

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

Symposium

Community Program

COMMUNITY RESEARCH (SCRA) ROUNDTABLE 1

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

CHAIR: REBEKAH STAFFORD

LGBTQ YOUTH SUICIDALITY: TRENDS, RISK FACTORS, AND IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC (ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION)

This roundtable discussion focuses on LGBTQ youth suicide and suicidality trends in the U.S., with a particular emphasis on risk factors, intersectionality, and the impact of Covid-19. Specific discussion points include (1) how the pandemic has impacted stressors and heightened lack of resources, (2) the effects on current prevention strategies, and (3) practical applications given current Covid-19 restrictions.

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

Poster

Psi Chi / Undergraduate Program

PSI CHI POSTER SESSION

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

POSTER 1

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE ORIENTATION

NATALIE DELGADO, NATALIE CIAROCCO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Emotional intelligence, belief in just world, and identification as marginalized within society may influence whether one cares about social justice. One hundred and sixty-eight participants completed a questionnaire. Results suggest that social justice orientation positively correlates to emotional intelligence and negatively correlates to one's belief in a just world. Additionally, those who identify as marginalized have higher levels of social justice orientation. These findings provide insight in determining who will care about social justice.

POSTER 2

THE EFFECT OF DIVERSITY ON SELF-EFFICACY IN PRIVATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

SAMUEL AYDUKOVIC, JANICE STAPLEY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The correlation between diversity self-efficacy (DSE) and travel history, political standings, news consumption, and speaking another language were tested on 116 students at a PWI. Travel history ($p = 0.043$) and republican stance ($p < 0.001$) were

negatively correlated and following news sites ($p = 0.039$) and speaking another language ($p = 0.002$) were positively correlated to DSE. This study suggests that personal characteristics can correlate to how they will perform in a diverse workplace.

POSTER 3

TO FEAR OR NOT TO FEAR: ANALYSIS OF FEAR OF CRIME

HANNAH CURRAN (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study analyzed the possible relationship between fear of crime among individuals and their viewing of crime-based television. Additionally, prior victimization, perceptions of law enforcement and general anxiety were included as possible predictors of fear of crime. The results indicated a significant relationship between general anxiety and fear of crime. There was also a significant effect between the watching of non-crime television and fear of crime. Implications for further research were discussed.

POSTER 4

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS AND ACADEMIC BEHAVIORS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ALLY CEFALU (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

The present study analyzed student motivation style in relation to procrastination behaviors, academic performance, and interactions with depression and anxiety. Results showed that depressed and anxious students were likely to have an intrinsic motivation style oriented toward stimulation. Depressed students were more likely than non-depressed or anxious students to exhibit procrastination. Academic performance had no interaction with motivation style.

POSTER 5

DEPRESSION PERCEPTIONS: UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BELIEFS TOWARDS DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

SHANNON PETERSON, TONJI BELL, LEWIS RODRIGUEZ, KASEY SCHUCHARDT, AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Knowledge, attitudes, and experiences with depressive symptoms were examined in 111 undergraduate students. The majority of participants ($n=77$, 69.4%) accurately identified all 6 depressive symptoms. Most participants endorsed that they would seek assistance from the university counseling center ($n=83$, 74.7%) if they were experiencing depressive symptoms. More than one-third ($n=40$, 36%) of the sample screened in the possible-depression range on the PHQ-9. Reasons for this inflated rate of possible-depression are explored.

POSTER 6

NICOTINE VAPING IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS: FREQUENCY, DEPENDENCY, AND DESIRE TO QUIT

KASEY SCHUCHARDT, LEWIS ROGRIGUEZ, TONJI BELL, SHANNON PETERSON, AMBER NORWOOD

(SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Patterns, dependency, and desire to quit were examined in a sample of 112 undergraduate students who identified as current nicotine vapers. Key findings revealed that the most frequently used device was a JUUL (n = 46, 41.1%). Results demonstrated that 40 participants (35.7%) had medium or high dependency on nicotine vaping. On an encouraging note, half of the sample shared that they had plans to quit in the next 30 days to

POSTER 7

PSYCHOTHERAPY ATTITUDES AMONG BLACK, LATINO AND WHITE MALE UNDERGRADUATES: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

ARIANNA CIFONE, ADELA SCHARFF (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), EMILY WARD (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JAMES BOSWELL (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Male college students and students of color are less likely to seek psychological help than their White and female peers (Nam et al., 2010). In the current study, undergraduate Black/Latino men (n=14), and White men (n =12) were interviewed about attitudes toward psychotherapy. Data analysis used Consensual Qualitative Research methodology (Hill, 2012). Black/Latino men expressed a preference for therapist-client ethnicity and gender match at higher rates than White men.

POSTER 8

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF PUBLISHED PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS FOR CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENT SELF-REGULATION BEHAVIOR

ELIZABETH BRAGDON, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Behavioral self-regulation is an important therapeutic goal for childhood interventions. We were able to identify and content-analyze 53 behavioral self-regulation interventions from SAMHSA.gov's National Registry of evidence-based practices and programs. Our findings indicate that more attention needs to be directed at interventions for minority populations. Most interventions were delivered in a group setting and approximately one in five were family-based.

POSTER 9

COLLECTING SPINAL CORD INJURY DATA FROM SOCIAL FORUM USING WEB SCRAPING

HEATHER ZEIFERT, WILLIAM FRIEND, JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Web scraping can be a useful tool in understanding the topic interest of individuals with spinal cord injury. This study gathered 10,000 lines of data from a popular social forum. All rules and regulations from the website were followed. Primary words express in a word cloud are: Help, People, Time, Work, Injury, Feel, Able.

POSTER 10

DOES SAMPLE GENDER COMPOSITION RELATE TO HOW LISTENING IS STUDIED?

OLIVIA BLADES, MACKENZIE DURNER, JAMIE BROWN, SAMANTHA WALSH, CAITLYN SHANNON, KELSEY PINTZOW, ELIZABETH BRAGDON, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Common wisdom suggests that women are better listeners than men. Our goal is to investigate how the measurement of listening varies as a function of sample gender composition. We are content analyzing gender differences in measuring listening in a sample of approximately 75 studies that report empirical data for listening assessment. We found that studies are more likely to use samples with majority female composition which may be related to study findings.

POSTER 11

EXPOSING SOCIETAL PREJUDICES: MEMES AND MENTAL ILLNESS

NIKKI TREXLER, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goal of the present research was to assess the influence of memes on mental illness stigma. Participants viewed memes that either depicted mental illness in a positive or negative light, and then completed a measure of mental illness stigma. Each participant provided demographic information and their reaction to the memes presented. Results indicated that authoritarian stigma was higher (approaching significance) after participants were exposed to the negative mentally ill memes.

POSTER 12

RUMINATION AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN SOCIAL ANXIETY DISORDER AND AVOIDANCE BEHAVIORS

ANNALISE WILNER (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The current study hypothesized that rumination would mediate the association between socially anxiety symptoms and avoidance behaviors. The study of 235 participants (83.3% female; 83.7% heterosexual; 63.7% White) between the ages of 18 and 26 years old (M = 19.5; SD = 1.38) took online surveys. It was found that depressive rumination mediated the association between SAD symptoms and behavioral non-social avoidance behaviors. The findings yield important clinical implications for mindfulness-based therapies.

POSTER 13

ATTITUDE-BEHAVIOR INCONSISTENCY: AN ANALYSIS TOWARDS PROTECTING WILDLIFE

AILIN MENDOZA MUNOZ, XINRU WANG, MARIA MAUST-MOHL (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Previous studies have focused on how human attitudes and behavior influence perceptions of the environment and non-human animals. However, little research has examined contradictions between these attitudes and motivation to protect the environment. The purpose of this study was to investigate

factors that may explain the disconnect between attitudes and action. Results showed that Locus of Control and NEP do not predict actions, but type of animal and environmental crisis influenced likelihood of action.

POSTER 14

ART THERAPY EFFECTIVENESS: THE IMPACT OF AN ART ACTIVITY ON AFFECTIVE STATE

CASSIDY FERGUSON, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research explores the benefits and effectiveness of art activity intervention. Participants completed an assessment of stress, anxiety and depression and then completed the Positive and Negative Affect Scale before and after an unstructured art activity. Overall, the art activity had a positive impact on affective state and participants with higher levels of depression, anxiety, and stress experienced a greater benefit.

POSTER 15

STRESS-RELATED BEHAVIORS FOLLOWING CHRONIC CBD EXPOSURE

TAYLOR BURROUGHS, ANGY KALLARACKAL (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Cannabidiol (CBD), is a product of the marijuana plant that is marketed as a stress reliever. The purpose of this study was to determine if CBD treatment helped reduce stress-like behaviors in the model organism *C. elegans*. Worms treated with either CBD or control oil were exposed to heat stress and the percentage of worms with tremors was counted. We found that CBD-treated worms were more likely to exhibit tremors than control worms.

POSTER 16

THE EFFECTS OF CONSERVATIVE LINKED MORALS ON THE PERCEPTION OF FAMILY TYPES

CORRINE HARRINGTON, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study explores how participants' level of progressivism influenced perceptions of traditional and nontraditional families. Participants completed the Moral Foundations Questionnaire and rated traditional, same-sex parent, single parent, and divorced families on their happiness, financial stability, and future child success. Progressive moral beliefs were associated with more positive perceptions of the families, regardless of family composition. Single and divorced families received negative perceptions compared to traditional families, but this was not impacted by moral beliefs.

POSTER 17

THE IMPACT OF GRATITUDE ON MINDFULNESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

BROOKE SHIMER, ANDREW BLAND, SHAUN COOK, ELIZABETH THYRUM (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored how gratitude may impact mindfulness in college students. Participants were assigned to a gratitude journaling group or to a control group who journaled about something arbitrary. Results suggested that self-reported mindfulness among participants in the gratitude condition did not differ from the control group. Major themes of the gratitude journals reflected Maslow's (1987) physiological and belongingness needs. Factors that contributed to the results are discussed, and suggestions for future study are provided.

POSTER 18

TESTING R PACKAGE LAVA'S ABILITY TO ESTIMATE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PARTIALLY OBSERVED VARIABLES

AYLA GELSINGER, OREI ODENTS, FILIP BJELICA, FITSUM AYELE, KIMBERLY BARCHARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS)

Data censoring occurs when high (or low) values are indistinguishable. We utilized R package lava to estimate correlations between uncensored variables. Data generated for this study was normally distributed. For all 13 correlations examined, estimates were unbiased for most censoring patterns, suggesting that lava is generally effective. With 85% censoring on both variables, estimates were substantially biased. Researchers should reduce censoring through study design. Future research should utilize data that is not normally distributed.

POSTER 19

REDUCING STRESS AND IMPROVING MEMORY PERFORMANCE IN ACADEMIC SETTINGS

STEPHANY REA, AMY SMITH (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the strategies that college students use to cope with acute stress help improve their post-stress memory performance. In an initial survey, we identified music and deep breathing as commonly-used strategies. We are conducting an ongoing experiment to determine whether these strategies help reduce the stress response and improve episodic memory retrieval under stress.

POSTER 20

COVID-19 SAFETY BEHAVIORS: A LOOK AT REGULATORY FIT AND MOTIVATION

DESTINY HEMSEY, JASON DAHLING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This research examined the effects of regulatory fit on utilization and endorsement of COVID-19 safety behaviors. Participants (n = 96) reported trait regulatory focus and completed a fit manipulation at time 1, and reported safety behaviors at time 2. Results did not support regulatory fit theory, but promotion focus was negatively related to safety behaviors. Because safety is prevention-focused, future research should examine how to frame these behaviors in ways that resonate with promotion-focused individuals.

POSTER 21**STATIC VERSUS SILENCE: THE EFFECT OF WHITE NOISE ON READING COMPREHENSION**

CAMERIN CARABALLO, ANGEL MILLER, JAMES JIANG, DELILAH JONES, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined the influence of white noise on reading comprehension with an included focus on differences between those with low and high attention. Fifty-two undergraduate students reported attention behaviors and were either exposed to white noise or silence while reading a detailed passage. Results did not reveal significant group differences. However, exploratory comparison of means indicated that those diagnosed with ADHD may earn better scores when exposed to white noise.

POSTER 22**INCREASED ATTENTIONAL FOCUS AND LESS STRESS: IS BRIEF MEDITATION EFFECTIVE?**

JENNIFER SHABRACH, SARAH BRUNO, AARON DEUTSCH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined if a brief meditation could improve attentional focus and decrease stressed mood in college-aged students. The Meditation group watched a 5-minute meditation video while the Control group did not. Both groups completed two visual attention tasks. It was hypothesized that subjects who engaged in meditation would report less stress and have more accurate attention task scores, but there was no significant difference between groups. Suggestions for future research are offered.

POSTER 23**EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE USE OF COPING STRATEGIES FOR STRESS**

VERONICA MCDADE (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to show that adaptive coping mediates the relationship between emotional intelligence (EI) and stress. Previous studies support EI is positively correlated with adaptive coping, and negatively correlated with stress. Sixty-three Psychology 101 students completed online questionnaires measuring these variables. EI was positively related to adaptive coping. EI was also positively related to stress, contradicting previous research, and may be due to the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic.

POSTER 24**EFFECTS OF CHRONIC ILLNESS ON PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE RUMINATIVE RESPONSE SCALE**

ANNA SCHMIEDER, DAVID ALSTOTT, VINNCENT MILLER, NIA POYAU-EDWARDS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Previous research on individuals with diabetes revealed inconsistencies with the psychometric properties of the

Ruminative Response Scale (RRS), a scale measuring brooding and reflection. The present study scrutinized the factor structure of the RRS, examining participants with and without chronic illness. Data from our online sample (N = 175) was again unable to replicate the RRS factor structure, but this inconsistency was not attributable to whether or not an individual reported a chronic illness.

POSTER 25**THE EFFECTS OF EXPRESSED GRATITUDE AND NARCISSISM ON RESEARCH TASK ENGAGEMENT**

MORGAN SHINKUNAS, JASON DAHLING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Based on find-remind-bind theory, we examined how researcher expressions of gratitude and participant narcissism interact to shape task performance and attitudes toward the researcher. Undergraduate students (n=57) participated in a two-part study where half experienced expressed gratitude and half did not. Both groups then completed an anagram task and rated perceptions of the researcher. Unfortunately, our hypotheses were unsupported, likely due to sample size and method of delivery, indicating a need for future research.

POSTER 26**DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND VERBAL MEMORY AMIDST THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

BERKLEIGH FADDEN, BROOKE BROWN, KATLIN KAUB, TAYLOR SCHROYER, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Seventy-one undergraduate students, ages 18-23 years, reported their depressive symptoms and how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted their daily lives. They then completed an auditory-verbal learning task, and the number of words recalled was correlated with depression scores as well as scores that indicated negative impact from the pandemic. No relationship was found between verbal learning ability and mood variables, although there was a very strong correlation between negative pandemic impact and depression scores.

POSTER 27**PATTERN PERCEPTION AND COVID-19 CONSPIRACY BELIEFS**

ZUUL WOODSON, KEITH FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We examined people's tendency to look for patterns in illusory pattern perception by presenting a statement of COVID-19 health information and manipulating its source. Thirty-one undergraduate students completed an online survey and viewed a statistical excerpt related to the pandemic, but varying in credibility (high, low, none). Results suggested that those who received greater information of higher credibility reported less randomness. Additional analysis indicated that COVID-19 exposure was associated with increased COVID-19 conspiracy beliefs.

POSTER 28

MUSIC, SOUND, AND VIDEO FOR MOOD ENHANCEMENT - AN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

ALLISON HERB (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

This experimental study examined the effect that music, sound, and video have on one's mood. Each participant was introduced to one of three conditions; music alone, music paired with a nature video, or nature video with nature sounds. The TRIM-S was used for pretest/posttest to rate their current mood. Due to the small sample size there was no significant difference between conditions. However, there were differences between pretest/posttest items calm, restless, relaxed, and nervous.

POSTER 29

COMPARISON OF COPING STRATEGIES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOSSES

MARIA DIAZ, KIMBERLY DASCH-YEE, STACY MCDONALD, JENAI GRIGG (HOLY FAMILY UNIVERSITY)

The study investigated whether coping strategies are more likely to be reported in pregnancy loss, partner loss, parental loss, and child loss. To our knowledge, previous studies have not investigated the differences between the type of loss. We investigated 60 loss blogs and found that when comparing pregnancy loss to other types of loss, coping strategies are similar. This supports that pregnancy loss should be treated as serious and distressing as other types of loss.

POSTER 30

GENDER, RACE, AND FIRST-GENERATION STATUS ON STUDENT ENGAGEMENT, PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS, AND

SAMANTHA CONTI, ALBEE MENDOZA, TYSON KREIGER, CHRISTINE MCDERMOTT, ANGELEE SMITH, KALI REGAN (WESLEY COLLEGE)

Data were gathered from college students to investigate the effects of gender, race, and first-generation status on student engagement and perfectionism. White students scored higher in total engagement compared to non-White students. Non-White students scored higher in parental expectations compared to White students. 1G students scored higher in parental criticism compared to CE students. In terms of an interaction effect, White 1G male students had the highest score in total engagement compared to other groups.

POSTER 31

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING AND GENDER WITH NARCISSISM

KATELYN PACHECO (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Narcissistic trait presentation in young adults may be linked to both the influence of gender norms as well as attachments formed in the parent-child relationship during child development. Two hundred and twenty three college students participated in an

assessment of their narcissistic traits and their parents' use of authority in childhood. Initial findings link each parent's authority style with specific trait presentation, indicating that parenting style and gender may influence specific facets of narcissistic presentation.

POSTER 32

WILLINGNESS TO TAKE PAIN RELIEVERS VERSUS ADVISING A FRIEND TO USE THEM

SYDNEY ZIMMERMAN, CHARLES PICKENS (KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY)

In an online survey, we examined how much pain an individual would need to be in to take pain medication and how much pain the individual's friend would need to be in in order to advise them to take pain medication. Results suggests very small differences, but participants reported needing a higher threshold to take the medication themselves compared to advising a friend to do so for both opioid and non-opioid medications.

POSTER 33

MORAL MASKS: DO LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES BASE THEIR ATTITUDES ON DIFFERENT FOUNDATIONS?

TAYLOR SANCHEZ, BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Moral foundation theory (MFT) posits that liberals and conservatives base their moral beliefs on different underlying foundations. The current study investigated whether the six foundations predicted people's moral conviction about wearing masks during the coronavirus pandemic. Inconsistent with the MFT, only the liberty foundation had a different relationship with attitude moral conviction for liberals and conservatives. Contrary to our hypothesis, lower endorsement of liberty predicted greater moral conviction for liberals and moderates, but not conservatives.

POSTER 34

EMPATHETIC BULLYING PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

PAYTON GREGORY (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

An analysis of past and present prevention and intervention programs led to the design of an anti-bullying program that develops empathy among middle school students. It is estimated that 25 percent of students within the United States are bullied on a regular basis. Secondary research was conducted and supported the importance of empathy in battling bullying. Individuals with a higher sense of empathy, are more likely to be accepting of physical or cognitive differences.

POSTER 35

EFFECTS OF BLUEGRASS AND RAP MUSIC ON MATH PERFORMANCE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

ALEXANDRA SCATENA (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This online study examined whether instrumental rap music and instrumental bluegrass music influenced participants' time performance and percent correct scores on a math assessment. Participants in the two music groups and a no music control group timed themselves while taking the math assessment. Results for both time to complete the assessment and percent correct scores indicated non-significant differences (p 's > .05), suggesting the music did not impact performance.

