELESS SHELTERS**

SARAH HELSTROM (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), BEN SWACK (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), LIBERTY GUILLETTE (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), MIKEY COSME (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Parents experiencing homelessness show high rates of mental health problems. Parental depression can impact the quality of the parent-infant relationship, a critical part of children's social-emotional development. Early signs of risk for developing social-emotional problems in infants include temperamental negative affect. We utilized a sample of parent-infant dyads recruited from emergency housing to explore associations among parent mental health and infant negative affectivity, expecting to find positive correlations between parent depression and infant negative emotionality.

POSTER 22**REFLECTIONS FROM THE PAST AND PRESENT: NAVIGATING CHILDHOOD ADVERSITIES AND COLLEGE EXPERIENCES**

SINDY KALAUCH (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE), GAMZÉ ALKAN (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), SALIH MANSUR (TOURO COLLEGE), LARA BEATY (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study explores how childhood adversity affects college students' academic success and happiness. Childhood adversities and their relation to childhood school difficulties are explored as a way to understand college experiences. Our findings reveal a link between adverse childhood experiences (ACES), childhood school experiences, and the difficulties faced in college, offering new insights into how personal history shapes educational journeys. Childhood school experiences have a significant relationship, yet analysis suggests family is more important.

POSTER 23**RISK FOR DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS IN INFANTS AND TODDLERS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS**

NATALEE TORRE (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), EMILY PINTARELLI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the risk for developmental delays in infants and toddlers experiencing homelessness. We utilized the Brigance Early Childhood Screens to examine risk for developmental delay among infants and toddlers in family shelter environments. The results of this study indicate that young children experiencing homelessness face risk for significant developmental delays, and that such delays may not be evident prior to 12 months of age on standard screening instruments.

POSTER 24**ROLE OF ACES IN THE MENTAL HEALTH AND ADJUSTMENT OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ALLENA-MONET POLLARD (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), GWEN PURSELL (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), BRYANNA DAWSEY (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), IMANI MATHURIN (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), JADA BOND (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), AYON ROBERTS (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), JESSIKA TAYLOR (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Adverse childhood experiences make managing the stress of college difficult, putting students at risk for mental health problems. This study examined associations between ACEs and students' adjustment. Participants were 100 students who completed surveys. Numerous ACEs were reported. Emotional abuse and neglect were associated with loneliness and feeling that one does not belong. Domestic violence and verbal insults were associated with stress, depression, and anxiety. Future analyses should examine associations between ACEs and college success.

POSTER 25**SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS IN FAMILIES EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS**

RANYA AL-KHAYYAT (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY),
LIBERTY GUILLETTE (UNIVERSITY OF VILLANOVA),
JANETTE HERBERS (UNIVERSITY OF VILLANOVA)

I evaluated the role of perceived social support on mental well-being and whether the quality of sibling relationships is associated with the well-being of parents in homeless shelters. Ecomaps were coded to quantify the amount of support received from siblings and in total. When controlling for Total Support, Sibling Support and Parental Distress showed a statistical trend. The findings suggest that sibling support may have unique meaning beyond other support types for mitigating depressive symptoms.

POSTER 26**SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS CORRELATES WITH EDUCATION PLAN QUALITY AND SATISFACTION IN AUTISTIC STUDENTS**

NICOLE TOUMANIOS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL DONAGHUE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN BIRUDAVOL (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), MELINDA MACHT-GREENBERG (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), EILEEN T. CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the impact of socioeconomic status (SES) on the quality of Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) for 42 autistic students. Quantitative coding of IEPs operationalized multiple quality measures. Data on caretakers' income, occupation, education history, and satisfaction were collected. SES was positively associated with IEP quality based on Individuals with Disabilities Education Act indicators. Parental reports of IEP satisfaction were positively associated with income, suggesting the impact of SES on IEP quality and parental satisfaction.

POSTER 27**TESTING VARIABILITY IN CHILDREN AND ADULT WORD KNOWLEDGE**

ELIZABETH BRACHT (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), GRACIE STEVENS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), SOPHIE BLUMBERG (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), MARTIN ZETTERSTEN (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY), VIRIDIANA BENITEZ (ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY), ERICA WOJCIK (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The current study uses a variety of tasks to understand the depth and variability of word representations. We hypothesize that children will show different levels of competencies across tasks within a word, and that there will be more variability in

performance for younger children than for older children and adults. This work will have implications for how we assess children's word knowledge in both basic research and applied settings.