POSTER 36

SOCIAL CONNECTION AND ANTHROPOMORPHIZATION OF NONHUMAN AGENTS

GERTRUDE COX, TAYLOR POLAND, MATTHEW SANCHEZ, AIDAN CROWLEY, LEAMARIE GORDON (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY)

Social disconnection may motivate individuals to ascribe human-like traits to nonhuman agents. In the present study, participants completed a personality survey and pretest regarding their beliefs in supernatural agents and how they anthropomorphize pets. They were randomly assigned to view a video inducing feelings of either humanity, humor, or social disconnection before completing a posttest identical to the pretest. Participants in all video groups gave higher ratings of beliefs and anthropomorphization on the posttest.

POSTER 37

COPING, PERCEIVED STRESS, AND MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

FREYA WHITTAKER, ELLIE WILLIAMS, VICTORIA DIONISOS, PRACHI SHAH, CHRISTINE GUARDINO (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Stress associated with the COVID-19 pandemic has led to increased mental health concerns. We examined whether coping strategies related to COVID-19 were associated with perceived stress and mental health in an online study of 194 undergraduates. Avoidance-oriented coping behaviors were associated with greater perceived stress and anxiety and depressive symptoms, whereas coping through positive reinterpretation and growth was associated with better outcomes. Findings suggest that coping strategies shape mental health during times of stress.

POSTER 38

WHAT DID YOU SEE? RAPE AND STEREOTYPED BELIEFS

GRACE ECHEVARRIA, DAWSON BROMLOW, WHITNEY CHANG, LISA KORENMAN, MARJORIE CARROLL (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

This study examined how memory for an event differs when prompted with two different scenarios; a male was sexually assaulted or made it home safe following a party. The results indicated an overreliance on schemas and stereotypes related to sexual assault. Specifically, despite being prompted to focus on the male character in the scene, a notable percentage of respondents ignored the prompt and identified the female

character as the victim of the sexual assault.

POSTER 39

IMPACT OF LOCUS OF CONTROL ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENT ATHLETES

ANNAMARIA LEAL (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The study investigated the effect that a person's personality and locus-of-control have on their mental health outcome especially when social support, or the lack there of, is also considered as a factor behind their mental health outcome. Results showed a difference in locus-of-control between non-athletes and student athletes, while also highlighting a need for more research that subdivides student athletes to assess their differences in regard to the teams they play on.

POSTER 40

TEACHERS' AND EDUCATION MAJOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENTS WITH ADHD

KAITLYN LOWERY, CATHERINE MELLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY BERKS)

This study examined teachers' and education undergraduate students' perceptions of children with ADHD. Participants read various vignettes describing children who varied in race, gender, and ADHD status and rated the child's need for support, academic potential, etc. Participants rated children more negatively if they were labelled as having ADHD. Teachers and undergraduate students alike were also more likely to show bias towards children with ADHD signs rather than a diagnosis, and even less with neither.

POSTER 41

INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION IN COLLEGE ATHLETES

MEGHAN COYLE (ENDICOTT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect teammates have on the motivation of individual- and team-sport athletes. Levels of both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, basic psychological needs and perceived peer-created climate in individual- and team-sport athletes were studied.

POSTER 42

THE VALUE OF EXPERIENCES ON SOCIAL MEDIA RELATIVE TO REAL SOCIAL EXPERIENCES

GABRIELLA DELUCA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), JOANNE STASIAK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DOMINIC FARERI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests people often favor social over nonsocial stimuli, and are willing to forgo monetary rewards for the opportunity to engage in social experiences. However, we lack an understanding of the relative value of social media experiences. We designed a task in which participants earned money to spend on the potential to experience nonsocial, social

and social media activities. We find that social media experiences are valued less than both social and non-social experiences.

POSTER 43

PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF MENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

SARAH COOPER, LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Assistance animals for mental health were evaluated for their public perception and trust. Participants from Facebook and SONA read vignettes, viewed images and a chart, and answered questionnaires. Analyses suggest there is a difference in perception and trust between genders, presence of mental illness and exposure to assistance animals. There was no difference between emotional support, therapy or service animals in trust or perception. The findings may be attributed to the lack of manipulation significance.

POSTER 44

THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL INTERACTIONS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF DOGS AND OWNERS

NICHOLAS QUINN, LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study assessed the relationship between different types of social interactions and its effect on the psychological well-being of domestic dogs and dog owners. Participants completed a pre-test mental state questionnaire, a two-minute intervention period (which involved either petting their dog, playing with their dog, or watching a short video), and a post-test mental state questionnaire. Interaction conditions did not have a significant effect on the psychological well-being of domestic dogs or owners.

POSTER 45

HOW SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS IMPACT CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

MIA GAUDINO (ENDICOTT COLLEGE)

Social media has become more than just a platform to interact with friends. People of all ages are turning to their favorite celebrities, athletes, and even Instagram models to get advice and recommendations before making a purchase decision. Since consumers are constantly exposed to other people's lives, they begin to feel connected with the influencers they respect. The purpose of this study was to investigate how social media influencers impact purchase intention and brand awareness.

POSTER 46

LABELING COLORS: A REPRESENTATIONAL SHIFT IN MEMORY TOWARDS THE CATEGORY PROTOTYPE

BRITTANY MROSS, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study evaluated the representational shift hypothesis,

predicting that a person's mental representation of a color shifts towards its category prototype when labeled. Participants observed abstract sculptures and were asked to recall their color from a chart. Overall, responses from participants who labeled the sculptures tended to be closer to the color label's prototype; however, this effect was only significant for some labels, suggesting strength of prototype may play a role.

POSTER 47

OPPOSITIONAL MINDSET: MOTIVATION AFTER DEGRADATION AND SUCCESS

BENJAMIN CUFF, TATIANYA WATSON, TONIANN MCERLEAN, ERIN HUNT, HAILLE ADAMS, SHELLY MOYAL, BONNIE GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Oppositional mindset is an undocumented motivational phenomenon. This implicit attitude results from a degrading experience that is accompanied by a success, aligned with an individual's elevated purpose. Oppositional Mindset results in the degrading experience becoming motivational for the individual. In study one, we demonstrated the existence of oppositional mindset in songs undergraduate students deem as motivational. In study two, we created and validated a measure of oppositional mindset that can be used for further research.

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

Symposium

International Program

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

CHAIR: ELAINE P. CONGRESS

STUDENTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS: IDENTIFYING AND HELPING VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

In this symposium, eight graduate students describe their internships with the United Nations, working to reach out to diverse vulnerable populations.

Presentations

Student involvement around the globe

by Shenae Osborn, Hannah Burke (Fordham University)

Children with disabilities: Special education in a global context

by Christie Park (Fordham University)

Reframing perspectives: substance abuse

by Rayamar Alarshi (Fordham University)

Forced migration and its impact on mental health

by Jannelle Mesa (Fordham University)

Healthy active ageing

by Maria Borrello (Fordham University)

Family violence: Domestic violence and its impact on the family

by Tamara Pyatetskaya (Fordham University)

Children: Leading the way

by Odetta Saul (Fordham University)

Mental health consequences of climate change

by Priyadharshany Sandanapitchai (Rutgers University & SPSSI-UN)

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

Paper	Clinical Program
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CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

CHAIR: KATHERINE EVARTS RICE

8:30am - 8:45am

TELEHEALTH YOGA FOR HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A GLOBAL PANDEMIC

KATHERINE EVARTS RICE, QUYNH TRAN (ANTIOCH UNIVERSITY NEW ENGLAND), MARÍA DE LOS A. PÉREZ MONROIG (UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare providers are at an increased risk for mental health concerns (Horsch et al., 2020). Telehealth yoga has been shown to be effective in symptom reduction, but its effects on healthcare providers is unknown. This study explored the effectiveness of telehealth yoga in reducing PTSD, depression, anxiety, and insomnia symptoms among healthcare providers. Results demonstrated a significant reduction in all symptoms. Qualitative responses may inform future implementations of telehealth yoga.

8:50am - 9:05am

POLITICAL POLARIZATION IN A PANDEMIC: POLITICAL VIEWS AND MENTAL HEALTH

WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE), URSULA A. SANBORN-OVERBY (SUNY ONEONTA), ALLISON FITZSIMMONS, KELSEA M. ROYCE, ALYSSA J. JASEWICZ, MAXIMILLION MASTROIANNI (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

The present study examines the impact of political support for President Trump on media exposure, fear and behaviors related to COVID and Black Lives Matter, as well as mental health in college students. Two-hundred students indicated their level of support for President Trump and this was related to a variety of dependent variables. Strong disagreement with Trump was associated with increases in depression, anxiety and stress, as well as decreases in positive mood.

9:10am - 9:25am

THE WILLINGNESS TO MALINGER

RICHARD CONTI, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MELANIE CONTI (SAINT ELIZABETH UNIVERSITY), MARK KIRK (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated the willingness of participants to malingering (simulation, dissimulation, exaggeration, false imputation) across a variety of situations (personal injury, criminal, academic, employment). Participants completed a demographic questionnaire and a 15-item self-reported willingness to malingering questionnaire created for the purposes of this study. Between 16%-58% of participants indicated they would either "probably" or "definitely" malingering in the various situations presented. No significant differences were found for age, gender, income, or GPA.

9:30am - 9:45am

MISOPHONIA: A CASE FOR MENTAL CONTAMINATION

USHA BARAHMAND (, QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MARIA STALIAS (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ABDUL HAQ (LAKE ERIE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE, NEW YORK), ESTHER ROTLEVI, YING XIANG (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study was designed to determine whether misophonia is a function of both dispositional disgust and emotion regulation difficulties. We anticipated disgust sensitivity and problems in regulating emotions to be vulnerability factors for the impulsive emotions of annoyance, anger and disgust seen in misophonia. Our study indicates that misophonic avoidance may be a reflection of mental contamination associated with dispositional disgust sensitivity, while misophonic distress may be a consequence of emotion dysregulation.

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

Paper	Learning Program
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LEARNING PAPERS 1: PREDICTION ERROR, MOTIVATION, AND TRANSLATION

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

CHAIR: JOSE ALCALA

8:30am - 8:45am

CONTIGUITY DETERMINES COMPETITION AND FACILITATION OF ACTION-OUTCOME PERFORMANCE IN HUMANS

JOSÉ A. ALCALÁ, JESSICA BRAY, RICHARD D. KIRKDEN, JOSÉ PRADOS, GONZALO P. URCELAY (UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER)

Three experiments explored the role of an intervening signal in action-outcome (A-O) performance in humans. Critically, we manipulated the temporal contiguity of A-O and assessed whether a signal competed, facilitated, or had no effect on A-O performance. When A-O contiguity was strong, the signal overshadowed A-O performance, but the opposite was observed when A-O contiguity was weak. We interpret these results with an adaptation of associative theories of learning.

8:50am - 9:05am

INTERMITTENT VS. LONG ACCESS TRAINING AND REINFORCER MOTIVATION

MADLINE BEASLEY, DAVID KEARNS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Intermittent access (IntA) to drug self-administration has recently been shown to produce more addiction-like behavior than long access (LgA) and this effect has been attributed to high, spiking brain levels of the drug experienced during IntA training. In two experiments with rats, similar behavioral differences were found when saccharin, rather than a drug, was the reinforcer. A behavioral momentum explanation is proposed to account for findings with both drug and non-drug reinforcers.

9:10am - 9:25am

EXTINCTION AND RENEWAL OF DISCRIMINATED OPERANT BEHAVIOR IN HUMANS

ERIC THRAILKILL, JULIAN KAFKA (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Two experiments examined extinction and renewal after training with either predictable (continuous reinforcement) or unpredictable (partial reinforcement) reinforcers. Experiment 1 found that extinction was slower if training reinforcers were unpredictable, but this did not influence the ABA renewal. Experiment 2 found no influence of context on the partial reinforcement extinction effect. Results from ABC and AAB renewal suggest that renewal was also influenced by extinction learning prior to the test.

9:30am - 9:45am

REWARD IDENTITY AND TIME PREDICTION ERRORS IN UNBLOCKING

DANIEL SIEGEL (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), WENYA ZHANG, ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Prediction errors (PE) are often assumed to drive new associative learning, but it is unclear on what basis PEs are calculated. Here we considered whether PEs of timing and identity promote new learning when reward value is held constant, and whether different neural substrates may mediate different types of PEs. Using a blocking/unblocking procedure we have demonstrated that inducing PEs of identity or timing produced greater outcome-specific learning. Immunohistochemistry data will also be presented.

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

Paper

Developmental Program

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS

Friday, March 5, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

CHAIR: SILVIA CORBERA LOPEZ

8:30am - 8:45am

VALIDATION AND DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES OF THE BELL-LYSAKER EMOTION RECOGNITION TASK FOR KIDS (BLERT-K)

SILVIA CORBERA LOPEZ (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE, CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ANDREA J WEINSTEIN (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), KEE-HONG CHOI (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, KOREA UNIVERSITY), LILIANA M VILLAR, AMY E COLLIER, GRECIA A ZALDIVAR, HANNAH A RODRIGUES, ANGELA K KOERBER, ANGELA M ALMEIDA (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE, CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MORRIS D BELL (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Accurate emotion recognition is vital for social functioning. Ecologically valid emotion recognition assessment methods are crucial for capturing deficits in early development. Using the Bell-Lysaker Emotion Recognition Task-Kids (BLERT-K), which provides 21 videos of children enacting 7 emotions, we tested whether accuracy was related to development in a community sample of 44 children and adolescents. Results showed BLERT-K accuracy was related to development and may be a candidate measure for studies of clinical populations.

8:50am - 9:05am

ANXIETY, FEAR, SELF-EFFICACY, AND BIRTHING EXPERIENCES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

MEGAN CONRAD (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

COVID-19 brought significant challenges and uncertainty for expectant mothers. Data were collected from pregnant women before (N = 104) and after (N = 71) childbirth on predictive measures of anxiety, fear of childbirth, pandemic-related changes to birth plans, and childbirth self-efficacy and outcome measures of childbirth experiences and maternal attachment. Given the relevance of positive birthing experiences for maternal and newborn health, the results emphasize the importance of support for pregnant women during this time.

9:10am - 9:25am

COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS, ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES, AND A PANDEMIC

LARA MARGARET BEATY (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, CUNY)

This project seeks to understand how adverse childhood experiences continue to be part of community college student experiences and how the pandemic is impacting this connection. Two independent samples were surveyed, one from before the pandemic and one started after it began. Sample 1 included 111 participants, and Sample 2 included 119 participants. Results indicate that no participant was completely free of ACEs and that the pandemic changed the kinds of academic struggles student experience.

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Poster Developmental Program

DEVELOPMENTAL POSTERS

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

POSTER 1

PRESCHOOLERS TRACK AND SOCIALLY EVALUATION SOCIAL INCLUDERS AND EXCLUDERS

SARAH J. KNOLL, LINDSAY A. HOREN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), AMANDA MAE WOODWARD (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE), JONATHAN S. BEIER (UNDEFINED)

Social exclusion is harmful. The current experiments investigated children's evaluations of social includers and excluders. In both experiments, children directly experience inclusion and exclusion.

In Study 1, 4-year-olds ($n = 32$) did not evaluate includers and excluders differently, but those who identified includers as better sharers also evaluated excluders negatively. In Study 2 ($n = 96$), 4- to 6-year-olds showed a similar pattern. Overall, those who accurately remembered games evaluated excluders more negatively.

POSTER 2

CHILDREN'S EVALUATIONS OF HELPFUL AND UNHELPFUL INDIVIDUALS

SYDNEY FORMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK), AMANDA WOODWARD (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE), JONATHAN BEIER (UNDEFINED)

While infants and toddlers prefer helpful over harmful people, less is known about children's views of people who do not help. The current study examines 3- to 5-year-olds' evaluations of helpers and non-helpers and their judgments of helpful and unhelpful actions. Experiment 1 suggests that children evaluate helpful characters positively, and Experiment 2's preliminary results suggest that only 5-year-olds view non-helpers negatively. Children in both experiments viewed helping as acceptable and not helping as unacceptable.

POSTER 3

PRESCHOOLERS NEGATIVELY EVALUATE SOCIAL EXCLUDERS BUT DO NOT ALWAYS DISPREFER THEM.

LINDSAY A. HOREN, SARAH J. KNOLL (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), AMANDA M. WOODWARD (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE), JONATHAN S. BEIER (UNDEFINED)

Social exclusion hurts, and people use strategies to lessen its effects. The current study examined whether preschoolers who observed social exclusion detected it, evaluated excluders negatively, and if exclusion influenced their play partner choices. Most children detected social exclusion after it occurred (67 of 69, $p < 0.01$), and evaluated excluders more negatively than includers ($b = -0.06$, $p = 0.003$). Interestingly, only older children preferred to play with includers. Younger children showed no preference.

POSTER 4

CHILDREN MEMORIES ON DETAILS OF HOW AND WHERE LEARNING OCCURRED

REGAN BENTON, JADA MITCHELL, ABIGAIL MIANO-BURKHARDT, RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Twenty-three children, ages 4-7 years, participated in a study investigating what details children recall about how and where they learn new information over short and long delay intervals. Children were taught 3 key facts in a staged event and were asked how and where they learned them. Results indicated that older were more likely report learning the facts in the staged event, particularly if the information was presented visually, such as from looking at map.

POSTER 5

INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND CAREER INTEREST: AN ANALYSIS OF VIETNAMESE ORPHANS

TRANG DUONG, STEPHANIE SITNICK (CALDWELL UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL COMMONS (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

The environment of governmental orphanages in Vietnam presents a reported challenge on orphans' post-institution life. The paper analyzed a dataset from Dare Association, Inc. (Cambridge, MA) measuring career interest in different placement groups of institutionalization (institutionalized orphans, grandparents-raised orphans, and parents-raised children) using the Holland R-I-A-S-E-C model. The results suggested a possible link between institutionalization and an overall low level of future career interest among orphans. Possible causal mechanisms are discussed.

POSTER 6

EARLY ADVERSITY ALTERS ROLE OF AMYGDALA IN SOCIAL BEHAVIOR WITH PEERS

SHANNON HU, KATHERINE PACKARD, ELIZABETH ZELDIN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), REGINA SULLIVAN, MAYA OPENDAK (CHILD STUDY CENTER, CHILD & ADOLESCENT

PSYCHIATRY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Early life adversity with a caregiver is known to produce lasting impairments in social behavior through impacts on the amygdala. Rat pups reared with control or adversity-rearing mothers were tested for social behavior and activity in the amygdala. Adversity-reared pups had increased activity in the amygdala and deficits in social interaction. Optogenetically stimulating the amygdala in control pups phenocopied the deficits, suggesting the amygdala is not typically involved in peer interaction in early life.

POSTER 7

TESTING METHOD RELIABILITY FOR MEASUREMENT OF HIPPOCAMPAL NEURAL METABOLIC ACTIVITY

WEI SONG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER)

The way in which a researcher analyzes autoradiographs, especially when analyzing variable sub areas within the hippocampus, can introduce degrees of error into the resulting data. In order to reduce this error, we explore and test different methods of image analysis to figure out how to best analyze autoradiographs with both accuracy and precision.