POSTER 28**THE EFFECT OF AGE, GENDER, AND EGO DEPLETION ON MEMORY IN CHILDREN**

JULIA MILLER (COLBY COLLEGE), ELLA BEVILACQUA (COLBY COLLEGE), SOPHIA SALEH (COLBY COLLEGE), TAYLOR DOUGLAS (COLBY COLLEGE), BENJAMIN ENTNER (COLBY COLLEGE)

To explore the impact of age, gender, and ego depletion on memory and suggestibility in 3- to 5-year-olds, children were read an illustrated story and assigned to either the ego depletion or non-ego depletion condition. Afterward, they underwent a memory test featuring direct and misleading questions. Only age predicted children's memory performance and suggestibility, not gender or ego depletion, suggesting that older children are have better memories and are less suggestible.

POSTER 29**THE EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED PARENTAL FAVORITISM ON EMERGING ADULT CHILDREN**

KATE LAWRENCE (ITHACA COLLEGE), AMANDA MAHON (ITHACA COLLEGE), CHLOE PEARL (ITHACA COLLEGE), AMANDA FAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study is investigating perceived parental favoritism and the effects it has on psychological well-being, self-confidence, self-esteem, and relationship satisfaction with both parents and siblings. Participants in this study were in the age range of emerging adulthood (18-29). All participants were recruited from Prolific and took an online questionnaire. To analyze our data, we will conduct several simple linear regressions with analyses set to be complete by the end of January 2024.

POSTER 30**THE PERCEPTION OF PERFECTION: THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL PERFECTIONISM ON CHILD SELF-CONCEPT**

JUSTINNE KATIGBAK (CLARK UNIVERSITY), RUTH BABICH (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies showcase the relationship between caregiver perfectionism and child self-perception. This research further explores this relationship and the role gender plays. In this study, the mothers of 218 seven-year-olds completed the Multidimensional

Perfectionism Scale, while 195 children who returned at age eight answered Harter's Self-Concept. Findings show that varying aspects of self-perception in children like academics were impacted by parental perfectionism, and these varied by gender. This significantly impacts mental health outcomes in children.

POSTER 31

UNDERSTANDING HOW TWO CHINESE MOTHERS CONSTRUCT THEIR PARENTAL IDENTITY

SI WANG (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study delves into the changing landscape of modern Chinese motherhood, examining how mothers navigate their identities in relation to their children's education. Focusing on individual narratives, the research explores their roles, considering similarities and differences to others, stability and changes over time, and the agency claimed. This study contributes insights into how cultural and familial factors contribute to Chinese parenting strategies, supporting children's development and educational goals.

POSTER 32

WHITE MATTER MICROSTRUCTURE AND NARRATIVE PROFICIENCY IN TYPICALLY DEVELOPING CHILDREN

KATE HILL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JULIA FOLEY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), NAOYA TANI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JOSIAH LEONG (UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS), JOSH LITWIN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), NORA NEWCOMBE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), INGRID OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

As young children develop, it is likely that neural maturation supports their developing narrative abilities. This study therefore explored the relationship between white matter microstructure and narrative proficiency in typically developing children, 4-7 years. We measured fractional anisotropy (FA) in three tracts implicated in language using diffusion weighted imaging. Preliminary findings suggest that FA in the arcuate fasciculus correlates with narrative abilities. This research enhances understanding of neural mechanisms of storytelling in early childhood.

POSTER 33

CHILDREN'S TOYS THROUGH THE EYES OF CAREGIVERS: A MODERN TAKE

RUTH BABICH (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ANA MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

With current caregivers navigating parenthood under rapidly changing social norms, there is a necessity to discuss the complex nature of the intersection of parent play beliefs and child development. 201 caregivers of preschool aged (4-6 years old) children completed questionnaires regarding their beliefs on the role of play and their observations of their child's age salient behaviors. Key findings suggest that parent beliefs on play predict their child's peer play, aggression, and prosocial behaviors.