POSTER 8

EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY TARGETS THE HIPPOCAMPUS

HANIYYAH SARDAR (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), CAROLINE SOPER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), RUE WAKEFIELD (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER)

Infant rodent pups that are exposed to early-life trauma by their mother exhibit altered hippocampal activity. Rodents pups were exposed to trauma for 6 days during development, from PN8 to PN12. At PN12, they were removed and placed back in their cages without their mother present after being injected with 2-deoxyglucose to estimate brain activity. Results show that pups raised with trauma have lower CA1 and CA3 activity in the hippocampus.

POSTER 9

MATERNAL PRESENCE MODIFIES RESPONSE OF HIPPOCAMPUS DURING TRAUMA IN INFANT RODENTS

CAROLINE SOPER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), HANIYYAH SARDAR, RUE WAKEFIELD, MAYA OPENDAK, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Animal models of social buffering between parents and children allows for the development of research on psychopathologies across species (Callaghan et al., 2019). Using infant rats from postnatal day (PN28), we assessed the hippocampus's response (14C 2-DG) during adversity when the mother was present or not. Results show that trauma activated the hippocampus, although the presence of the mother attenuates hippocampal activity. These results suggest a neural network important for social buffering

POSTER 10

HOW DO CHILDREN WITH LEARNING AND ATTENTION DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCE REMOTE LEARNING?

IRA KULMAN (LEARNINGWORKS FOR KIDS), ALISSA ASSAD (WILLIAM JAMES)

COVID-19 inspired remote learning transformed education uniquely impacting kids with learning, attention, and executive functioning difficulties. This poster session explores the remote learning experiences of more than 70 school-aged students referred for an outpatient neuropsychological evaluation. Extensive interviews with patients and parents revealed several problematic themes including loss of focus, organizational struggles, frustration with schoolwork, and social isolation. Conversely, patients reported positive experiences including the opportunity to move, more freedom, and fewer demands for handwriting.

POSTER 11

LONGITUDINAL AND CONTEXTUAL ANALYSES OF RESTING-STATE MULTI-RHYTHM EEG MEASURES DURING INFANCY

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

Resting-state electroencephalogram (RS-EEG) measures neural oscillations while awake and not engaged in any task or other active processing. There are multiple RS-EEG procedures, but little is known about how context affects RS-EEG, especially during early development. This longitudinal analysis examined RS-EEG power (theta, alpha, beta rhythms) and the theta/beta power ratio at 5, 10, and 24 months of age. Within-subjects analyses reveal cross-context stability and change in RE-EEG as a function of age and rhythm.

POSTER 12

NEURAL CORRELATES OF MEMORY BINDING PERFORMANCE DURING MIDDLE CHILDHOOD

VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MARTHA ANN BELL (VIRGINIA TECH)

We examined age-related encoding and retrieval differences in theta EEG activation during a memory binding task in 6- and 8-year-olds. Children were tested on memory for individual items (animals and locations) and their paired combination. Younger children exhibited poorer discrimination between original and rearranged pairs in the combination condition. Widespread retrieval-related increases in theta band EEG power were evident in both 6- and 8-year-olds. Parietal theta EEG contributed to individual variation in memory binding performance.

POSTER 13

USING NUMERICAL CARD GAMES TO IMPROVE EARLY NUMERACY

ALLISON LEMONGELLI, BRIANNA SCATURRO SCATURRO, IZABELL HEARST HEARST, PURVA ACHARYA, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

Low-SES children express weaknesses in domain-specific skills such as verbal or symbolic systems of number and domain-general cognitive processes related to working memory. In the present study, we examined whether numerical card games that (1) independently train working memory or (2) simultaneously train both symbolic mapping and working memory improve early numeracy. Our preliminary data suggests that early numeracy skills can be increased via this intervention.

POSTER 14

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PARENTAL STRESS TO CHILDREN'S EARLY NUMERACY SKILLS AND LITERACY

KUNJAL DHANJU, RAAHI CHAPLA, CHUNG WAI YUE, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

This study examines the effects of parental distress on early numeracy and literacy competencies in preschool-aged children, as these foundational skills have shown to be strong predictors of future educational achievement. Results show negative association between total parental stress and various aspects of early numeracy and literacy skills. Specifically, higher levels of parental stress were associated with poorer counting, number recognition, print knowledge, and phonological awareness.

POSTER 15

COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY AND MATHEMATICAL SKILLS IN 6-YEAR-OLDS

MADELEINE MARTINELLI, ZEESHAN CHUGHTAI, STUTI JOSHI, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

Our present study examines cognitive flexibility and mathematical skills in 6-year-olds, and whether those with failing scores on the Dimensional Change Card Sort task exhibited a lower performance. Cognitive flexibility and mathematical skills were measured through the use of the Woodcock Johnson (WJ) III Test of Achievement alongside the Applied Problems, Calculation, and Math Fluency subtests. Results exhibit significant findings in which lower performance with failing scores, and greater performance with passing scores.

POSTER 16

CHILDREN AS INVENTORS: THE ROLE OF METACOGNITIVE LANGUAGE

WHITNEY SANDFORD (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SUSAN ENGEL (WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

The ability to invent, or produce novel creations to solve problems, is a defining attribute of the human species. In the present study, we employed an open-ended, playful task to investigate whether 4- to 6-year-old children are capable of invention and to examine the role that metacognitive language may play in their invention. Results show that all children could successfully invent. Moreover, children primed with

metacognitive language created stronger inventions.

POSTER 17

EFFICACY OF INSTRUCTION ON RECOGNIZING PATTERNS

ROBERT PASNAK, JULIE KIDD, PATRICK MCKNIGHT, DEBBIE GALLINGTON (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

The effects of adding instruction in recognizing patterns, which is common in American kindergartens, to ongoing mathematics, early literacy, or social studies instruction was tested. Children were randomly assigned to trios which received instruction on one of these four kinds of subject matter. The children taught patterning scored highest on a test of patterning, but no other differences were significant. Implications for patterning instruction as a support for early mathematics or literacy were discussed.

POSTER 18

EXPLORING INDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY IN QUESTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS IN INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING

NIKITA JOSHI (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), HANNAH PUTTRE, AMANDA HABER, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Prior research indicates that question-explanation exchanges between parents and children play a critical role in fostering children's early science learning. The current study examines how teacher-child conversations develop and emerge throughout an in-depth science inquiry. We collected video data at a lab-based preschool classroom in which an inquiry emerged on forces and motion. Results show that the majority of utterances were statements and that children and teachers asked mostly fact-based questions.

POSTER 19

FOSTERING PARENT-CHILD SCIENTIFIC TALK THROUGH A WORDLESS PICTURE BOOK

MAYA SIENKIEWICZ, YUQI ZHANG, AMANDA HABER, SONA KUMAR, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Previous research indicates that book-reading interventions can enhance parent-child scientific talk and foster children's early science learning. The current study explores how parent-child talk during a wordless book-reading interaction impacts children's STEM understanding. The results indicate that parents ask the majority of questions, which are primarily fact-based, causal and close-ended. However, parents and children make a similar number of statements. This study highlights how wordless book-reading experiences can support parent-child scientific questions and explanations.

POSTER 20

THE IMPACT OF GENERIC VERSUS SPECIFIC LANGUAGE DURING A PARENT-CHILD STORYBOOK READING

ELISE REEHL, EDWARD LITWIN, SONA KUMAR, AMANDA

HABER, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Prior research indicates that generic language can promote essentialization (Cimpian et al. 2007). In this study, parent-child dyads read a specific or generic language storybook and did a science task, then children attempted a persistence task. Results demonstrate that dyads in the generic condition engaged in more talk during the dyadic reading and task, but no condition differences on the individual task. Findings suggest that parent-child talk may ameliorate distancing effects of generic language.

POSTER 21

CHILDREN'S STATEMENTS ABOUT DIFFICULTY RELATE TO DURATION OF PARENT-CHILD DYADS' TASK ENGAGEMENT

PAULA UEKI GALARZA, GRACE BENNETT-PIERRE, ELIZABETH A GUNDERSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Children interpret verbal cues about the difficulty of a task to be related to ability. Can children's verbal cues shape parental reactions depending on the child's "easy" or "hard" language? Videos of 104 parent-child dyads coded the instances of a child's "easy" or "hard" statements and then measured the latency with which parents switched tasks. Dyads switched tasks more quickly after "hard" statements than "easy" statements, suggesting that children's easy/hard statements elicit different parental responses.

POSTER 22

CHANGES IN CATEGORY MEMBERSHIP JUDGMENTS FOLLOWING A TRANSFORMATION

STEPHANIE COULMAN, TANIA GAFANHA (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JEAN-PIERRE THIBAUT (UNIVERSITY BOURGOGNE FRANCHE-COMTÉ), SIMONE NGUYEN (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), HELENA GIRGIS (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

While decades of research have established the developmental pattern of children's reasoning strategies for natural items and artifacts, it is unknown whether and how foods fit into these domains. This research examines category membership judgments of 4- and 5-year-olds, 6- and 7-year-olds and adults on natural and processed foods, non-food natural items and artifacts after three different physical transformations. Results revealed differences in judgment by age, type of transformation and origins (natural versus human made).

POSTER 23

LONGITUDINAL SUPPORT FOR THE JOINT SUBSYSTEM HYPOTHESIS OF DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN

KYLIE MCCARTHY, CRISTINA LURITO, CHRISTOPHER AULTS (KING'S COLLEGE)

In this study, the primary hypothesis was to explore the interaction of BIS and BAS in predicting changes in depression over the school year in a sample of children in middle school. We tested the joint subsystem hypothesis that posits that an

interaction between BIS and BAS will elicit a change in behavior. Longitudinal hierarchical regression analyses revealed that the interaction between BIS and BAS Reward Responsiveness influenced change in depression over time in children.

POSTER 24

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILIES, PEERS, AND RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS ON SOCIAL JUSTICE DEVELOPMENT

TARA STOPPA, NICOLE KOEFLER (EASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We examined emerging adult students' experiences with families, peers, and religious congregations and associations with social justice outcomes. Participants (N = 300) completed a survey of social justice attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions of their families', peers', and congregations' engagement with social justice issues. Findings indicated that family, peer, and congregational factors collectively explained significant amounts of variance in social justice outcomes and provided insight into aspects of students' experiences relevant to promoting social justice development.

POSTER 25

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS (SES) AND VIEWS ON CHILDREN CONFORMING

ANNE GILMAN (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), KOMAL GOOMANY (BENNINGTON COLLEGE)

Parental use of directive and controlling behavior towards children is found more often in lower-SES families (Hoff-Ginsberg & Tardif, 1995; Hoffman, 2003); does this imply greater endorsement of convention? Family culture can mediate discipline-behavior connections (Deater-Deckard & Dodge, 1997) and be confounded with parental SES (Hill, 2006). To better understand the SES-parenting style connection, child-rearing values ratings from 84 adults were analyzed. Surprisingly, greater financial comfort correlated with endorsement of convention, $r(82) = .25, p < .05$.

POSTER 26

IS INTEROCEPTIVE ACCURACY CORRELATED WITH REFLECTIVE FUNCTIONING AND ARTISTIC EXPERIENCE?

HALLY WOLHANDLER, AMANDA ARENA-MILLER, MIRIAM STEELE, HOWARD STEELE (THE NEW SCHOOL)

To explore a link among reflective functioning (mentalization), interoceptive accuracy (accurate inner body awareness), and art experiences, 21 undergraduates were administered a heartbeat-counting task, a questionnaire assessing art experience, a survey measuring interoceptive awareness, and the Adult Attachment Interview (AAI). There were no significant correlations between the main variables, but participants with moderate interoceptive accuracy had significantly more art experience, suggesting that moderate (adaptive) interoceptive accuracy may be linked to experiences in the visual arts.

POSTER 27

MATERNAL ATTACHMENT EXPLAINS WHY FAMILIAL ADVERSITY PREDICTS PERCEIVED STRESS AMONG

COLLEGE FRESHMEN

KRISTEN KNIGHT, MADISON JOHNSTON, KAILEY BASHAM, REBEKAH DAMITZ, NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Socioeconomic status (SES) and family structure have been known to affect stress levels during emerging adulthood. In a study of 769 college freshmen early life family/SES adversity led to disrupted maternal attachment and an increased level of stress. Overall, the negative impact of early life adversity can lead to both anxious and avoidant maternal attachment and an increased risk for higher stress during the transition to college.

POSTER 28

CHILD ADVERSITY AND PERCEIVED STRESS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF EMOTION REGULATION

KAILEY BASHAM, KRISTEN KNIGHT, REBEKAH DAMITZ, NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and emotion regulation strategies such as reappraisal and suppression are predictors of perceived stress levels during emerging adulthood. For a sample of 769 college students, emotion regulation strategies mediated the relationship between child adversity and perceived stress. Indirect effects suggested that greater adversity experienced in childhood led to less reappraisal and more suppression strategies, which in turn predicted greater perceived stress levels.

POSTER 29

FAMILIAL SUBSTANCE USE INCREASES THE LIKELIHOOD OF FIRST-TIME FRESHMAN USING SUBSTANCES

MADISON N. MCCORMICK, REBEKAH L. DAMITZ, NICHOLAS A. TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study analyzes the association between the exposure to familial substance use and the substance use among 769 first-time freshmen from a public university in the Appalachian region. A series of logistic regressions showed higher familial substance use increased the odds ever using alcohol, cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, and any illicit drugs. Findings highlight the risks of early exposure to substance within the family context.

POSTER 30

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY: IS PURPOSE IN LIFE HELPFUL AGAINST STRESS?

HATTIE MURPHY, KAILEY BASHAM, OLIVIA LIN, MADISON JOHNSTON, NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Childhood adversity is a strong predictor of increased lifespan stress, while a strong sense of purpose in life is associated with lower life stress. Within a sample of 769 incoming freshman students, we replicated these prior findings while also testing whether high purpose would buffer the negative effects of childhood adversity. However, the adversity-purpose interaction

in predicting stress levels was not statistically significant.

POSTER 31

A CROSS CULTURAL STUDY OF DAILY ACTIVITIES IN FOUR EARLY EDUCATION CLASSROOMS

MEGAN HILTON, DANIEL BATKIN, GIANNA DILaura (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The purpose of our study was to examine the sociocultural meaning embedded in daily activities in two preschools serving two different socioeconomic groups in the Dominican Republic and two Kindergarten classrooms, one in Chennai, India; the other in Tokyo, Japan. We used activity setting analysis to code the nature, structure, purpose of the activities and interactions in all four classrooms. Results showed that four of the categories coded had significant differences across all schools.

POSTER 32

MOVEMENT AND MATH: A BETTER METHOD OF TEACHING

JULIA GUIRICICH (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of a movement-based approach on teaching math. Participants in four first-grade classes on Long Island were taught a math lesson about skip counting via a pre-recorded video employing either a kinesthetic approach or a control approach without movement. Students given the kinesthetic lesson performed significantly better on a subsequent quiz, suggesting positive cognitive effects of movement and supporting the implementation of this specific approach in the classroom.

POSTER 33

PREDICTORS OF PERSONALITY CHANGE DURING THE TRANSITION TO COLLEGE

OLIVIA LIN, HATTIE MURPHY, NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The majority of personality change typically occurs during emerging adulthood and familial adversity may be a factor in predicting personality changes. For a sample of 580 first-year college students, there was variability in change for Extraversion, Neuroticism, Openness, and Agreeableness. Familial adversity did not predict significant variability in personality change, but it was associated with initial levels of lower extraversion and lower conscientiousness.

POSTER 34

SOCIAL WELL-BEING IN COLLEGE AGE STUDENTS

CHRISTIANNA BARTEL, ELIZABETH BOND, SARA R. STREET, KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This research examines differences in college students' social well-being related to factors such as gender, race/ethnicity, and involvement in athletics. Understanding differences in social well-being provides insight into college students' overall health and well-being, particularly related to their level of connection to

and participation with the social world. Using Keyes' (1998) model of well-being, some differences in social well-being were found between groups. Implications as well as limitations of this research will be discussed.

POSTER 35

AN EXAMINATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

ANNE E. HOOVER, PRISCILLA G. DIAMOND, AUDREY L. MARKER, KATHRYN M. WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This study examines subjective well-being and perceived stress in college students both pre- (Fall 2019) and during (Fall 2020) the COVID-19 pandemic. Preliminary analysis revealed no significant differences in these variables between these two groups. However, similar to other studies, there was a significant positive relationship between perceived stress and levels of familial social support for those experiencing COVID-19. Further exploration of these variables periods of all student quarantine on campus will be conducted.

POSTER 36

GENDER, AGE, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOTHER-ADOLESCENT RELATIONSHIP THROUGH CONFLICT NARRATIVES

IVANA MULCAHY, KELLY MARIN (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This qualitative study investigated the function of conflict within the mother-adolescent relationship using the framework of the vertical-horizontal relationship and theories of individuation. Sixty-one adolescent males and females between the ages of 13 and 16 were asked to describe a conflict between themselves and their mother. The findings suggested age and gender differences in the use of conflict for adolescent development, as well as the development of the mother-adolescent relationship.

POSTER 37

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' SENSE OF BELONGING AND THEIR PERCEIVED POSITION WITHIN SOCIETY

GABRIELLE LAMANNO, SVETLANA JOVI? (SUNY COLLEGE AT OLD WESTBURY)

This study explores Bronx Community College students' sense of belonging in the context of their immediate and broader communities. In this participatory action project, we employed photography, writing, and mapping to explore the role social institutions, political structures, and broadly held beliefs play in shaping students' notions about their own communities. By facilitating students' sense-making about their position within society, the project aimed to foster underserved students' sense of agency and ownership over their communities.

POSTER 38

THE ROLE OF DEPRESSION AND FAMILY EXPRESSIVENESS IN YOUNG ADULTS' COPARENTING PERCEPTIONS

REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN, TRESSA NOVACK, MEGHAN FOSTER, BRIANNA RONDEAU (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY)

Few studies have explored the role of depression and family expressiveness in young adults' coparenting perceptions. The present study interviewed young adults about their family-of-origin coparenting perceptions and assessed their family expressiveness and depressed mood. Findings indicated that young adults' family expressiveness explained additional variance in their family-of-origin coparenting perceptions above variance explained by their depression. Coparenting conflict and negative family expressiveness in turn predicted young adults' pessimistic expectations of their own future family dynamics.

POSTER 39

NOT EVERYONE IS DOING IT: COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO HAVE NEVER HOOKED UP

JULIE C. HILL, ELIZABETH SCHMIDT, CAROLINE VELTEN, SYDNEY JUNKER, MAHFUJA CHOUDHURY, ELIZABETH HALLINAN (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY)

This study describes the often overlooked population of college students who have never hooked up and the reasons why they have never hooked up. Those who were single and those with fewer sexual experiences had a higher desire for a future hook-up. Students uninterested in future hook-ups cited personal values at higher rates while students who were interested in a future hook-up cited lack of opportunity as the reason they have not had a hook-up.

POSTER 40

FRIENDSHIP, ATTACHMENT, AND SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN ADULTHOOD

MICHELLE SCHMIDT, KIANA FAROUN, ROSE MARIE LONG, HANNAH PELLICCIOTTI (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

The current study examined the nature of adults' friendship definitions and the associations between friendship, attachment, and life satisfaction in adulthood. Eighty-seven participants, 25-78 years old, participated in the People Across the Lifespan Study (PALS), which gathered quantitative and qualitative survey data. Results indicated that definitions of adult friendship primarily focused on cognitive aspects, followed by affective and behavioral aspects of friendship. Results suggest that positive friendship quality and attachment style meaningfully predict life satisfaction.

POSTER 41

SOCIAL MEDIA AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

SIERRA GULDEN, JOSE MARTINEZ-RIVERA, SARAH PALMER, RACHEL SEILER, HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

In this study, the researchers looked at several factors between social media use and different relationships. The thought was that high utilization of social media within a relationship will lead to lower satisfaction within that said relationship. For this study,

participants completed an online survey to students in psychology courses (N = 148). Our findings did not support our hypothesis that people are less satisfied in relationships when there is increased use on social media.

POSTER 42

EFFECTS OF STUDENTS' CAREER/FIELD EXPERIENCE ON RETIREMENT AND CAREER GOALS

PRECIOUS EMMANUEL, ANIKAH MIKITA, KATHRYN REEDY, REBECCA SCHELL, HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

College students' past career experiences play an important role in how they view their future career goals and plans for retirement. Our study assesses job and field experience, career goals, retirement goals and self-efficacy to determine what influencing factors determine one's professional and financial future. Based on our findings, we were able to determine that one's perceived future orientation is a predictor on their present job experiences, but not with their expected satisfaction in retirement.

POSTER 43

LANGUAGE, EMBODIMENT, AND AGING: AN APPARENT PARADOX

UMA JALLOH, MATTHEW COSTELLO (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Previous research suggests that older adults demonstrate decreased tool-use plasticity effects relative to younger adults. But tool-use extends beyond merely physical tools. As per embodied cognition, language is also a tool, and many studies suggest that language capacity is not only preserved but even heightened in older adults. In this poster we review the evidence to help explicate this apparent contradiction.

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Invited Speaker

Presidential Program

APA DISTINGUISHED LECTURER: SUPARNA RAJARAM

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

SOCIAL REMEMBERING AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY FORMATION

SUPARNA RAJARAM (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

As social animals, we routinely share past experiences with others. The emergent collective memories have long been topics of interest in history, anthropology, sociology, and social psychology. In cognitive science, interest in the transmission of memory in social settings can be traced back to Bartlett's seminal treatise in 1932. Yet, a century of research on memory has

almost exclusively focused on individuals working in isolation largely inspired by Ebbinghaus (1885). My research group brings together these historic traditions to move from a study of individual memory to social memory. Our goal is to examine how social sharing shapes the post-collaborative memory of each group member and reciprocally shapes collective memory. A study of the nature of social memory is also timely in this digital age where people not only share and transmit memories in interpersonal face-to-face interactions but also on social media with a range of social connections. I will review data and theory from my lab to elucidate cognitive mechanisms that underlie memory enhancement as well as forgetting in shared remembering and the cascading effects of these changes on the emergence of collective memory.

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Invited Speaker

Community Program

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE ADDRESS: NKIRU NNAWULEZI

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: ROBEY B. CHAMPINE

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE ADDRESS: STRUCTURAL RACISM ACROSS THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOUSING CONTINUUM

NKIRU NNAWULEZI (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Intimate partner violence (IPV), housing instability, and anti-Black racism independently and simultaneously threaten the well-being of individuals and communities. In this talk, I will discuss how structural intersectionality and empowerment theories informed the conceptualization and development of studies centering the lives of primarily Black women survivors. I employ a community-grounded, Black feminist lens to examine survivors' complicated relationships with domestic violence-specific housing institutions and systems that are fraught with legacies of racism, classism, and sexism. Transformative community-based, participatory research approaches directly reveal, respond, and seek to transform these legacies by deepening knowledge about complex systems, building collective consciousness and capacities, and strengthening community-derived interventions. Overall, findings from these studies provide valuable insights, challenges, and opportunities to create greater, and more equitable, access to safe and stable housing for survivors who experience multiple marginalization.

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Symposium

Behavioral Neuroscience Program

WOMEN IN LEARNING: CIRCUIT BASED APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING LEARNING AND MEMORY

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: JENNIFER PERUSINI

WOMEN IN LEARNING PRESENTS: CIRCUIT-BASED APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING LEARNING AND MEMORY

This symposium will highlight the recent research from Women in Learning (WIL) members that investigate the neural circuitry underlying learning and memory. The research discussed will elucidate synaptic and circuit-level contributions to fear conditioning, goal-directed behavior, and reward learning using a wide array of behavioral tasks and paradigms. Together, these talks will provide insight into learning and memory processes that contribute to neuropsychiatric conditions using circuit-level approaches. Translationally, they suggest targets for novel therapies to treat anxiety disorders, developmental dysfunction, and drug abuse.

Presentations

Introduction to Women in Learning (WIL)

by Jennifer Perusini (Neurovation Labs, Inc.)

Anticipating threat: Circuitry and sex differences in trace fear learning

by Marieke Gilmartin (Marquette University)

Prefrontal circuit assembly during the maturation of learned avoidance

by Laura DeNardo (University of California, Los Angeles)

Neural compensation during a novel operant devaluation task in rats

by Hayley Fisher (University of Pittsburgh)

Sensitization of the hypothalamic-midbrain circuit following drug exposure produces hypersensitivity to reward-paired cues

by Melissa Sharpe (University of California, Los Angeles)

Discussant(s): Jennifer Perusini (Neurovation Labs, Inc.)

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Invited Speaker

Social Program

SOCIAL KEYNOTE: REGAN GURUNG

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: JENNIFER TICKLE

ROLLING WITH THE PUNCHES OF COVID ET AL.: PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE TRAINING TIPS

REGAN GURUNG (OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY)

Over the last year, we have all had numerous punches thrown our way with COVID, natural disasters, political animosity, and

the fight for racial equality. Psychological science and health psychology in particular have addressed stress and coping for over 40 years and some of this research nicely spilled into mainstream media. In this talk I review key psychological theories and phenomenon that can help us better cope and move forward.

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Poster

Cognitive Program

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

POSTER 1

THE IMPACT OF GOAL ORIENTATIONS ON GERMAN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

LISA GRIMM, SANDRA BASKHARON, RACHEL CHERRY, DAVID COHN, BRANDON HOANG, CAROLYNE HOLMES, KELLY LENNON (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We examined the impact of goal orientations on language acquisition with a specific focus on intra- and inter-personal standards. Our participants responded to the Achievement Goals Scale (mastery and performance with approach and avoidance), along with exploratory, self and other-focused performance, subscales. Exploratory factor loadings revealed a four factor solution: performance-other (approach and avoidance), mastery (approach and avoidance), performance-approach self, and performance-avoidance self. Importantly, performance-approach self orientations predicted language acquisition scores.

POSTER 2

THE ROLE OF PRE-SWITCH LANGUAGE CONTEXT AND SPONTANEITY ON CODE-SWITCHING COSTS

LAURA MILLS-SMITH (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), J. SEBASTIAN GONZALEZ-MARTINEZ (UNDEFINED)

Pre-switch language context and switching spontaneity were studied simultaneously in a sample of unbalanced bilinguals. We found that voluntary code-switches result in less switching costs than cued code-switches, supporting the hypothesis that experimental conditions that promote inactive language inhibition lead to higher switching costs. The role of pre-switch language context remains unclear, because it only affected accuracy of the language used but depended on switching spontaneity. Our results invite to reevaluate the factors influencing inhibition.

POSTER 3

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF FRACTAL BEAUTY: A PREFERENCE FOR ROTATIONAL SYMMETRY

PRESTON MARTIN, JAY FRIEDENBERG, NAOMI UY,
MACKENZIE KVAPIL (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Thirty-six undergraduate participants in an aesthetic judgment task used a seven-point rating scale assessing the perceived beauty of a novel class of synthetic visual fractals. We introduced reflection, rotation, translation, and random symmetries that repeated at local and global levels of spatial scale. Rotation and reflection were consistently preferred over translation and randomness. The results are interpreted in terms of the salience of the fractal pattern and how easy it is to discover emergent organization.

POSTER 4

A SIX STEP PROCESS TO CREATING A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

MICHAEL OVERTON, MARIAH CHOBANY (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Many theoretical frameworks exist in qualitative research. The language defining theoretical frameworks is varied and flexible, a strength of qualitative research. However, this language can prove difficult to navigate and use for novice researchers. This presentation outlines an avenue for dismantling barriers surrounding theoretical frameworks and qualitative research through a six-step process. This process may allow those not familiar or struggling with doing qualitative research a guide helping direct their energy and attention.

POSTER 5

INFLUENCES ON BELIEFS IN PARANORMAL PHENOMENA, JUNK SCIENCE, & CONSPIRACY THEORIES

ASHLEY DOTEY, LOU MANZA, SYDNEY PETRASIC
(LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The current study explored views toward conspiracy theories and paranormal phenomena, and how problem-solving skills, metacognitive awareness, and education attitudes may factor into these former belief sets. Participants only slightly rejected the truthfulness of conspiracies, and holding such theories to be true was associated with exhibiting weak logical reasoning and viewing paranormal as valid. Further, neither metacognitive awareness nor people's views toward education correlated with positions regarding junk science, paranormal phenomena, or conspiracies.

POSTER 6

ROLES OF SELF AWARENESS AND METACOGNITION WHEN ASSESSING GRIT

SHELBY ANDERSON, LOU MANZA, MALLORY ANDERSON,
MOLLY GALVIN, JULIA GABRIEL, AMBER KINTZER,
REBECCA MCILHENNY (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Participants assessed their grit and other cognitive traits, with observers also evaluating the former. Primary participants perceived themselves with less grit than observers attributed, and high self-generated levels of grit correlated with strong habits

of mind and metacognitive awareness, and not engaging in negatively-tinged internal dialogue. However, observers assigned high grit to those who frequently reflected on self-awareness but spent little time focused on how that trait impacted their work life.

POSTER 7

CATEGORIZATION OF LEADERSHIP BEHAVIORS IN CHILDREN AGES 10-12

CHRISTY VRUSHI, YEYSON QUEVEDO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of our study is to introduce a technique to study humans' conceptualization of leadership and specifically test whether children ages 10-12 discriminate between contexts where leadership is demonstrated versus where it is not. In the Match to Sample task, children were presented with vignettes demonstrating leadership and non-leadership qualities. Children correctly matched videos where a protagonist demonstrated leadership characteristics more than non-leadership. Results suggest that by 10-12 years, children can categorize leadership behaviors.

POSTER 8

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN USING SOCIAL MEDIA FOR NEWS, ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, AND EPISTEMIC PERSPECTIVES

JULIA ZAVALA, REBECCA TRENZ, DIMITRA TZANIS,
NATALIA MONSALVE (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between social media use (SMU), academic performance, and epistemic perspectives which is how one views knowledge (absolutist-knowledge is certain, multiplist-knowledge is opinion, or evaluativist-knowledge is evaluated). Amongst four hundred and twenty college students, 18-29 years old, SMU for news and multiplist were negatively correlated with GPA. Absolutist, multiplist, and evaluativist were positively correlated with SMU. Results describe how SMU, knowledge beliefs, and GPA are related in emerging adults.

POSTER 9

ON THE ROLES OF MONITORING AND CONGRUENCY IN MAP-BASED LEARNING

LAUREN MASON, AYANNA THOMAS, HOLLY TAYLOR
(TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This project investigates how metacognitive monitoring impacts memory for landmark pairs and the role of study-test congruency for metacognitive and memory accuracy. Participants studied landmark pairs presented with or without the context of a map and made trial-by-trial judgments of learning or generated a random number. At test, participants were given the first landmark of a pair and produced the second. Results highlight the relationship between metacognitive monitoring and study-test congruency using novel stimuli.

POSTER 10

GENDER AND FRAMING EFFECTS ON PERCEPTIONS OF NEWS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

LIAM J. WILLIAMS, SARAH J. E. WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The current study investigated how truthfulness ratings of a news article focusing on the importance of mask-wearing during the COVID-19 pandemic is influenced by participant gender and how the news article was framed (personal story, scientific finding, or both). For the personal story news article, females rated the article as more truthful than males. Ratings were similar across all articles for females, whereas the personal story ratings were lower compared to other articles for males.

POSTER 11

PSYCHOPATHY PREDICTS HIGHER PROPENSITY FOR HEALTH RELATED RISKS

JESSIE NGO, AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The Dark Triad traits of narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism have been associated with risky behaviors and unhealthy beliefs about the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. However, very little work has been done to assess the relationship between personality and risk perception together, in the context of COVID-19. The present study found psychopathy to be a significant predictor of participants likelihood of taking health/safety risks, and that the Dark Triad traits do not predict beliefs about COVID-19.

POSTER 12

SMARTPHONE DEPENDENCE AND SETTINGS DURING REMOTE LECTURES: THE SOUND OF SILENCE

JOHN SCHWOEBEL, KIERRA CAISSEY (UTICA COLLEGE)

Previous findings suggest that the mere presence of cell phones reduces performance on a working memory task. We failed to replicate this finding in a more typical academic task; i.e., testing long-term memory for a Zoom lecture. However, we report good internal reliability for a measure of phone dependence (Ward et al., 2017) and evidence that greater phone dependence was associated with leaving phones on during remote lectures. Phone settings were also associated with GPAs.

POSTER 13

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN COVID-19 RISK PERCEPTION, RISK ACCEPTABILITY, AND ENDORSEMENT OF MISINFORMATION

AUDREY WEIL, SYDNEY VOELBEL, ELIZABETH TILLEY, KATHERINE DESROSIERS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), CHRISTOPHER WOLFE (MIAMI UNIVERSITY)

We investigated how impulsivity, numeracy, cognitive reflectiveness, political affiliation, and the presence of a risk factor predict participants' assessment of risk and misinformation surrounding COVID-19. We found that liberal participants and those with a risk factor estimated risks associated with COVID-19

as significantly higher. Participants who were more liberal, more reflective, and less impulsive endorsed fewer misperceptions surrounding COVID-19. More liberal and reflective individuals were also more risk-averse.

POSTER 14

BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS OF SMOKING: GRAPHIC WARNING LABELS AMONG CONTRIBUTORS TO HYPOTHETICAL PURCHASING

JASMINE LOCKE, ALYSSA MILLER, EMILY FRAZIER, JENNA MARX (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The present study evaluated the potential contributions of health literacy, perceptions of smoking, and stage of change on the hypothetical purchasing behavior of current smokers (N=412) of cigarettes and e-cigarettes. The model does not support mediation of hypothetical purchasing behavior through stage of change for health literacy skills, but does support mediation of hypothetical purchasing behavior through stage of change for smoking perceptions. Implications, limitations, and directions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 15

MEMORY FOR A FAMILIAR AND AN UNFAMILIAR UNIVERSITY LOGOS

ALICIA FELS, MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

One experiment investigated the memory for a familiar logo when compared to an unfamiliar logo; and the effect study condition has on recall scores and confidence judgments. Results from 78 undergraduate students suggest that recall and confidence changed by study condition. These results demonstrate how intentional study of a logo improves recall and influences confidence judgments from pre- to post-recall.

POSTER 16

LEARNING DURING A GLOBAL PANDEMIC: OPTIMIZING REMOTE LEARNING BY REDUCING COGNITIVE LOAD

AUBREY SAHOURIA, NICOLE MARTIN, GRACE BERNATCHEZ, JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

The sudden switch to online learning has urged research to determine the best practices for remote lecture delivery. In this study, lecture delivery format and the inclusion of the lecturer's face was analyzed to determine the effects of cognitive load and social presence on learning. The study found that the delivery format impacted cognitive load, mind wandering and the perception of social presence, which resulted in differences in recall scores.

POSTER 17

HANDEDNESS, BRAIN LATERALIZATION, AND LANGUAGE PROCESSING

BARBARA WALAS (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

Although research supports increased bilateral language function in left-handers, there are few studies addressing the direct relationship between handedness and language. To address the impact of differences in handedness on language, this study examined the expressive and receptive language skills of a diverse sample, with the prediction that left-handers would have superior language skills, due to a more bilateral distribution of language in the brain. The results and implications of the findings are discussed.

POSTER 18

READERS ACCURATELY MONITOR THEIR INCIDENTAL WORD LEARNING SUCCESS DURING SILENT READING

SRI SIDDHI UPADHYAY (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY),
JOCELYN FOLK (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated readers' metacognitive judgments for deriving meanings for novel compound words. Participants read sentences containing novel opaque and transparent compounds. Results indicated readers used the difficulty of inferring a meaning to inform judgments of how well it would be remembered and are fairly accurate in their judgments. A follow-up study demonstrated that readers base their judgments of difficulty in part on an explicit belief that item difficulty will affect learning.

POSTER 19

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF SLEEP QUANTITY AND SLEEP QUALITY ON EXCESSIVE DAYTIME SLEEPINESS

ZIYUN WANG, BENJAMIN FUSCO-GESSICK, ERIC
MCCONATHEY, MALORIE WATSON, MOLLY ZIMMERMAN
(FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

While research has found that inadequate sleep among college students leads to various health and performance issues, limited studies have examined actigraphic measures of sleep quantity and sleep quality and their relationship with daytime sleepiness. Undergraduate students from Bronx, NY worn an actigraphic device on their wrist for approximately two weeks that recorded their sleep cycles. Excessive daytime sleepiness was significantly associated with sleep quality, but not with sleep quantity.

POSTER 20

SUBITIZING SMALL QUANTITIES RECRUITS SEMANTIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NUMBERS

GILLIAN STARKEY, CHRISTINA GROW, FIONA
LIVELSBERGER, DANIELA BEDON, JOLIE PRICE (GOUCHER
COLLEGE)

The ability to enumerate is foundational for the development of mathematics skills. Using ERP and behavioral measures, this study investigated neural characteristics of exact enumeration of small quantities, compared to a similar but non-numerical task. An N400 component, associated with recruitment of semantic knowledge, was observed during the enumeration task but not the non-numerical task. Further, N400 amplitude increased with

quantity. Findings provide preliminary evidence that adults recruit number knowledge even when enumerating small quantities.

POSTER 21

ADVERBS MULTIPLYING POLARITY OF UNMARKED AND MARKED ADJECTIVES

WALTER CHARLES (NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL
UNIVERSITY)

Adverb modified polar unmarked and marked adjectives describing semantic similarity and dissimilarity were analyzed for intensity of meaning. Different adverbs positively and negatively intensified polar intensity of root adjectives and differently for unmarked and marked adjectives. The data endorsed a multiplier rule of adverb-adjective meanings weighted more heavily for unmarked than marked antonyms. Theories of bipolarity and markedness of antonyms extended to statements with adverb modified antonyms anchoring ratings eliciting semantic similarity and distance.

POSTER 22

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORKING MEMORY AND WRITTEN LANGUAGE PRODUCTION

ARTEMIA SAVVA, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON
UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Previous research has suggested that working memory is necessary for strong verbal language production. Here we ask if working memory is necessary for written language production. We assessed both numeric and verbal working memory and asked participants to complete sentences and describe pictures. Preliminary results suggest working memory does not predict written language complexity, although people with better numerical working memory may have created less complex sentences. We discussed several possible explanations.

POSTER 23

MOOD, MUSIC, AND MEMORY

ALEXA BECKER, KESHA AMIN, MENGXUE KANG,
MARGARET INGATE, ARNOLD GLASS, RICHARD
CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEW BRUNSWICK)

Alexithymia has been proposed to affect memory for emotional stimuli. Seventy-seven subjects participated in an incidental "deep" or "shallow" encoding task with emotionally valenced words while listening to "happy" or "angry" music. This was followed by a surprise recognition task. Subjects completed the TAS-20 to assess level of alexithymia. Only the depth of processing at encoding and emotion category of stimuli affected subsequent recognition.