POSTER 34

'MASKFISHING' BEYOND FACIAL OCCLUSION: THE EFFECTS OF RATER EMPATHY ON MASK ATTRACTION

EDISON PARK (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ERIKA WELLS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Mask wearers are deemed more attractive; a phenomenon called 'maskfishing.' Recent research suggests facial occlusion may not be the only factor (Hies & Lewis, 2022). We investigated empathy and Covid threat as possible predictors of attractiveness and considerateness. We found empathy inversely predicted attractiveness for faces wearing a cloth mask or book. We also found that considerateness of the mask wearer was only influenced by COVID threat. We discuss possible explanations for both findings.

POSTER 35

A NOVEL ABUSE LIABILITY ASSESSMENT OF E-CIGARETTES IN YOUNG ADULTS

MIA COOPER (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), VIRGINIA KELSEY (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), JOHN HUGHES, ANTHONY RICHARDSON (SAINT MICHAELS COLLEGE), SARAH NOSEK (SAINT MICHELS COLLEGE)

A double blind experiment was completed to test the abuse liability of electronic nicotine delivery in young adults. 53 healthy non-users took part in sessions where they played a video game and were administered scheduled reinforcement levels of nicotine. The three randomized administered groups were as follows; Two groups receiving either 6 or 12 mg of nicotine and one placebo group who received 0mg of nicotine. Follow up surveys showed evidence of increased abuse liability.

POSTER 36

ACADEMIC MAJOR'S IMPACT ON RACE-RELATED STRESSORS AND GPA IN BLACK COLLEGE STUDENTS

SYDNEY DEFREITAS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY),
ADAURENNAYA ONYEWUENYI (THE COLLEGE OF NEW
JERSEY)

The current study uses an intersectional within-group approach (institutional race-related stressors and gender) to investigate the moderating role of academic majors on Black college students' academic performance (GPA). We sampled 375 Black college students and will deploy an intra-categorical, intersectional, descriptive-analytic approach using ANOVA and multivariate linear regression. We will present results and implications for future research and practice on Black college students' choice of major, institutional race-related stressors, and academic outcomes.

POSTER 37

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, MOTIVATION, AND PERCEIVED STRESS AND THE IMPACT OF GREEK INVOLVEMENT

ALEXANDRA HOPPER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY),
ALEXANDRIA CROSSON (SUSQUEHANNA
UNIVERSITY), ALLISON DORAN (SUSQUEHANNA
UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MUMMERT (SUSQUEHANNA
UNIVERSITY), ERIN SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA
UNIVERSITY)

This study compared academic performance, motivation, and stress in students involved in Greek-life and those who are not. We used the college version of the Academic Motivation Scale and the Perceived Stress Scale and a demographic questionnaire including Greek-life involvement and academic performance. Results indicated that sorority members scored significantly higher on perceived stress than fraternity members. Results from the current sample did not fully support our other hypotheses, with some data approaching significance.

POSTER 38

ACES, AGGRESSION, EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE, AND AUTISM

GRACE CATALANO (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), KAREN
JENNINGS (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This study looks at potential correlations between Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), and the profile of Emotional Competence (PEC), and aggression levels using the Buss Perry Scale. Sixty participants completed a series of questionnaires including the Adverse Childhood Experiences questionnaire, and the Buss Perry scale, and the PEC. The preliminary findings indicated that individuals with ASD are likely to report four times higher levels of traumatic experiences as reported by the ACEs questionnaire.

POSTER 39

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN AGGRESSION, IMPULSIVITY, AND CLUSTER B PERSONALITY DISORDERS

ROMIERE HORACE (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY), CIARA BAILEY (ROCHESTER
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), REBECCA HOUSTON
(ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Impulsivity and aggression are both strongly associated with multiple psychological disorders, particularly Antisocial and Borderline Personality Disorders. Less is known about the associations between specific facets of impulsivity, forms of aggression, and all Cluster B personality disorders (e.g., Narcissistic, Histrionic). The current study demonstrated associations between specific dimensions of impulsivity, forms of aggression, and Cluster B personality disorder symptoms which may have implications for tailoring treatment and intervention.

POSTER 40

ATTITUDES TOWARD SEX OFFENDERS

BRIDGET RAKOCZY (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE),
KATLYN FARNUM (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined how media consumption and fear of crime impacts perceptions of sex offenders. Data from 100 college students showed that the number of different types of media consumed and fear of crime impacted attitudes toward sex offenders. There will be a discussion regarding how the results can be used in understanding the impact crime media has on those who consume it, along with how this may affect decisions the general population make daily.

POSTER 41

BILINGUALISM AS AN EXPLANATION FOR ADVANCED COGNITIVE AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

EMILIA O'NEILL (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), MARIA
MAUST-MOHL (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Research suggests bilingual individuals cognitively perform at more advanced levels than monolinguals. In this study, one hundred-three individuals who speak English, Spanish, or both participated in three cognitive tasks measuring word recall, audio comprehension, and emotional intelligence. Results showed bilingual individuals demonstrated superior emotional perception skills. Further research is needed to examine the interplay between language and cognition, especially the frequency of use and early exposure to other languages.

POSTER 42**BODY-SIZE BIAS: LIMITING POTENTIAL OCCUPATIONS**

ELIZABETH SANDOVAL (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ANGELINA AVETISSIAN (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), DAYAMARIS CUELLO-PENA (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), SHAZIELA ISHAK (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We examined whether college-students show body-size bias when selecting applicants for low-, neutral-, and high-activity occupations. Participants' survey responses revealed they were more likely to hire women with small bodies for high-activity jobs, but unlikely to hire the same women for neutral and low-activity jobs. They were equally likely to hire medium and large women for neutral and low-activity positions. Findings suggest that women of certain body sizes may have limited occupational prospects.

POSTER 43**BRIDGE STUDY**

GIANNA TUMBARELLO (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK), COURTNEY PISANO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), BRITTANY VINCENT (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), KALEIGH KEENAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), AISHWARYA SHRESTHA (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK)

Determining ways in which anger can be effectively evoked within research settings, allows for improvements in the efficacy of treatment approaches for dysfunctional anger. The purpose of the present study was to replicate a previous study in examining the extent to which impossible problem-solving elicits state anger. Utilizing a dependent t-test, the hypothesis that impossible problem-solving elicited state anger was supported. Participants also reported significantly more state anger post attempting to solve an impossible problem.

POSTER 44**CANNABIS USAGE AND ITS EFFECTS ON CORTISOL AND SELF-RATED ANXIETY**

BRENT HOWES (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY), NAOMI MCKAY (BUFFALO STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effect of chronic cannabis usage on cortisol elevation and self-reported anxiety in response to a stressor among college students (n=20). It was found that chronic cannabis users had a blunted cortisol elevation in response to a stressor in comparison with non-users, though there was no difference in self-reported anxiety. The results suggest

that chronic cannabis usage is associated a blunted hormonal response to stress but is independent from self-reported anxiety levels.

POSTER 45**CLIMATE ANXIETY, HOPEFULNESS, AND EDUCATION**

MARINA ALDUK (BARUCH COLLEGE CUNY), HYOSIK SHIN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TEACHERS COLLEGE), JUDAH DUKE (BARUCH COLLEGE CUNY), MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE CUNY)

Climate anxiety was assessed in a multicultural sample of 967 undergraduates. While over 94% fear climate-related natural disasters putting their lives at risk, 12% believe they are insufficiently prepared to address climate issues and 11.2% avoid conversations regarding climate change. Over 79% rely on their educators for climate change and sustainability preparation. Optimistically, more than 88% believe their actions combined with others will make a difference in affecting climate change.

POSTER 46**VISUALIZED PETTLEP IMAGERY INTERVENTIONS IN COLLEGIATE SWIMMING**

NICOLE BELBER (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE MOORE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Imagery is a commonly used technique by athletes to enhance performance. We investigated whether one type, visualized PETTLEP imagery, has a greater effect on performance enhancement than a control group in collegiate swimmers. Over the course of a swim season, athletes received PETTLEP imagery or guided breathing training before practice. We found no significant performance difference between the groups. This is likely due to participant attrition and disadvantages with the timeline of this study.

POSTER 47**THE ROLE OF GROUP FLOW IN PERFORMANCE AND WELLBEING AMONG SOCCER PLAYERS**

ALEXANDER CLAYTON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), PATRICK MORSE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Group flow has minimally been studied when it comes to performance within sports, with little known about its antecedents and outcomes. The current study explores the relationships among group flow, flow, performance, personality, and wellbeing in a soccer context, measured via self-report. Key findings suggest that group flow is associated positively associated with openness, conscientiousness,

extraversion, and wellbeing. These findings illuminate the antecedents and outcomes of group flow, informing future research.