POSTER 24

INTERACTION BETWEEN BACKGROUND MUSIC AND CREATIVITY ON COMPREHENSION AND RECALL

LYLIANA SANTOS, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S
UNIVERSITY)

We examined the impact of background music on comprehension and recall for individuals who scored either high or low on a creativity test. After taking a creativity test participants were presented with a short lecture on Time Zones; half with background music and half without. All participants were presented with both comprehension questions (where they calculated time zones) and recall questions. It was found that background music had differing effects based on one's creativity score.

POSTER 25

ONLINE STUDY OF GENDER AND VIDEO GAMING EXPERIENCE EFFECTS ON MENTAL ROTATION

KATE E. FLYNN, SARAH J.E. WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

Gender differences in mental rotation ability are well-established, but these gender differences may be further influenced by external factors. We examined the effects of video gaming and gender on a mental rotation task, using an online study approach. Analyses indicated a predicted overall male advantage on mental rotation task performance, supporting previous studies using in-person laboratory approaches. Preliminary analyses suggest a positive effect of weekly video gaming activity on mental rotation for females.

POSTER 26

THE EFFECT OF ENTHUSIASM VS. EXPERTISE ON WORKING MEMORY

JULIANNA VASS, JULIA J. C. BLAU (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to first disentangle the relative effects of expertise vs. enthusiasm on working memory, and second to expand previous research on the effect of conscientiousness on memory to younger participants. Participants (n=183) attempted to memorize words that were either soccer- or non-soccer-related, and contained the same ten "target" words. As expected, conscientiousness was positively correlated with overall memory, and memory for the target words was predicted by enthusiasm, but not expertise.

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Symposium

International Program

INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AT THE UN

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: ELAINE P. CONGRESS

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM INVITED SYMPOSIUM: BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AT THE UNITED NATIONS: PAST AND FUTURE TRENDS

What are the increasing roles of behavioral scientists at the United Nations? Here, six NGO representatives and interns working with the Psychology Coalition at the United describe their work on diverse international issues.

Presentations

History of psychological Science at the UN.

by Harold Takooshian (IMCES)

Forty years of ICP at the UN.

by Florence Denmark (Pace University)

International post-graduate fellowship at the United Nations: Meaningful World in action

by Ani Kalayjian (Meaningful World)

Counseling Multicultural Clients.

by Tara Pir (IMCES Institute for Multicultural Counseling & Educational Services)

Indigenous issues at the United Nations

by Rick Chavolla (American Indian Community House)

Seven Decades of Engaging the World: SPSSI and the United Nations

by David Livert (Penn State Lehigh Valley, SPSSI Main Representative)

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Event

Teaching Program

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: ERIC SHEPPARD

LEVERAGING THE SCHOLARSHIP OF TEACHING AND LEARNING FOR SECURING NSF GRANTS

ERIC SHEPPARD (NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION)

Hear from an NSF Program Officer from the Division of Undergraduate Education on how psychological methodology and research in the scholarship of teaching and learning can be used, and is often required, to secure NSF funding. This workshop will target teaching faculty and researchers interested in improving student success outcomes. An overview of appropriate NSF solicitations requiring or desiring cognitive/development/education psychology researchers will be reviewed as will tips for writing an effective proposal.

Friday, March 5, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Invited Speaker

Psi Chi / Undergraduate Program

PSI CHI INVITED SPEAKER: PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLNESS DURING COVID

Friday, March 5, 2021
10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: TBD

Friday, March 5, 2021
11:30am-12:50pm

Invited Speaker	Presidential Program
EPA PRESIDENTIAL INVITED KEYNOTE: NEIL LEWIS	
Friday, March 5, 2021	
11:30am-12:50pm	

CHAIR: BERNARD BEINS

**FROM GOOD INTENTIONS TO INCLUSIVE ACTIONS:
 ACHIEVING THE DIVERSITY GOALS WE PROFESS**

NEIL A. LEWIS, JR. (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

Academic and other scientific institutions have spent much of the past few decades professing their values of diversity, equity, and inclusion, yet continue to struggle to recruit, promote, and retain people from some of the groups they profess to value. Why are these institutions that ostensibly value diverse communities unable to create and maintain them? In this talk I will discuss factors that undermine efforts to promote diversity in (scientific) organizations, and offer suggestions on paths forward for individuals, groups, and broader scientific institutions to take to create more diverse and inclusive institutions in the short, medium, and long-term.

Friday, March 5, 2021
1:00pm-2:20pm

Paper	Teaching Program
TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION	
Friday, March 5, 2021	
1:00pm-2:20pm	

CHAIR: JOSHUA REYNOLDS

1:00pm - 1:15pm

**LET'S TALK ABOUT STATS: REVISING OUR CONTENT IN
 TEACHING STATISTICS IN PSYCHOLOGY**

JOSHUA REYNOLDS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

While the focus in most undergraduate psychology statistics courses is frequentist hypothesis tests, such as t-tests, this approach does not represent well modern data analysis. Here, I will discuss generalized linear modeling, multilevel modeling, Bayesian statistics, model building and comparison, and causality. I argue that these topics are more representative of modern data analysis and some or all should be incorporated into our courses. This would update the field and help address the reproducibility problem.

1:20pm - 1:35pm

**COLLEGE STUDENT TRANSITION TO SYNCHRONOUS
 VIRTUAL CLASSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

LAURIE MURPHY, NINA EDULJEE, KAREN CROTEAU (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF MAINE)

This study examined undergraduate college students' perceptions, preferences, and emotional responses to the transition to a virtual classroom during the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 148 students (44 males, 104 females) completed an 18-item transition to virtual classes survey. Students indicated that their professors utilized the learning management system (LMS) effectively as well as adapting and communicating changes in course content during the transition.

1:40pm - 1:55pm

**AN INVESTIGATION OF THE AFFECTIVE DIMENSIONS OF
 THE UNDERGRADUATE SOPHOMORE YEAR EXPERIENCE**

AMML HUSSEIN (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored the relationship between social and emotional learning variables on student success and retention during the sophomore year of the undergraduate experience. Using a mixed methods sequential design, the study examined affective levels of second and third year students as quantified by situational context judgments. Phase two of the study consisted of qualitative interviews with second and third year students to further uncover the complexities of this stage of the experience.

Friday, March 5, 2021
1:00pm-2:20pm

Paper	Social Program
SOCIAL PAPERS 1: PROSOCIAL AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS; COVID	
Friday, March 5, 2021	
1:00pm-2:20pm	

CHAIR: SHERI LEVY

1:00pm - 1:15pm

**MALICIOUS PATHOGEN-SPREADING DURING THE
 COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

PETER CRABB (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HAZLETON)

Objective: The rate of people intentionally spreading pathogens was hypothesized to increase during the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods: Two samples of news reports about intentional spitting, etc., during spring, 2019 (No COVID-19) and spring, 2020 (COVID-19) were examined. Results: The rate of cases of pathogen-spreading during COVID-19 was 4 times higher than in 2019. Conclusions: Much work needs to be done to explain why

some people attempt to spread pathogens during a global health crisis.

1:20pm - 1:35pm

ADDRESSING AGEISM DURING COVID-19 AND BEYOND

SHERI LEVY (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Older adults have faced disproportionately high rates of COVID-19 health complications and mortality along with worsening ageism with dire physical and psychological consequences. Addressing ageism is urgently needed. The PEACE model points to two interrelated factors that reduce ageism: providing education about aging and positive intergenerational contact experiences with older adults. Several PEACE model interventions are discussed along with recommendations for implementing them on a wider scale in academic, healthcare, and workplace settings.

1:40pm - 1:55pm

APPLYING THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

SARAH DEVYN TRIFARI, JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In the current study, we examine attributions of betrayal trauma theory, learned helplessness and toxic masculinity within the context of intimate partner violence (IPV). We varied gender of victim and perpetrator. We were primarily interested in how individuals attribute fault and severity through the lens of each theory tested within one experimental paradigm. Our results yielded important findings with respect to interpreting incidents of IPV through the lens of learned helplessness and toxic masculinity.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

GRATITUDE AND FUNDRAISING: DOES "PUTTING THE 'YOU' IN THANK YOU" PROMOTE GIVING?

PATRICK DWYER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY), AUDRA VAZ (APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated whether scripted forms of self-benefit or other-praising expressions of gratitude, as provided by university student callers, led to subsequent and/or increased giving. The study also examined whether the contact type of live conversations or voicemails had any impact on giving. Findings revealed that donors who received the other-praising script through a live conversation were more likely to give, and that those who received voicemails, regardless of script, gave higher subsequent gifts.

Friday, March 5, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Symposium **International Program**
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH
Friday, March 5, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

CHAIR: UWE P. GIELEN

EPA INTERNATIONAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: IMPROVING THE MENTAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN GLOBALLY: ABANDONED, REJECTED, AT-RISK

What can psychology do to benefit the millions of children today who are at-risk: poor, rejected, abandoned? In this symposium, five leading experts describe the problem, and their own bold efforts to benefit children in the USA, Europe, and Asia.

Presentations

Improving the Mental Health of Abandoned Children: Experiences from a Global Online Intervention
 by Niels Rygaard (Fair Start Foundation, Denmark)

Mental Health Implications of Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Among Children and Emerging Adults
 by Ronald Rohner, Sumleen Ali (University of Connecticut-Storrs)

International Identity and Social Determinants of Youth Suicide in India
 by Siva Mathiyazhagan (Founder-Director of Trust for Youth and Child Leadership)

Child Welfare in Low and Middle Income Countries
 by Uwe Gielen (St Francis College)

Friday, March 5, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Invited Speaker **Psi Chi / Undergraduate Program**

PSI CHI INVITED SPEAKER: APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL DURING A PANDEMIC
Friday, March 5, 2021
1:00pm-2:20pm

CHAIR: TBD

Friday, March 5, 2021

1:00pm-2:20am

Invited Speaker **Learning Program**

LEARNING KEYNOTE: YAEL NIV PH.D.
Friday, March 5, 2021
1:00pm-2:20am

CHAIR: ERIC THRAILKILL

LATENT CAUSES, PREDICTION ERRORS, AND THE ORGANIZATION OF MEMORY

YAEL NIV (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

In recent years, my lab has suggested that incoming information is parsed into separate clusters ("states" in reinforcement learning parlance) -- all events that are assigned to one cluster are learned about together, whereas events in different clusters do not interfere with each other in learning. Moreover, we have suggested that prediction errors are key to this separation into clusters. In this talk, I will revisit these ideas building not only on behavioral experiments showing evidence for clustering, but also experiments that show the effects of prediction errors on episodic memory. I will attempt to tie the different findings together into a hypothesis about how prediction errors affect not only learning, but also the organization of memory.

Friday, March 5, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Invited Speaker

Cognitive Program

COGNITIVE INVITED KEYNOTE: NORA NEWCOMBE

Friday, March 5, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

LEARNING WITHOUT REMEMBERING? SEMANTIC BEFORE EPISODIC MEMORY IN DEVELOPMENT

NORA NEWCOMBE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Many memory models assume that semantic memory arises from abstraction over multiple episodic memories. However, developmental findings pose challenges to such models, because semantic memory develops considerably in advance of episodic memory. Children build an impressive vocabulary and learn many facts and concepts during periods when their memory for events is either lacking (infantile amnesia, 0-2 years) or fragile and fragmentary (childhood amnesia, 2-8 years). How is this possible? In this talk, I will present recent behavioral and neural evidence regarding this puzzle, and consider what new models and research are needed to resolve it completely.

Friday, March 5, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Symposium

Community Program

COMMUNITY RESEARCH (SCRA) ROUNDTABLE 2

Friday, March 5, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

CHAIR: JORDYN BESCHEL

INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE HEALING THROUGH TRAUMA-INFORMED EXPRESSIVE ARTS THERAPIES (ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION)

Our daily lives have been upended by the COVID-19 pandemic and the volatile political atmosphere. This roundtable focuses on evidence-based trauma-informed expressive arts therapies in response to the circumstances that comprise our new normal. In response to this collective trauma, severe unrest, and fear in our

society, this discussion will encourage attendees to recognize their tools for healing and resiliency. This discussion will also explore recommendations for working professionals regarding client relationships and self-care practices.

Friday, March 5, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Poster

Clinical Program

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION

Friday, March 5, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

POSTER 1

PERCEIVED AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING AND PERFECTIONISM IN INTERNATIONAL VIETNAMESE AND WHITE AMERICAN WOMEN

CHAMPIKA SOYSA, NGOC NGUYEN (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Among n=44 international Vietnamese and n=40 White American undergraduate women studying in the U.S., we found no significant differences in perceptions of their parents' authoritarian parenting (maternal and paternal). Regarding perfectionism, Vietnamese reported greater parental criticism while White Americans reported more organization. Contributing to the literature, using a social cognitive perspective, we found a consistent association between perceptions of their parents' authoritarian parenting and aspects of perfectionism in Vietnamese, but not in White American students.

POSTER 2

PERSONALITY FACTORS OF PSYCHOPATHY TO INFORM TREATMENT PLANNING

THOMAS DIBLASI (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE), CHARLES ZAPATA (UNITED STATES AIR FORCE), DAVID TURNER, JENNA SHORT, LIRON SINN, KATALINA PATERAKIS (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

Psychopathy is closely associated with incarceration (Hare, 2003), committing violent crimes (Hart et al., 1988), and high rates of recidivism. Of the two subtypes of psychopathy (i.e., primary and secondary psychopathy), secondary psychopaths are more likely to be arrested. Thus, it is important to identify the underlying traits of both subtypes in order for the legal system and clinicians to target these traits and reduce recidivism.

POSTER 3

ACCESS TO MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH CARE FOR OLDER ADULTS IN PRISON

JANE SMITH, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

This poster examines older adult men in a state prison system (N=334); regarding self-reported medical/mental health needs and care access. Using the CDC Healthy-Days Measure, we found no significant difference between those with/without

access to medical/mental health care regarding the number of self-reported unhealthy anxiety/depression/physical health days per past month. Findings underscored those without access to care struggling with symptoms similar to others with access to care. Inequity of consistent prison-based care will be discussed.

POSTER 4

APPARENT RESILIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

STEVEN M. SPECHT (UTICA COLLEGE)

This study examined psychological well-being and meaning-in-life among college students immediately prior to (fall 2019), and during the initial surge of the current COVID-19 pandemic (spring 2020). Students appeared to be resilient in the face COVID-19 in terms of numerous measures of psychological well-being. The presence of meaning in life, but not the search for meaning in life, was positively associated with psychological well-being.

POSTER 5

CORRELATES OF ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

MICHAEL FENSKEN, LORI-ANN FORZANO, LAUREN SODA, CARA BAKALIK, LAUREN TETI, HEATHER GRAUPMAN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BROCKPORT)

It has been suggested that impulsivity in anxious individuals is driven by intolerance of uncertainty. In the current study, it was hypothesized that those with higher levels of anxiety will exhibit more impulsivity, greater intolerance of uncertainty, and more worry than those with lower levels of anxiety. Analysis of 64 college students reveals significant relationships between anxiety with intolerance of uncertainty and worry. No significant relationship was found between anxiety and impulsivity.

POSTER 6

EXPLORING THE INTERPERSONAL PROFILE OF GRANDIOSE NARCISSISTS ACROSS INTERPERSONAL CIRCUMPLEX SURFACES

QUEENIE LAM, SOO HYUN CHO, KEVIN MEEHAN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN), NICOLE CAIN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

Limited research has utilized the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD) to examine grandiose narcissistic personality. Thus, the present study sought to gain greater understanding of grandiose narcissism characteristics and its associated interpersonal profile through utilizing multiple interpersonal circumplexes with a sample of 228 adult MMORPG players in the US. Results replicate findings from existing literature about the interpersonal profile of grandiose narcissists and provide support for PID-5 trait operationalization of grandiose narcissism characteristics.

POSTER 7

WILLINGNESS TO UNDERGO COSMETIC SURGERY: AN EXAMINATION OF NARCISSISM AND GENDER

JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MADISON CONTI, MARK KIRK (UNDEFINED)

Cosmetic surgical procedures have increased dramatically in recent decades, with over 1.8 million being performed in 2018. Research has examined a combination of psychological and emotional factors for undergoing cosmetic surgery. The present study examined narcissism and gender on the attitudes toward and the willingness to undergo cosmetic surgery. Results indicated that female participants were more willing to undergo cosmetic surgery and had more positive attitudes toward cosmetic surgery. No effect for narcissism was found.

POSTER 8

SELF-EFFICACY IN AVOIDING INFECTION AND COVID-19-RELATED WORRIES: MEDIATING EFFECT OF SELF-PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS

DOMINIQUE LEGROS, GÜLER BOYRAZ (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined 1) the relationship between self-efficacy in avoiding COVID-19 infection (SE) and COVID-19-related worries, and 2) whether this relationship was mediated by self-protective behaviors (SPBs) in a sample of adults ($n = 746$) with no history of COVID-19 infection. Results indicated that higher SE was associated with less COVID-19-related worries. In addition, SE had an indirect effect on COVID-19-related worries through SPBs; however, contrary to our expectations, this indirect effect was positive.

POSTER 9

RUMINATION MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REJECTION SENSITIVITY AND INTERPERSONAL DISTRESS

MELANIE DEJESUS, NICOLE M. CAIN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the role of rumination as a pathway through which high levels of rejection sensitivity lead to interpersonal distress. Data was collected from a sample of 184 urban, multicultural undergraduate students in which interpersonal distress, rejection sensitivity, and rumination were assessed using various self-report measures. Results from a hierarchical multiple regression analysis indicated that the positive relationship between rejection sensitivity and interpersonal distress is fully mediated by rumination.

POSTER 10

TRAINEE AND EXPERIENCED THERAPISTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD CLIENT INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF PSYCHOTHERAPY SESSIONS

VILLAGGIA ANTONUCCI, BRITTANY KING, JAMES BOSWELL (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This survey study explored trainee and experienced therapists' attitudes toward client review (i.e. watch, listen, read transcripts)

of psychotherapy sessions. We found that trainees more strongly agreed session review would hurt the therapeutic alliance, generate anxiety for the client, and preferred to tell clients which sessions/conversations to review. These results can inform our understanding of the perceived benefits and concerns of client session review for trainee and Master's/doctoral-level therapists, and identify strategies to address concerns.

POSTER 11

LIFE-STYLE BEHAVIORAL CHANGES AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

CHERYL SANDERS, MELANIE SANCHEZ, FERHOD ABUZAR
(METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER)

Given various challenges related to COVID-19, this study examined perceived lifestyle behavioral changes among college students. One-hundred twenty-five undergraduates completed an online questionnaire assessing eating patterns, exercise, online shopping, and other lifestyle behaviors. Results revealed significant changes during the first 7 months of the pandemic. Implications of clinical interest will be discussed.