POSTER 48

UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL MODELS OF VEHICLE AUTOMATION AND DISTRACTED DRIVING

MICHAL ILOUZ (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND),
JIANGRAN GU (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND), ARRYN
ROBBINS (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND)

Distracted driving is a public health concern and contributes to a large proportion of crash injuries and fatalities. Concerns about distracted driving increasingly relate to the misuse of automated vehicle capabilities. We examined the degree to which mental models of vehicle automation and other psychological factors are related to secondary task engagement (STE). We found that inaccurate mental models of vehicle automation may lead to increases in perceived safety and likelihood of engaging in STE.

POSTER 49

GENDER AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY

LEIGH LUSTIG (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), ZILI LAN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study investigates gender and ethnic differences in students' perceptions of academic self-efficacy (ASE) and parental behaviors and attitudes. Seventy undergraduates reported parental behaviors, parents' and their own attitudes toward failure as opportunity, and ASE. Gender differences appeared for ASE, but main effects of gender were not significant. Effects of ethnicity were significant for parental support, approaching significance for maternal psychological control and academic self-efficacy. Interaction of gender and ethnicity was significant for academic self-efficacy.

POSTER 50

INVESTIGATING FACTORS RELATED TO CAREGIVER ENGAGEMENT AND CHILD ENJOYMENT DURING JOINT-READING EXPERIENCES

ALEXANDRIA SZABO (INDEPENDENT)

The current study used survey responses from caregivers of children 5-years-old and younger to learn about caregiver engagement and child enjoyment during shared picture-book reading. While we found no textual or extratextual factors that significantly contributed to either dependent variable, coding of open-ended comments illustrated the importance of textual and extratextual factors on enjoyment/engagement. As such, child enjoyment and caregiver engagement are interrelated, and book content and choice are critical for shared reading interaction quality.

POSTER 51

INVESTIGATING THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF AWE USING EEG FRONTAL ASYMMETRY

LISAMARIE TREZZA (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), LAURA
EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate awe and its effects on brain activity and the small self. Awe responses were measured with the use of an EEG FA. A positive partial correlation was discovered between the EEG measure after baseline and the small self. Considering this, future research should utilize other tools of measurement for the sense of self, investigate cultural differences between awe, and study other emotions related to the small self.

POSTER 52

EXAMINING MENTAL HEALTH, COPING STRATEGIES, AND ETHNICITY ON DRINKING IN EMERGING ADULTS

ISABEL MARTINEZ (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY),
DOUGLAS GLENN (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY),
CATHY LAU-BARRACO (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

We tested demographics and psychological characteristics (i.e., mental health, coping) in predicting drinking quantity and consequences among college students. Hispanic/Latinx identity was considered a potential moderating factor. Demographics, psychological characteristics, and their interactions collectively had similar effects on both outcomes. Specific interactions between psychological characteristics and Hispanic/Latinx identity significantly predicted consequences but not quantity. Further research on the influence of culture on coping could clarify our findings and identify protective cultural factors against drinking outcomes.

POSTER 53**PERCEIVED MEDITATION BARRIERS IN PEOPLE WITH AND WITHOUT ADHD SYMPTOMS**

BREANNA KOSLOWSKI (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), AVERY PRIESTER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JENNIFER JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We sought to determine the barriers people face when meditating. 104 college students completed an online survey. The results showed high ADHD symptom people self-reported more knowledge and pragmatic barriers than low ADHD symptom people. We also found a positive correlation between neuroticism and meditation barriers, and a negative correlation between openness and meditation barriers. Findings suggest that ADHD symptoms and personality traits play a role in barriers people face when practicing meditation.

POSTER 54**EXAMINING HOLISTIC METHODS FOR ANXIETY REDUCTION**

BRIANA PERIGYI (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Lavender essential oil is anxiolytic; however few studies examine linalool – the main constituent – independently. We propose an experimental study using random assignment to inhale pure linalool (or placebo) following an acute stressor (public speaking). Additionally, we expect spiritual wellbeing and beliefs in complementary and alternative medicine to moderate linalool's anxiolytic effect. We will be using multiple linear regression models to identify relationships.

POSTER 55**DEPRESSION FACTORS ON SUBJECTIVE SLEEP QUALITY ACROSS SEXES**

IMANI DOUGLAS (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), SARA MEDNICK (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE), KATHARINE SIMON (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE)

Disrupted sleep is a risk factor and symptom of depression, and women have worse sleep. We investigated the relationships between self-criticalness, worthlessness, and sleep quality ratings in females versus males. 1035 participants ($F=731$) were administered the Beck Depression Inventory-II and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. We found worse depression was correlated with more disturbed sleep, and both self-criticalness and worthlessness were

correlated with worse sleep quality. We did not find sex differences in these relationships.

POSTER 56**RESPONSES TO SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES**

ELIZABETH CROCKETT (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We conducted an experiment on how individuals on social media react when someone within their network posts about a controversial topic. The likelihood of avoidance behaviors (unfollowing, blocking, muting) due to the consistency of positions (consistent, inconsistent) and type of relationship (friend, close friend, family, acquaintance) were analyzed. 412 people participated. An interaction between poster's position and participant's position was found. When the positions were inconsistent, avoidance behaviors were more likely to be used.

POSTER 57**ROMANTIC VICTIMIZATIONS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND GPA DURING COVID-19.**

SAMANTHA TROLLI (CANISIUS COLLEGE), SARAH BLAKELY-MCCLURE (CANISIUS UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines associations between romantic relational and physical victimization and their hypothesized negative impact on depression, anxiety, and academic performance during COVID-19. With a sample of 173 undergraduates, the present study found a non-significant trend with relational victimization and generalized anxiety. COVID-19 concerns regarding lack of resources were found to be significantly positively associated with symptoms of depression and generalized anxiety. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 58**SELF-EFFICACY & GOAL ATTAINMENT IN RELATION TO SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE**

REBECCA OLSEN (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), SHAILEE WOODARD (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This project examines the relationship that exists between social media usage, goal setting, and self efficacy (goal-related and in general). Literature pertaining to this is limited, but we suspect a negative relationship between high frequency social media usage and goal-related self-efficacy. Data is collected via a Qualtrics survey assessing social media frequency, goal setting and confidence in attainment,

purpose of social media usage, and general self efficacy. We approximate a sample size of 100 students.

POSTER 59

THE EFFECT OF PHONE DISTRACTIONS ON IMPLICIT BIAS

JESSICA KHA (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE MOORE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Implicit racial bias effects, as measured in various reaction time studies, can be mitigated by engaging in proactive control. Our ability to engage in proactive control may be limited when multitasking. Given the ubiquity of cell phone use, the present study aims to assess whether cell phone distractions amplify implicit bias in a face priming item identification task. These distractions will primarily involve participants using the texting and voice-to-text functions on their phones.

POSTER 60

EXPLORING NEURAL MECHANISMS LINKING STRESS AND SLEEP IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

SONYA LEIKIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), TRACY RIGGINS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK)

Cortisol (a stress hormone) has been found to have an effect on the hippocampus in animal models, but is understudied in child populations, despite the hippocampus' sensitivity during this time. The hippocampus and cortisol have also been linked to sleep quality. While there were no significant relations between cortisol, hippocampal volume, and parent-reported sleep, this research contributes to the limited number of studies examining links between stress, brain and body during development.

POSTER 61

IMPACT OF MULTITASKING ON MEMORY RECALL: VISUAL AND AUDITORY TASK EFFECTS

RACHEL GUILLIAMS (INDEPENDENT), MORGAN PIRIE (MARIETTA COLLEGE), TYLER HACKADAY (MARIETTA COLLEGE), NICK GENNUSO (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

The objective of this study was to add further data to the preexisting pool of knowledge surrounding multitasking, attention, and memory. Participants were exposed to both conditions and had to listen to two podcasts, either with or without the distraction task, the game "Snake." They were then tested for recall accuracy on both podcasts. While no significant difference was found between the two conditions, a trend was starting to form.

POSTER 62

IMPACT OF PERCEIVED MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY OF SPORTS ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS COACHES.