POSTER 12

BODY TALK AND BODY SATISFACTION IN ADULT MEN AND WOMEN

DYLAN O'DELL, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study examined engagement in and the role of fat talk, muscle talk, and positive body talk in body satisfaction among an adult population of men and women. Results indicated that men engage in positive body talk more than women, women engage in fat talk more than men, and both genders engage in the same amount of muscle talk. Positive body talk was positively related to body satisfaction, whereas fat talk and muscle talk

POSTER 13

LOCUS OF CONTROL AS A MEDIATOR IN THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

EMILY MILLER, SARA C. HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN)

The function of locus of control (LOC) in the cycle of violence among a racially diverse sample of young adults was examined. Participants endorsed a high rate of childhood trauma (84%) and a range of violence severity. A significant positive indirect effect of childhood trauma on adult violence through external LOC was found. Techniques that address LOC among survivors may decrease the likelihood that they will perpetuate a cycle of violence.

POSTER 14

EVALUATING CONTEXTUAL BODY IMAGE, EATING, AND EXERCISE BEHAVIORS IN COLLEGE ATHLETES

KATHERINE MCMANUS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Objective: The study aimed to evaluate the relationship among

gender, sport type, disordered eating, excessive exercise, and contextual body image in a sample of Division I student-athletes. Sixty-five (44 non-lean; 21 lean sport) student athletes were surveyed online (Spring 2020).

Results: gender but not sport type was associated with higher eating pathology. Higher athletic identity not eating pathology was associated with excessive exercise. Female athletes had more negative body image in daily life contexts.

POSTER 15

SELF-COMPASSION, SELF-CRITICISM, AND PHYSICAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS: MEDIATING EFFECT OF HEALTH PROMOTING LIFESTYLE

SARAH OTERO, GÜLER BOYRAZ, ASHLEY KOENIG, MUGE DINC (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined direct and indirect effects (via health promoting lifestyle [HPL]) of self-compassion and self-criticism on self-reported physical health symptoms (SR-PHS) among adults. Using a correlational study design, 365 adults were recruited. Results indicated both self-compassion and self-criticism had indirect effects on SR-PHS through HPL. In addition, self-criticism had a positive direct effect on SR-PHS. These findings highlight the importance of both self-compassion and self-criticism in physical health.

POSTER 16

LEVELS OF SCHIZOTYPY AND ALCOHOL USE AS PREDICTORS OF SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS

MEGAN CARTIER, THOMAS DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The window of risk for a schizophrenia-spectrum disorder overlaps with young adulthood, where sexual risk behaviors and alcohol consumption is commonly seen. Data was collected regarding these behaviors and schizotypal symptoms. A hierarchical regression was used to examine possible predictors of sexual risk. Some categories of schizotypal symptoms as well as alcohol usage were found to be predictors of some forms of sexual risk, with other symptoms being potential protective factors against sexual risk.

POSTER 17

HIGH SCHOOL EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS AND ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES IN COLLEGE

ALEXANDER SCALZO, TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the presence of eating disorder symptoms in high school as a risk factor for experiencing alcohol consequences in college. College students (N = 303) completed measures of high school eating disorder symptoms (HSEDS), college alcohol beliefs, drinking norms, weekly alcohol consumption, and alcohol consequences. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that HSEDS demonstrated incremental validity in accounting for alcohol consequences when added to the other traditional predictors of alcohol consequences.

POSTER 18

SELF-EFFICACY, POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS, AND THE TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS OF INNER-CITY SCHOOL TEACHERS

KAYLA KOLACZ, TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the impact of trauma on the perceived teaching effectiveness of inner-city schoolteachers (N = 99). Bivariate correlations demonstrated that posttraumatic stress symptoms were negatively associated with teaching effectiveness, whereas teaching self-efficacy was positively associated. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis controlling for gender revealed that only teaching self-efficacy explained significant variance in teaching effectiveness when all variables were included in the model. The implications of these findings are considered.

POSTER 19

GENDER AND ANXIETY IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 AMONG INCOMING COLLEGE STUDENTS

JACLYN FOULIS, TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N = 161; 45 men, 116 women) completed measures of pre-COVID-19 anxiety levels, perceived stress during COVID-19, and current anxiety levels. A moderated mediation analysis revealed that gender moderated changes in anxiety such that women's anxiety levels increased more than men's since COVID-19 onset. Changes in anxiety levels were mediated by perceived COVID-19 stress levels for women, but not for men. Potential implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 20

COLLEGE STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH DURING COVID-19: ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY, RESILIENCE, AND PSYCHOPATHY

ANNA MUNDY, TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined factors that may account for variations in the symptoms of mental illness experienced by college students in the era of COVID-19. Six weeks into the fall 2020 semester, college students (N = 325) completed measures of psychiatric symptoms, adverse childhood experiences, self-efficacy, resilience, and psychopathic traits. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that, after controlling for gender, adverse childhood experiences and secondary psychopathic traits were positively associated psychiatric symptoms whereas resilience was inversely associated.

POSTER 21

UNCERTAINTY PARALYSIS FOR TEACHERS DURING THE INITIAL TRANSITION TO REMOTE LEARNING

JULIA PASSARELLI, LAURA EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The New York City Department of Education switched to a remote learning format in March 2020 amid the increasing

COVID-19 crisis. The global pandemic presents an experience of great uncertainty for one's health, employment, well-being, and the general state of the world. The present study investigated the role of intolerance of uncertainty in predicting teacher well-being. Greater inhibitory anxiety associated with uncertainty predicted greater perceived stress, reduced feelings of self-efficacy, and greater burnout for teachers.

POSTER 22

CORRELATES OF ATTITUDES, BELIEFS, AND BARRIERS TOWARD ANXIETY TREATMENT AMONG VETERANS

ALYSSA GIANNONE, ROBYN L. SHEPARDSON, JENNIFER S. FUNDERBURK (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER)

While many Veterans in primary care often present with anxiety disorders or subthreshold symptoms, many do not engage in mental health treatment. This secondary data analysis examined potential correlates of 144 Veterans' treatment beliefs, attitudes, and barriers. Age, sex, living in rural areas, and prior treatment experience were associated with Veteran attitudes and beliefs toward treatment. This research advances understanding of factors influencing Veterans' treatment-seeking.

POSTER 23

COMPARING BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION, MISTRUST, AND STIGMA BETWEEN LATINX AND WHITES

CACHE` HARRIS, CARRIE BAECKSTROM, JONATHAN MARQUINA, JASMINE MENA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

This study compared the mental health service utilization patterns of Latinxs and Whites. Latinxs reported significantly lower use of therapists compared to Whites. Latinxs and Whites did not differ on ratings of mental illness stigma and mistrust of behavioral healthcare organizations. Yet, among Latinxs, those who used services reported significantly higher levels of stigma than those who did not, which was not observed with Whites and has implications for treatment.

POSTER 24

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOCIAL ANXIETY, PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND FAMILY COHESION

ELAHEH SALARI, EMILY WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN, KSENIA CASSIDY, ÖZGE PAZAR, MATT HANNA, GIOVANNA VELLOSO DE OLIVEIRA, DIANA HOFFSTEIN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

In recent decades, social anxiety disorder has received a lot of attention as a public health concern. The study aimed to determine the relationship between perceived social support and family cohesion with social anxiety disorder. In a sample of 150 female students, perceived social support and family cohesion had a significant negative relationship with social anxiety.

POSTER 25

MORE THAN A MACHINE: EXPLORING THE HUMANIZATION OF SEX ROBOTS

TESS GEORGE (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), MCWELLING TODMAN, ROBERT BECERRA, SALLY MCHUGH, ALI REVILL, JONATHAN SABBAGH, EMILY WEISS (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

This study explored how fantasy proneness and anthropomorphism correlate with the humanization of sex robots, and it investigated if the behavioral task of building a virtual sex robot could subsequently heighten perceived humanization of sex robots. Results demonstrated fantasy proneness and anthropomorphism correlated with higher humanization scores for sex robots. Data also indicated those randomly assigned to the robot-building behavioral task evaluated sex robots with higher humanization scores compared to the control group.

POSTER 26

IMPOSTOR PHENOMENON AND ACADEMIC LOCUS OF CONTROL: FIRST-GENERATION STUDENTS

SHELIA GREENLEE, DOROTHY DOOLITTLE, RAAHKEMA CROPPER, ABIGAIL KHUU, ASIA FARMER (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Scores for 159 first-generation and other undergraduates were compared on impostor phenomenon (IP) and academic locus of control (ALOC) scales. IP is defined as feeling a sense of intellectual phoniness/being a fraud. ALOC concerns one's beliefs in personal control over academic outcomes. More IP traits were significantly correlated with higher external LOC. IP scores were significantly higher for first-generation students, indicating they had more IP traits. ALOC scores were not significantly different.

POSTER 27

LONELINESS MEDIATES THE IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA ON MENTAL HEALTH IN INDIA

ZISHAN JIWANI (THE NEW SCHOOL), SHIPRA SHARMA (AGA KHAN FOUNDATION), GRACE DRYLEWSKI (THE NEW SCHOOL), MCKENNA PARNES (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), SHOBHALI THAPA, MIRIAM STEELE (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Whereas there has been high prevalence of poor mental health found in rural Indian women, there has been limited research on the impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) or the potential role of loneliness. This study assessed ACE exposure, loneliness and mental wellbeing in a sample of 152 women. A path analysis found ACE exposure had a direct effect on mental health with loneliness partially mediating this relationship. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 28

BOREDOM IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED SUBSTANCE USE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

HELEEN E. RAES, EMILY R. WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN, ALI REVILL, DIANA HOFFSTEIN, LUKE NICHOLLS, REBECCA REIDY BUNN, ANDREA SINGER, JOCELYNE CHEN, ISABEL GLUSMAN, ANGIE FONTAINE (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Reports have shown an increase in substance use across the United States over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic. While numerous factors are likely at play, boredom has been consistently linked to substance use in previous research. This study examined the impact of boredom on substance use from March-July, 2020. Boredom was associated with increased substance use. Mean rates of substance use increased over time. However, these differences became non-significant when controlling for boredom.

POSTER 29

EFFECTS OF EMOTION DYSREGULATION AND EXTRAVERSION ON PSYCHOTHERAPY PATIENT PROGRESS DURING COVID-19

ALI REVILL, HALLY WOLHANDLER, AZEEMAH KOLA, RICHELLE ALLEN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

This study investigated the effect of the New York COVID-19 stay-at-home ("PAUSE") order on the symptom severity (measured by the OQ-30.2) of 26 adults during psychotherapy treatment. Emotion dysregulation and extraversion were investigated as risk factors for symptom deterioration related to the effects of COVID-19. Multilevel modeling analyses revealed the PAUSE order was associated with symptom deterioration. While emotion dysregulation did not increase symptom severity, high levels of extraversion did, particularly where extraverts lived alone.

POSTER 30

PHYSICIAN CASELOAD AND TRAINING-YEAR AS PREDICTORS OF BURNOUT AMONG RESIDENTS DURING COVID-19.

ANNE-MARIE ROMAIN, VANESSA SINGH, BRIAN VINCENT, EMILIA MIKRUT, ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TERESSA JU, CYNTHIA PAN (NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Burnout is a state of physical, mental, and emotional exhaustion caused by excessive, prolonged stress. Burnout leads to severe professional and emotional consequences. The COVID-19 pandemic placed unprecedented demands on healthcare workers. This study examined levels of burnout among residents responding to this crisis. Our results found that PGY-3 resident physicians experienced higher levels of burnout compared to resident physicians in earlier years of training. However, as COVID-19 caseload decreased, PGY-3 resident physicians recovered fastest.

POSTER 31

PSYCHOPATHY AND FUNCTIONS OF AGGRESSION: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF BEHAVIORAL, COGNITIVE,

JENNIFER U. LE, KATHERINE S. LAU, JOSEPH N. MICALE, REBECCA L. PAVLAK (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK ONEONTA)

Previous studies have supported a relationship between

psychopathy, aggression, and self-regulation. Researchers aim to examine the relationship between psychopathy and the two functions of aggression: proactive and reactive aggression in detention center youth. The study also investigates how behavioral, cognitive, and emotional dysregulation mediate this relationship. Results show that emotional dysregulation fully mediates the relationship between psychopathy and reactive aggression. However, neither behavioral, cognitive, nor emotional dysregulation mediate the relationship between psychopathy and proactive aggression.

POSTER 32

AFFILIATIVE INTERACTIONS AND TREATMENT FIDELITY IN RESIDENTIAL GROUP THERAPY FOR EATING DISORDERS

KRISTALE ABDULLA, KASHA ZYGADLO, VILLAGGIA ANTONUCCI, BRITTANY KING, ADELA SCHARFF, BETHANY HARRIS, JENNIFER OSWALD, JAMES BOSWELL (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Little is known about correlates of treatment fidelity in group therapy for severe eating disorders (EDs). This exploratory study assessed group member affiliative behavior and group facilitator ED treatment fidelity, in the context of a broader implementation effort. Affiliative behaviors and treatment fidelity were rated by trained coders. Statistical tests failed to support a significant relationship between affiliative behaviors and session fidelity. Descriptive results implied some trends; however, additional research is needed in larger samples.

POSTER 33

WHAT HAS COVID-19 WROUGHT? ITS IMPACT ON CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS

DANIELLE COOK, JESSICA GOLDSCHLAGER, JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Analyzed the webpages of all APA-accredited clinical psychology programs (174 PhD, 62 PsyD) for changes in their GRE policies, interview formats, and application fees due to COVID. Only 3% of programs reported not accepting new students for 2021. Of the remaining, 64% reported that GRE scores would not be required. Most programs (61%) did not post their interview policy, but 21% planned in-person interviews and 17% virtual interviews. Virtually no program altered deadlines or fees.

POSTER 34

PRELIMINARY VALIDATION OF AN ONLINE, BEHAVIORAL MEASURE OF EXCESSIVE ACQUISITION

EMILY WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN, DIANA HOFFSTEIN, IAN POTTS (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Hoarding Disorder is associated with excessive clutter, acquisition, and difficulties discarding belongings. Limited methodologies exist to assess hoarding outside of self-report and interview measures. This study aimed to validate an online, behavioral measure of symptomology in 56 individuals who displayed hoarding symptoms. Performance on the Discarding task was not correlated with symptoms. However, performance

on the Acquiring task was significantly correlated with self-reported Acquisition symptomology, providing preliminary support for the validity of the Acquiring task.

POSTER 35

PRIOR INCARCERATION IMPACT ON EXPERIENCE OF TRAUMA HISTORY IN OLDER ADULT OFFENDERS

KELSEY DENISON-VESEL, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

A moderation model examined the effect of prior incarceration on the predictive relationship between objective (i.e., number of traumatic episodes) and subjective trauma (i.e., emotional distress) in a sample of older adults in a state prison system (N=344). The model accounted for a substantial percentage of the outcome variance and demonstrated a significant moderation effect where those with an incarceration history experienced greater levels of subjective trauma distress than those without an incarceration history.

POSTER 36

VETERANS AND TRAUMA IN A PRISON SYSTEM: COMPARISONS BETWEEN COMBAT/NON-COMBAT HISTORIES

KATHERINE LYMAN, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Veterans with/without a combat history (N=190) in a state prison system were studied via a path analysis of age predicting trauma history which in turn predicted PTSD symptoms. Across both groups (combat/non-combat histories) age was a negative significant predictor of objective trauma. In addition, across both groups, subjective trauma experience was a significant positive predictor of PTSD symptom severity. Path analysis model comparisons further highlight the key similarities/differences between the combat/non-combat groups.

POSTER 37

EFFECT OF TRANSITION TO TELETHERAPY ON THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE DURING COVID-19

LESLIE O'BRIEN, AZEEMAH KOLA, HALLY WOLHANDLER, ALI REVILL, RICHELLE ALLEN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

The current study sought to evaluate the effect of the transition to teletherapy on the therapeutic alliance (TA) of patients at a university-based psychotherapy teaching clinic during the COVID-19 pandemic. We predicted that the TA of patients who transitioned to teletherapy would be lower than patients who only experienced in-person therapy. Contrary to our predictions, TAs were not only stronger after the transition to telehealth, they were stronger as compared to previous cohorts of patients.

POSTER 38

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN BOREDOM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

IAN POTTS, EMILY R. WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN, ELAHEH SALARI, SONORA GOLDMAN, DEBORAH JARMEL, SUNDAS IJAZ, AJA MOLINAR, MATT HANNA, JONATHAN SABBAGH, SARAH LUCY POE (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

The COVID-19 lockdown created conditions conducive to increased boredom, a factor associated with psychological problems. This study (n = 783) examined the impact of state boredom (SB) experiences and boredom-proneness (BP) on distress during the pandemic. BP was associated with distress, pessimism, higher rates of COVID-19 infection, and less concern about possible infection, even when controlling for SB. When controlling for BP, recent SB was associated with hopefulness and greater concern over possible COVID-19 infection.

POSTER 39

DISCLOSURE OF IMAGE-BASED SEXUAL ABUSE: EXAMINING THE EMOTIONAL AFTERMATH

ASHLEY HORODYSKI, REBECCA A. FERRO, CAROLINE C. COONEY, ELIZABETH C. RICHARDS, CHRISTINA M. DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the frequency and impact of disclosure of image-based sexual abuse (IBSA) victimization among a sample of undergraduates (N = 86). While around half disclosed, most commonly to a female friend, those who disclosed experienced greater feelings of fearfulness and helplessness compared to those who did not disclose. Common responses to IBSA were identified, including asking the perpetrator to stop and asking others not to share the images.

POSTER 40

THE IMPACT OF COVID AND BLM BEHAVIORS AND FEAR ON MENTAL HEALTH.

WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE), URSULA A. SANBORN-OVERBY (SUNY ONEONTA), ALLISON FITZSIMMONS, KELSEA M. ROYCE, ALYSSA J. JASEWICZ, MAXIMILLION MASTROIANNI (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

The present study examines the double whammy of the COVID and the social upheaval around the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement of college student mental health. Two-hundred students were surveyed on their media exposure, fears and behaviors related to COVID and the BLM protests as well as a variety of mental health constructs. Numerous associations were found. Notably, students exposed to more BLM media and engaged in BLM protests experienced more depression, anxiety, and stress.

POSTER 41

THE EFFECTS OF ANXIETY AND DECISION MAKING ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

ABIGAIL J. SCHWARTZ, LAUREN K. GIFFORD, ABIGAIL M. WHITE, OLIVIA ROTH, WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

College student drinking and/or substance use is associated with

mental health problems. Data collected from questionnaires were analyzed to examine correlations existing between state trait and social anxiety, scores on the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT), and alcohol and drug use. Positive correlations were found between choosing from the worst deck on the IGT and alcohol and drug use. A moderation suggested that quality decision making can mitigate the negative impact of social anxiety

POSTER 42

VARIATIONS IN EXPERIENCED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: ISSUES OF INTERSECTIONALITY

LORIANN CIOFFI, DESTINY VEGA, EMILIA MIKRUT, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

According to Intersectionality Theory, experiences of interpersonal discrimination may be influenced by individuals' unique intersecting social positions. Research examining gender variations in exposure to racial discrimination has produced conflicting results. 333 non-White participants were recruited from two sites: a community medical center and a private university. Results of MANCOVA, controlling for age and education, revealed significant interaction effects of gender and site of recruitment on perceived physical threat, but not other dimensions of racial discrimination.

POSTER 43

THE CLINICAL UTILITY OF THE TEST OF PRACTICAL JUDGMENT (TOP-J)

ANEELA RAHMAN, CRYSTAL QUINN (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NADIA PARE (UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER), LIAM ELLIS (NEBRASKA MEDICINE), LAURA RABIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study investigated the utility of the Test of Practical Judgment (TOP-J) in older adults with subjective cognitive decline (SCD), mild cognitive impairment (MCI), Alzheimer's disease (AD), behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia (bvFTD) and vascular dementia (VaD). The SCD and MCI groups exhibited better judgment compared to the AD, bvFTD and VaD groups, suggesting that the TOP-J is a sensitive objective measure of judgement ability and can potentially help identify older adults at risk for exploitation.