ESTEFANIA MARTÍNEZ-SOLÁ (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Leadership is often associated with masculinity, which affects women's opportunities in male-dominant settings like sports. This male-dominated belief favors male coaches. Participants read about the background experience of a candidate for a head coach position. I analyze how perceptions of the head coach are impacted by the gender of the coach and the perception of how masculine or feminine the sport is.

POSTER 63

DO YOU REALLY AGREE?: IS THERE GENDER BIAS IN OUR ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS?

ALETTYA ZALAPA-ALONSO (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY), DI YOU (ALVERNIA)

This study analyzed whether a participant will side with the same gender they identify with in an argument found in a heterosexual romantic relationship. Using a theme of communication in a small vignette, followed by a Likert-scale survey, we would measure current participant stances in an argument example. Statistical analysis is limited due to the quantity of the data collected. In further analysis, the results indicate contributions to further studies on this research topic.

Saturday, March 2, 2024
3:50pm – 4:40pm

Paper

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CLINICAL SESSION: INTERVENTION EFFECTS
Saturday, March 2, 2024
3:50pm – 4:40pm

CHAIR: MICHAEL SHAW

3:50pm – 4:05pm

MORTALITY SALIENCE: EFFECT ON RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR USING A RISK TASK

CORDELL STOVER (MARIETTA COLLEGE), MARK SIBICKY (MARIETTA COLLEGE), CHARLES DOAN (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

This study investigates the effects of Mortality Salience on risk-taking decisions while also examining the

convergent validity of the commonly used Domain-Specific Risk Tasking Scale, with the behavioral measure of risk-taking decisions (i.e. Balloon Analogue Risk Task). In addition, we examined the influence of individual differences found by past research to predict risk taking in college aged students: impulsiveness, perceptions of risk-benefit, domains of risk-taking, self-esteem, and gender as predictors of risk-taking decisions.

4:10pm – 4:25pm

REACTING TO VIDEO INTERVENTIONS FOR SEXUAL CONSENT

MICHAEL SHAW (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KYRA RICCI (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON), ALBERTO TORRES-ARAGÓN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

A college student sample was given face valid video stimuli of sexual assault interventions focusing on affirmative consent that varied presenter gender and level of jargon use, each of which is theoretically associated with the likability of messages. Results revealed that dispositional traits interacted with elements of sexual assault intervention videos to predict the overall acceptability of the message. Discussion will focus on implications for future research and sexual assault interventions.

4:30pm – 4:45pm

THE EFFECTS OF VIRTUAL REALITY SIMULATION ON INCREASING DRIVING ANGER

COURTNEY PISANO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), LIRON SINN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), AISHAWARYA SHRESTHA (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY VINCENT (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), KALEIGH KEENAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), GIANNA TUMBARELLO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), THOMAS DIBLASI (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

In 2023, 92% of people in the United States witnessed an act of road rage and 12,610 injuries and 218 murders have been attributed to road rage (Meyer, 2023). The present study aimed to elicit feelings of state anger and road rage while also examining participants' predisposition to anger. Results found that although driving anger scores did not yield significant differences, state anger significantly increased from pre-test to post-test.

**Saturday, March 2, 2024
3:50pm – 4:50pm**

Symposium

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TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: WHAT'S NEW WITH GUIDELINES 3.0? WORKFORCE READINESS, EDI, AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES Saturday, March 2, 2024 3:50pm – 4:50pm

CHAIR: JASMINE MENA

WHAT'S NEW WITH GUIDELINES 3.0? WORKFORCE READINESS, EDI, AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

JASMINE MENA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

This symposium includes three presentations related to the newly approved Guidelines 3.0. The presentations will address the following themes: (1) How we can support students entering the workforce to develop the necessary values and skills; (2) How instructors and departments can meaningfully integrate equity, diversity, and inclusion into their courses and curricula; and (3) How psychology can cultivate an international lens.

Presentations

Workforce Readiness: A Key Change in Emphasis in Guidelines 3.0

by Dana Dunn (Moravian University)

Please Teach Responsibly: Advancing Equity, Diversity, Inclusion with Guidelines 3.0

by Jasmine Mena (Bucknell University), Karen Naufel (Georgia Southern University)

Guidelines 3.0 Goes Global: International Inputs and Outcomes

by Susan Nolan (Seton Hall University)

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