POSTER 44

THE IMPACT OF CJS MANDATED STATUS ON TC TREATMENT PROCESS

MORGAN PIERSON, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Autoregressive cross-lagged models were run on SUD treatment clients (N=185) in a therapeutic community and focused on criminal justice mandated status, self-reported readiness or motivation for treatment, and self-assessed client progress in treatment. Measures were taken at treatment entry and at day-90. Results indicated how mandated status had a stronger predictive relationship on treatment readiness as compared with

motivation and how client self-assessment of progress at treatment entry does not predict motivation/readiness at day-90.

POSTER 45

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON PATIENT SYMPTOM SEVERITY

AZEEMAH KOLA, ALI REVILL, HALLY WOLHANDLER, LESLIE O'BRIEN, RICHELLE ALLEN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

This study examined changes in symptomatology among individuals already receiving psychological treatment at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in New York City. We found that Covid-19 negatively impacted normal treatment progression and patients reported an increase in symptom severity due to the pandemic. However, we found that this effect was moderated by therapeutic alliance (TA); stronger TAs were protective against symptom deterioration.

POSTER 46

ADAPTIVE PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS IN MEMBERS OF THE EMERGENCY SERVICE UNIT

JOHN ENGLE, DIANA FALKENBACH (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Psychopathy has long been speculated as a personality disorder whose traits may lend themselves to some societal successes. This is believed to be derived from the specific personality traits comprising the "boldness" facet of psychopathy. Recent research found that police recruits, theoretically brave and prosocial individuals, scored relatively high on the boldness component of psychopathy. This project sought to further this investigation by examining psychopathic traits in the Emergency Service Unit department of the police.

POSTER 47

STUDY AND WORK ADDICTION'S RELATIONSHIP TO FREE TIME AND FRIENDSHIP

MICHAEL SAWITZ, KATHLEEN HERZIG (PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research on study addiction in European university students found it was associated with work addiction, which has been linked to relationship conflict and free time boredom. Our study examined work and study addiction's relationship to these constructs in American college students. Results found that work and study addiction were positively correlated with each other and with friendship conflict. No relationship to free time boredom was found. Implications and directions for future research will be discussed.

POSTER 48

EFFECT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND EXPECTANCY OF DRINKING OUTCOMES ON DRINKING BEHAVIOR

OLIVIA R. ROTH (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

College students are known to drink problematically. Problematic drinking in college students may be due expectancies related to drinking consequences and mental health. Data was collected on mental health, drinking effects and consequences, and drinking behavior. Analyses examined the effect of mental health, and past drinking consequences on college drinking behavior. A significant moderation was found indicating that expectancy of liquid courage moderated the relationship between trait anxiety and amount drank per occasion.

POSTER 49

ER REGULATORY TYPES: A PROXY MEASURE OF EMOTION REGULATION FLEXIBILITY?

MEGAN STRICKLAND (PACE UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether a cluster analysis of the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ) can serve as an alternative methodology for measuring emotion regulation flexibility. Recent work suggests being flexible with one's emotion regulatory capacities might reflect healthier emotional well-being. Given the clusters that emerged had similar patterns to previous research examining flexibility and internalizing symptoms, we conclude that cluster analysis on ERQ may be an alternative methodology for measuring flexibility.

POSTER 50

THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL SOCIALIZATION & PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION ON BLACK LATINX

CAROLINE MAYK, CAROLINA REYES, JASMINE MENA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Abstract: This study was designed to better understand how cultural socialization and perceived discrimination exert influence on the development of Black racial identity among Latinx individuals (N = 244). Racial socialization predicted Black private regard over and above the influence of discrimination. These findings show that Black Latinxs and their families are both aware of racial marginalization and are attempting to inoculate their children from the pernicious effects of discrimination.

POSTER 51

ROLE OF STRESS MINDSETS IN THE RESPONSE TO A NATURALISTIC STRESSOR- COVID-19

ANNIKA HOGAN, KATHLEEN GUNTHER, CAITLYN LOUCAS, LAURA TAOUK (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

While stress mindsets have been shown to affect stress responses to acute, lab-based stressors, few studies have researched the effects of stress mindsets for chronic, naturalistic stressors. In the present study, stress mindset was assessed one-and-a-half years prior to and again during the COVID-19 pandemic. There was no prospective effect of stress mindset, but stress mindsets collected during the pandemic were associated with anxiety symptoms.

POSTER 52

PSYCHOLOGIST'S UNDERSTANDING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' USE OF NEW COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

CARLA MASTROIANNI, PEGGY BRADY-AMOON (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

New communication technologies (e.g., social media) impact socializing behaviors. Generational cohorts differ in their use of technology to build and maintain relationships. Social relationships predict college completion. University counseling centers must provide culturally attuned support services. This study investigated how university counseling center psychologists integrate issues related to technology in their support services to Gen Z students using a phenomenological approach. Results show psychologists perceive both negative and positive aspects of communication technologies.

POSTER 53

SCHEDULE II STIMULANT DISTRIBUTION VARIATION FROM 2010-2017 IN THE UNITED STATES

SNEHA VADDADI, NICHOLAS CZELATKA (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), BELSY GUTIERREZ (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), BHUMIKA MADDINENI (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER), CARLOS TORRES-TERAN (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), DANIEL TRON (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), KENNETH MCCALL (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), BRIAN PIPER (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Methylphenidate, amphetamine, and lisdexamfetamine are Schedule II sympathomimetic drugs with therapeutic and abuse potential. Usage trends from 2010-2017 was determined with a per-state daily dosage analysis, regional analysis, and Hispanic community analysis. There was a 67.5% and 76.7% rise in amphetamine and lisdexamfetamine, and a 3% decline in methylphenidate use. Persons/day use was lower in the West than other US regions and there was a negative correlation between Hispanic population per state and stimulant use.

POSTER 54

DOES EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING MEDIATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND ANGER COPING?

COLLEEN GLEASON, MIGUEL MENDIETA, CHRISTOPHER MUNDEN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), AMANDA KAUR (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE), LUKE KEATING (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), GINA BASELLO, ALAN ROTH (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Executive functioning may serve as a mediator of the relationship between exposure to racial discrimination and the anger coping strategies used in response to discrimination. Participants completed measures of discrimination, anger coping and executive functioning. Discrimination was negatively associated with cognitive flexibility and positively associated with anger expression and suppression. Cognitive flexibility mediated the association of recent discrimination to anger expression. Findings

support the role of cognitive mechanisms in discrimination-related coping responses.

POSTER 55

ASSESSMENT OF MEMORY IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE USING A NOVEL INSTRUMENT

MELANIE LIPTAK, BRUCE DIAMOND (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Alzheimer's patient (DW) was evaluated using a novel instrument for mapping and evoking memory for musical, autobiographical and historical events (MAHAS). DW retained a sense of familiarity for songs, for historical events, she identified occupations and events, and showed awareness of relatives' identity but only 40% accurate determining how she was related. She experienced difficulty in identifying faces, places and timelines. The MAHAS can assess changes in memory over time, decade and type.

POSTER 56

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND HEALTH-RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS WITH VARYING PSYCHOMETRIC SCHIZOTYPY

CHRISTOPHER LIONG (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DEBORAH WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Schizophrenia is associated with medical illness, early mortality, and health-risk behaviors including substance use and decreased exercise. Schizotypy may be conceptualized as phenotypic expression of psychosis risk, though associations among schizotypy, physical illness, and health behavior are not well characterized. Results from 85 non-clinical, young adults indicated disorganized schizotypy is associated with greater likelihood of physical illness, worse general health, and less exercise. More research is needed regarding different schizotypy factors and health behaviors.

POSTER 57

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON DEPRESSION & ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

MARGARET MCCLURE (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY/ ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MT. SINAI), FRANCESCA GIANNATTASIO, GRACE LACAMERA, ANNA SILVIA, KATHERINE SPINELLI, JULIA KARNES, ENAEA SAHLOUL (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), EMMA SMITH, M. MERCEDES PEREZ-RODRIGUEZ (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MT. SINAI)

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the lives of adolescents, which may have impacted psychological well-being. We compared anxiety (Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory) and depression (Beck Depression Inventory) in 31 current students to historical data (384 prior students at the same university). Depression in current students was significantly higher than historically; differences in state anxiety were not significant. Elevated levels of depression suggest the negative impact of the

coronavirus pandemic on psychological health. Interventions are warranted.

POSTER 58

THE RELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL QOL: COMPARING LATINXS AND WHITES

AMBER QUINLAN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relation between educational attainment and physical QOL, while considering ethnicity. The sample included 137 Latinx and White adults from two health centers. Higher attainment was associated with better physical QOL. Whites with higher attainment had better physical QOL than Whites with lower attainment. This pattern was not observed with Latinxs. Predictors of physical QOL were psychological health, employment, and illness. No significant interaction between educational attainment and ethnicity was found.

POSTER 59

PSYCHOPATHY SUBTYPES AND COVID-19 ANXIETY

EUJENE CHUNG, LAURA ALARCON, REBECCA WEISS (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

The current study examined the influence of psychopathy subtypes on potential differences in Covid-19 related anxiety in a sample of 287 Americans. Participants completed an online survey with questionnaires assessing primary and secondary psychopathic traits and Covid-19 related anxiety. Linear regressions revealed that high levels of secondary psychopathic traits (e.g. impulsivity, antisocial tendencies) predicted increased Covid-19 anxiety. Against expectations, primary psychopathic traits also predicted increased Covid-19 anxiety. Implications for protective health behaviors are discussed.

POSTER 60

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN POOR BIRTH OUTCOMES: THE INFLUENCE OF PRENATAL CARE

AMBER COLEMAN, AMBER QUINLAN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Objectives: This study analyzes disparities in pregnancy outcomes and prenatal care among racial groups. Methods: Data were extracted from a public CDC database for secondary analysis. Results: White and black infants had higher birth weights than Hispanic infants. White infants had the highest birth weights. Prenatal care and race significantly contributed to variance in birth weight. Conclusions: Racial disparities persist in pregnancy outcomes and are likely influenced by social support, prenatal care, and systemic factors.

POSTER 61

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW YORK MISOPHONIA SCALE (NYMS): IMPLICATIONS FOR DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

USHA BARAHMAND (, QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MARIA STALIAS (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW

YORK), YING XIANG, ESTHER ROTLEVI (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ABDUL HAQ (LAKE ERIE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE)

Several scales have been developed to assess misophonia. However, existing scales are more likely to be endorsed by individuals with moderate to very severe levels of misophonia. A scale that assesses misophonic features in nonclinical individuals is necessary so that normal and abnormal levels of sensitivity to selective sounds and gestures can be identified. The New York Misophonia Scale is a new questionnaire, with excellent psychometric properties, to screen for misophonia in the general population.

POSTER 62

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING AND ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL NEEDS

EMMA SMITH (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE MOUNT SINAI), KIMIA ZIAFAT (UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA), DEBORAH LI (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), REVANA RAHMAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RAMJAS, MARIA MARTIN LOPEZ, HANNAH LINDENMEYER, WILLIAM CALABRESE, YOUNGJUNG RACHEL KIM, JIHAN RYU, DANIELLE TORRES, ALEXANDRU RUS (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE MOUNT SINAI), HAROLD KOENIGSBERG, ERIN HAZLETT (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE MOUNT SINAI, JAMES J. PETERS VA MEDICAL CENTER), ANTONIA NEW (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE MOUNT SINAI), MARIANNE GOODMAN (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE MOUNT SINAI, JAMES J. PETERS MEDICAL CENTER), MARGARET MCNAMARA MCCLURE (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE MOUNT SINAI, FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), MARIA DE LAS MERCEDES PEREZ-RODRIGUEZ (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE MOUNT SINAI)

The COVID-19 pandemic has produced far-reaching psychosocial impacts. In this study, the NIH CRISIS survey was administered to 37 NYC psychiatric patients to assess changes in behavior and psychological wellbeing due to the pandemic. Whereas feelings of anxiety and loneliness increased across the board, those of lower SES seem to have experienced greater negative effects. Additional work should further clarify the distinct impacts of COVID-19 on different population demographics to protect against future crises.

POSTER 63

THE DIRECTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS AND GASTROINTESTINAL PROBLEMS IN AUTISM

KRISTEN DOVGAN, KYRA GYNEGROWSKI (MARIST COLLEGE), BRADLEY FERGUSON (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI)

Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) experience co-occurring conditions, such as gastrointestinal (GI) problems and internalizing symptoms. The directional relationship among these conditions is not well-understood. This study analyzed parent reports of GI problems and internalizing symptoms in 2,444 individuals with ASD. A structural equation modeling analysis found that the best-fitting model was unidirectional,

wherein internalizing symptoms led to GI problems. Anxiety-triggered GI problems could benefit from very different interventions, aside from GI medications.

POSTER 64

BLACK IDENTITY MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND STRESS

ELAN DONNELLAN, ALYSA HERRERA TAYLOR, CAMARA JULES P. HARRELL (HOWARD UNIVERSITY)

Two contrasting viewpoints on racial identity's effect on reports of life stress posit that Black identity as protective or a risk for psychological stress. In order to elucidate this issue, 150 African American undergraduates completed the Racism Life Experience Scale, the Perceived Stress Scale, and the Multidimensional Inventory of Black Identity-Short Form (MIBI). Findings revealed stronger relationships between discrimination and stress were found in those with lower Black nationalism scores.

POSTER 65

THE ROLE OF STRESS IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RUMINATION AND BINGE EATING

CHLOE HESSLER (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Those who tend to ruminate are at risk for disordered eating. This study consisted of 235 undergraduate participants who completed an online survey that aimed to understand the relationship between rumination, stress, and binge eating. The results indicated that stress acts as a mediator, and not a moderator, in the relationship between rumination and binge eating. These findings have clinical implications and suggest that rumination and stress are key factors in binge eating.

POSTER 66

THE ROLE OF GENDER IDENTITY IN NSSI AND SUICIDALITY

MICHELLE PEI, SAMANTHA HEALY, HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study explored relationships between NSSI, suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and gender identity, expanding upon previous research. A sample of 62,025 college age participants completed an online study. The results demonstrated robust relationships between the variables, including a significantly elevated risk for transgender men and women as well as relationships between NSSI, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempt. The implications of these relationships are discussed.

POSTER 67

STABILITY OF ATTENTION ALLOCATION AND LONGITUDINAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTENTION BIAS AND ANXIETY

PAMELA COLÓN GRIGAS, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examined predictive relationships between attention

bias and attention variability score, anxiety, and negative affect in a GAD sample and controls. ABV varied across time, and after accounting for significant prediction of T1 anxiety and state anxiety, ABV did not predict T2 anxiety or state anxiety. These and other results suggest that attentional control may be a relatively stable construct, and are consistent with its use to explore information processing biases in anxiety.

POSTER 68

ATTENTIONAL CONTROL IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RUMINATION AND PTSD

MOIRA KELLAHER (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

One of the cognitive outcomes associated with rumination is post-traumatic stress disorder, or PTSD. This study investigated potential roles that attentional control might play in that relationship. Both a mediational model and a moderation model were investigated, with the moderation model showing significant results.

POSTER 69

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND TYPES OF FOOD CONSUMPTION ACROSS TWO STUDIES

BRIAN VINCENT, REBEKHA SIMONS, SHARI LIEBLICH, JENEE JOHNSON, MARIA MORA (SAINT JOHNS UNIVERSITY), IRENE BLAIR (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Racial discrimination has been linked to health disparities and poor health outcomes. Less is known about specific eating choices (overall, unhealthy, healthy). We investigate lifetime and recent discrimination and types of eating across two samples: An American Indian/Alaskan Native sample from Colorado and a diverse sample from NYC. Discrimination, in particular recent discrimination, is significantly associated with overall consumption across both populations. The data suggest discrimination may affect health in part through food consumption.

POSTER 70

EFFECTS OF LIFETIME AND RECENT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ON CORE EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

LUKE KEATING, CHRISTOPHER MUNDEN, MIGUEL MENDIETA, COLLEEN GLEASON (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), AMANDA KAUR (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE), ALAN ROTH, GINA BASELLO (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Exposure to racial and ethnic discrimination demands effortful cognitive processing which may undermine executive functioning. The current study examined the effects of recent and lifetime discrimination on three core executive functions. Findings indicate that recent exposure to racial discrimination is negatively associated with cognitive flexibility and working memory performance, but not inhibitory control. The effects of discrimination on executive function may partly explain the

association of discrimination to health outcomes.

POSTER 71

ATTACHMENT IN EMERGING ADULTS WITH DIVORCED PARENTS

NOAH SIRIANNI, CORRINE ENDERLINE, MICHELLE BELUCCI, SHAINA JOHNSON, GIANA PADULA (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Parental Divorce has been linked to the interpersonal constructs of attachment avoidance and attachment anxiety. Based on this research, we predicted that emerging adults with divorced parents would report higher attachment-anxiety and higher attachment-avoidance than emerging adults with married parents. Participants completed validated measures which tested those constructs. We found that attachment anxiety was significantly higher in participants whose parents were divorced. Future research would benefit from using a more diverse sample and longitudinal designs.

POSTER 72

MENTAL HEALTH CORRELATES OF IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME IN COLLEGE-AGED WOMEN

TESS M. ATKINSON, JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

398 college women were categorized based on their self-reported symptoms of IBS. Results revealed that women diagnosed with IBS tended to experience anxiety, depression, sleep difficulties, coping skills deficits, and physical abuse victimization. The need for greater awareness regarding the debilitating nature of IBS and the need for providers to pursue a holistic approach to treatment is imperative. More complex statistical methodologies should be used to better decipher the course and prognosis

POSTER 73

HOW DO OUR CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AFFECT ACADEMIC MOTIVATION?

BROOKE ELLIOTT, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Prior research has found motivation, resiliency, and adverse childhood experiences impact an individual's decision-making later in life (Howse et al., 2003; Felitti et al., 1998; Duckworth et al., 2007). The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between childhood adversity, resiliency, socioeconomic status, and academic motivation. Preliminary results indicate no significant relationship between these factors. It is recommended for future research to examine the factors over years as children progress through adolescence.

POSTER 74

HEALTHCARE SERVICE UTILIZATION (HSU) AMONG PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOL-USE DISORDERS

HEATHER ZELUFF (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), VICTORIA

BANGAREE, SKYLOR LOISEAU, ANDREW MIELE (ST. JOHN'S), CHRISTINE PHILLIPS, GINA BASELLO, ALAN ROTH, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S)

This study addresses gaps in the literature on alcohol-use disorders (AUDs) and healthcare service use. The sample consisted of patients with AUDs presenting to a safety-net hospital over a three-year period. Results showed that patients with three or more past-year ED visits had over 9x higher odds of readmission within 30 days (point estimate=2.285; 95% CI: 1.99, 2.42; $p < .0001$) compared with patients with no past-year ED use.

POSTER 75

EMOTION REGULATION AND RESPIRATORY SINUS ARRHYTHMIA AMONG OPIOID-DEPENDENT PREGNANT WOMEN

TAYLOR HAMILL, ALEXANDRA R. TABACHNICK, MADELYN LABELLA, MARY DOZIER (DELAWARE)

Substance using parents may have emotion regulation problems that interfere with parenting. Respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) is associated with emotion regulation in children and adults. We examined RSA and emotion regulation among opioid-dependent pregnant women. As predicted, low resting RSA was associated with more difficulties in emotion regulation than high resting RSA ($r = -.32$, $p = .03$). The present study extended previous work on RSA and emotion regulation to a sample of opioid-dependent women.

POSTER 76

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND QOL DIFFER BY SEX AND AGE OF AUTISM DIAGNOSIS

SARAH TRANSUE, JARED RICHARDS, KATHERINE GOTHAM (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Autistic adults tend to report increased physical health issues and decreased quality of life compared to neurotypical peers. $N=749$ autistic adults self-reported measures of physical health symptoms, general quality of life (QoL), and autism-specific QoL. Female sex was associated with greater physical health symptoms and decreased autism-specific QoL. Later age of initial autism diagnosis was associated with lower QoL. These results suggest that earlier autism diagnosis may contribute to better adult health outcomes.

POSTER 77

DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND NSSI IN CHILDREN: STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS AS A MODERATOR

HOLLY BRUNS, JULIA A. C. CASE, THOMAS OLINO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Depression and interpersonal stress are both associated with non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI), or deliberate self-harming behaviors. Here, we examine differences in experience of positive and negative interpersonal life events between youth with and without NSSI, as well as whether interpersonal stress moderates the relationship between depression and NSSI. We found that depression and negative dependent interpersonal life

events individually predicted NSSI, though negative dependent interpersonal events did not moderate the relationship between depression and NSSI.

POSTER 78

USING LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY SUBGROUPS OF PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOL-USE DISORDERS

LORENA NANJARA, ASHLEY MENDIETA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE PHILLIPS, GINA BASELLO, ALAN ROTH, ANDREW MIELE, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Alcohol-use disorders (AUDs) are often found in patients with high rates of healthcare service utilization (HSU). AUDs are also associated with heterogeneous sets of risk factors for HSU. However, few studies have focused on AUDs and HSU specifically. A latent class analysis was conducted on a sample of patients with AUDs presenting to an urban safety-net hospital. A 5-class solution identified distinct subgroups of patients based on sociodemographic & clinical characteristics and patterns of HSU.

POSTER 79

ACES: ASSOCIATIONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE COPING AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN COLLEGE

PATRICK ONEILL, ROSEMARIE MACIAS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

This study examined the impacts of growing up in a household affected by mental illness or substance abuse on coping skills and susceptibility to suffering from mental illness in college. College students (n = 211) were likely to suffer a mental illness if a family member also did during their childhood. Understanding the effects of these different ACEs can improve evidence-based treatment for the college population.

POSTER 80

SEX AND GENDER MINORITY STATUS AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH IN AUTISTIC ADULTS

MEGAN MASON, JONATHAN GAMUTAN, JARED RICHARDS, KATHERINE GOTHAM (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Autistic adults with minority gender and sexual identities may be more likely to report poorer emotional health outcomes. N=727 adults with self-reported autism diagnoses completed depression and anxiety inventories. Birth-assigned female and minority gender and sexual orientation status were significantly associated with increased depression and anxiety scores in autistic adults. These findings have important treatment implications within the autism population, which tends to report proportionally higher rates of non-conforming gender and sexual identities.

POSTER 81

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BOREDOM PRONENESS, SUBSTANCE USE, AND SCHIZOTYPY

OLIVIA MCGOUGH, SHERRY PUJJI, JAMIE SULLIVAN, TOM DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Boredom proneness has recently been gaining momentum within the field of psychopathology, as it may play a unique role with mental health symptomology. Data was collected from a college sample (n=546) regarding boredom proneness, schizotypy, and substance use. Significant linear relationships were found that suggest levels of schizotypy and substance use increase as boredom proneness increases. Detailed results, implications, and ideas for future research will be further discussed.

POSTER 82

ANXIETY AND ADHD DURING A PANDEMIC: PREDICTING COMORBIDITY

JACQUELINE LEWIS, KAYLEE SEDDIO, DEBORAH POLLACK (UTICA COLLEGE)

College students experiencing ADHD symptoms may also experience anxiety. Previous research suggests there is high comorbidity with ADHD and anxiety. In the present study, 200 undergraduates completed an ADHD Self-Report Scale and the Beck Anxiety Inventory, along with a COVID survey measuring how negatively the pandemic makes them feel. Key findings suggest those who are more susceptible to ADHD are more likely to experience severe anxiety, particularly if they feel more negatively about COVID.

POSTER 83

WHY TALK ABOUT YOUR WORRIES? THE FUNCTION OF ANXIOUS DYADIC INTERCHANGES

SAMANTHA BALLAS, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examined positive beliefs about talking about worries between an anxious individual and their friend, and the potential impact on anxiety and negative affect. Anxious individuals were recruited, and brought a best friend. Results indicated that anxiety predicted increased positive beliefs about worry conversations. Positive beliefs about worry also predicted greater state anxiety and negative affect following an 8-minute conversation between the friends. Potential mechanisms of anxiety as it impacts social functioning are discussed.

POSTER 84

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON SLEEP QUALITY AND ANXIETY LEVELS

RUTE ASSEFA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study investigated how COVID-19 pandemic affected sleep quality and anxiety levels. Participants consisted of 112 undergraduate students who reported their behavior patterns prior to the pandemic and during the pandemic. We theorized that sleep quality would decrease and anxiety levels would increase. Results indicated that participants' behavioral responses to COVID-19 contributed to the decline in sleep quality and an increase in anxiety levels as social norms and daily

routines became disrupted.

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Symposium

International Program

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SUICIDE

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

CHAIR: ANI KALAYJIAN

SUICIDE PREVENTION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT CASES, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRENDS, AND TOOLS FOR PREVENTION

Why is suicide increasing globally, and what can be done to reduce this? Here, we review global patterns in suicide across years and regions, especially during COVID-19 pandemic, diverse strategies to reduce suicide, and specific case studies in four regions: Armenia, Haiti, Nigeria, and Palestine.

Presentations

Addressing Refugee Mental Health in Palestine

by Meira Yasin (Association for Trauma Outreach and Prevention (ATOP), Ani Kalayjian (Columbia University))

Transforming Trauma In Haiti

by Sahib Singh (Seaton University), Ani Kalayjian (Columbia University)

Establishing a Suicide Lifeline in Armenia

by Ani Kalayjian (Columbia University)

Suicide Prevention in Nigeria

by Samantha Stawaw (Seaton University), Ani Kalayjian (Columbia University)

Discussant(s): Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Invited Speaker

Applied Program

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE SPEAKER: JASMINE MENA

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER LW THOMPSON

THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE AND CONTEXT ON THE ADJUSTMENT OF BLACK LATINXS

JASMINE MENA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Professor Mena will discuss the influence that cultural and contextual factors have on the psychological adjustment of

Latinxs. A central concern in her research pertains to the racialized experiences of the diverse Latinx population and the (un)known health implications. Specifically, in her talk she will present research on racial differences associated with perceived discrimination, skin tone perception and satisfaction, racial identity, and cultural socialization practices within the Latinx community. Understanding the influence of cultural and contextual factors is essential for targeting treatment and crafting policies to reduce health disparities.

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Invited Speaker

Developmental Program

DEVELOPMENTAL KEYNOTE: NATALIE H. BRITO

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

CHAIR: KIMBERLY CUEVAS

NAVIGATING THE ABC'S OF DEVELOPMENTAL SCIENCE: INVESTIGATING INFANT DEVELOPMENT WITHIN APPLIED, BASIC, AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS

NATALIE HIROMI BRITO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

It is well known that early experiences play a critical role in shaping trajectories of brain development and behavior. Research that examines how children learn from their caregivers and environments are needed, but more importantly, studies that incorporate culturally and linguistically diverse families are imperative to gain a fuller understanding of how basic learning mechanisms may vary across children's experiences. Understanding the wider effects of the sociocultural context on development can potentially help to disentangle the many pathways through which adaptations to the environment impact brain and behavior. This talk will highlight two experiences common to many children: social inequality and multilingualism. These experiences will be discussed in relation to early neurocognitive development and potential impacts on societal values and public policies.

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Poster

Community Program

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

POSTER 1

RESIDENTIAL IMPACT ON HOME: WHERE YOU LIVE MATTERS

SAFA ASAD, RYAN D. CLAUDIO, HELENA L. SWANSON, DEVKI A. PATEL, LILI GEORGES, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Understanding contextual settings in which we live and reside is

a cornerstone to community psychologists. Researchers explore sense of community and place attachment and recently psychological home – a non-physical sense of peace and comfort experienced outside the official confines of a physical structure. In this study, we used data from a USA student sample to examine whether types of residential community in which an individual grew up had any developmental impact on one's sense of psychological home later in life.

POSTER 2

STUDENT ETHNICITY AND SCHOOL ETHNIC COMPOSITION IN RELATION TO PEER-NOMINATIONS OF LEADERSHIP

SIMON DANIEL, ANGELA WANG, MAURICE ELIAS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

Although there is considerable interest in using leadership development to promote psychosocial development in youth, there is limited research exploring the perception and demographics of peer-nominated leaders. This study examined the ethnicities of peer-nominated leaders in relation to their school's ethnic composition at three urban middle schools. Contrary to predictions, students experiencing more ethnic congruence did not receive more nominations. The results also suggest the presence of an internalized bias against Black students as leaders.

POSTER 3

PROCRASTINATION AND CLUTTER: MORE SPACE TO DELAY

DEVKI A. PATEL, LILI S. GEORGES, HELENA L. SWANSON, SAFA ASAD, RYAN D. CLAUDIO, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Procrastination is an important research area frequently unexplored by prevention intervention community psychologists. We explored whether "decluttering procrastination tendencies" is related to the amount of space one has in their home. Results indicated that there is a relationship between these two factors. Findings can inform future interventions to increase decluttering activity.

POSTER 4

RACIAL CLIMATE, SENSE OF COMMUNITY, AND SCIENCE SELF-EFFICACY AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN

NICOLE TELFER, RUPSHA SINGH, MARIANO DOMINGO, RUKIYA WIDEMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY), KAREN WATKINS-LEWIS (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), KENNETH MATON (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

The current study seeks to examine whether the relationship between racial climate and retention is mediated by science identity and moderated by sense of community among Black female undergraduate students in STEM. We hypothesize that negative racial climate on retention via science identity will be weaker for students with high sense of community but stronger for students with low sense of community. The hypothesis will be tested using logistical regression analyses (analyses currently

underway).

POSTER 5

TRENDS IN GRANDPARENT-GRANDCHILD RELATIONSHIPS: A GOOGLE NGRAMS STUDY

JAMIE HAGERTY, KAYLA KOLACZ, SUSAN MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Google Books Ngram Viewer searches over five million books published between 1800 and 2019, plotting trends in word usage. This study observed the trends in words and phrases related to relationships between grandparents and grandchildren. Data show a quick increase in frequency of these words and phrases, indicating higher prevalence in society. Possible explanations include the increasing elderly population, more quality of life for retirees, and more two-income households requiring help from grandparents with childcare.

POSTER 6

THE RETENTION OF WOMEN OF COLOR IN STEM UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

NICOLE TELFER, MARIANO DOMINGO, KENNETH MATON (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

The current study seeks to examine the mediating role of classroom diversity in the relationship between social challenges on campus and women of color's retention in their STEM majors. Data for this study will come from the Meyerhoff Scholars Program at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. The hypothesis will be tested using mediational analysis (analyses underway). The study could inform scholars' programs about potential areas of intervention for women of color in STEM fields.

POSTER 7

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESILIENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH

ALLISON STEIN, VINCENT CHEON, CAITLIN COYNE, MAHITHA VIJILY SAYA, BRONWYN HUNTER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

There is a strong association between mental health afflictions and substance use among those who have been affected by the criminal justice system. This study seeks to analyze the correlative nature between resilience and current substance use and mental health among a sample of individuals with criminal records, and whether this relationship varies by level of social support. The findings inform strategies for ameliorating protective factors among those impacted by the criminal legal system.

POSTER 8

MAPPING AND COMPARING POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES, MASCULINITY IDEOLOGIES, AND SHAME

MEGAN CLAPP, KATHRYN J KOZAK (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

This empirical study explores the relationships among political ideologies, masculinity, and shame within three online

communities on Reddit, a discussion-based social news website. Using a Complex Adaptive Systems framework and Cognitive and Affective Maps (CAMs), this poster illustrates the ideologies of the three communities studied. Findings have implications for how we understand political ideologies as coping mechanisms for shame, and how shame plays an important role in our increasingly hostile and divisive sociopolitical landscape.

POSTER 9

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY

ALLYSON RIVERA, WHITNEY DEMOND, JENNA MARKLAND, ASHLEY OLORTEGUI, DIANE ILLIG, MICHELE SCHLEHOFER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the responses of 66 LGBTQ+ individuals to COVID-19. All participants were socially distancing or quarantining. Most had planned to attend a pride event that was cancelled. Individuals with greater feelings of connectedness to the LGBTQ+ community were more negatively impacted by pride cancellations ($r = -.47$, $p = .003$), and being negatively impacted by pride cancellations was associated with worse mental health ($r = -.40$, $p = .012$).

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Paper **Behavioral Neuroscience Program**
BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS 1
Friday, March 5, 2021
2:30pm-3:50pm

CHAIR: NICOLE FERRARA

2:30pm - 2:45pm

THE CIRCADIAN GENE PER1 MODULATES MEMORY ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

JANINE KWAPIS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

In this talk, I will present evidence that the circadian gene Period1 (Per1) serves as a key interface between the circadian clock and memory formation. Our work shows that hippocampal Per1 modulates memory formation and age-related repression of Per1 contributes to age-related memory decline. Learning-induced increases in Per1 correlate with memory formation across the diurnal cycle, consistent with the idea that Per1 functions to "gate" memory formation across the 24h day.

2:50pm - 3:05pm

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IS ACCOMPANIED BY DISTINCT AMYGDALA SYNAPTIC CHANGES DURING DEVELOPMENT

NICOLE FERRARA (ROSALIND FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE)

Abnormal social environments impact the maturation of amygdala circuits during adolescence. This can have a lifelong

impact on the organism, increasing the likelihood of neuropsychiatric disorder development. Here, we show that adolescents and adults are sensitive to brief changes in the social environment (e.g. 2hr isolation) that facilitate social interaction and amygdala activity, but NMDA mediated activity and cortical inputs play a larger role in the regulation of amygdala activity in a mature neural circuit.

3:10pm - 3:25pm

EXERCISE OPENS A 'MOLECULAR MEMORY WINDOW' TO FACILITATE MEMORY AND SYNAPTIC PLASTICITY

ASHLEY KEISER, CARL COTMAN, MARCELO WOOD (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE)

We hypothesize that an epigenetic molecular memory of exercise as a previous experience primes specific genes for subsequent activation upon new learning, resulting in facilitated memory formation. Using a mouse model, we find that a 2-day period of exercise was sufficient to re-gain cognitive benefits and elevated levels of LTP after returning to baseline following a 2-week sedentary delay. Exercise parameters also led to distinct transcriptional profiles in dorsal hippocampus and identified key target genes.

3:30pm - 3:45pm

THE EFFECT OF PATERNAL SEPARATION ON OXYTOCIN PRODUCTION IN OFFSPRING

ASHLEY RUSSELL, ALEX GILL (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BECKER (LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the amount of paternal care mouse offspring received during development and oxytocin expression in the PVN and SON of the hypothalamus. All male offspring showed no difference in OT-ir in the PVN and SON, while female offspring partially separated from fathers during the late stage of development showed a significant increase in OT-ir in the PVN, but not the SON, compared to controls.

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Paper **Cognitive Program**
COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION I
Friday, March 5, 2021
2:30pm-3:50pm

CHAIR: PATRICIA BROOKS

2:30pm - 2:45pm

TEACHING COLLEGE STUDENTS ABOUT THE INTERNET: DIGITAL FOOTPRINTS

PATRICIA BROOKS, ARSHIA LODHI, ARIANA HERNANDEZ (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), CATHERINE MESSINA

rated specific safety and financial concerns and availability of technology as being most influential. While the importance of family or work did not change, school-related issues were no longer viewed as high priorities during the pandemic. Implications of these results will be discussed.

POSTER 5

THE IMPACT OF PARENTING STYLES ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND SELF-EFFICACY

ALISON HEIMER, KATHRYN PERLOWITZ, ALEKSANDRA SALCITO, RUSSELL UHRIG, HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that authoritative parenting leads to higher academic achievement and self-efficacy while authoritarian and permissive parenting leads to lower academic achievement and self-efficacy. There were 174 college students that participated in a survey on these variables. Findings of this study showed a significant positive relationship between authoritative parenting styles and academic success, and authoritative parenting styles and self-efficacy. Authoritative parenting is important in the outcome of academic success and self-efficacy of their children.

POSTER 6

DEPRESSION AND SEXUALITY FOLLOWING SPINAL CORD INJURY

VALENTINA OTERO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study examines different characteristics of depression among individuals with Spinal Cord Injuries (SCI), as well as how sexuality may be affected. Utilizing a qualitative content analysis approach, data from two posts on a pre-existing Facebook forum group was manually extracted, coded, and analyzed for recurring themes. The responses of a total of 249 participants were evaluated. The findings of this analysis further support current literature on depression and sexuality issues among individuals with SCI.

POSTER 7

NUTRITION, HEALTH BARRIERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ITS EFFECTS ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

CLAUDIA LIMA, KATHERINE LACASSE (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Although evidence shows that school attendance, nutrition and sleep are all related to academic achievement, this study aimed to examine which of these factors matters the most for adolescents. A secondary data analysis of the Wave Two ADD Health survey of adolescents demonstrated that school attendance was the strongest predictor and that nutrition also predicts students' grades, however, sleep did not. Potential explanations for why school attendance and nutrition are better predictors will be discussed.

POSTER 8

IMPACT OF COVID-19 CAMPUS CLOSURE ON

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

OLUFUNMILAYO TELLI, LINDSEY MOUNTCASTLE, ANGEL MUNOZ-OSORIO, BRIANNA JEHL, ASHANI JAYASEKERA, RAQUEL CASTILLO, KOLLIN MINER, ARYN DOUGHERTY, LYNDA DAHLQUIST (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This study examined stressors associated with transitioning from in-person to virtual undergraduate instruction during the initial phases of the Coronavirus pandemic in March, 2020. Survey results indicated that students experienced increased difficulties with many aspects of academic functioning and elevated traumatic stress symptoms post campus closure. Students of color also reported more sibling-care responsibilities than their White peers. Findings suggest that the campus closure negatively impacted many undergraduates' academic performance, home life, and mental health.

POSTER 9

EXAMINING HIV-RELATED DISGUST AND NEGATIVE IMPLICIT ASSOCIATIONS OF GAY MEN AND LESBIANS

SHANE GEORGE, NANCY DORR (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study manipulated participants' level of disgust and HIV salience through images to activate their behavioral immune systems. The researcher measured participants' implicit associations of gay men and lesbians, social conservatism, judgments of an HIV-positive character in a vignette, and HIV knowledge. Results suggested that although implicit associations were not more negative in the disgust and HIV-positive conditions, judgments of people with HIV were. This has clinical implications in services provided for people with HIV.

POSTER 10

THE PERCEIVED STIGMA OF CLUSTER A PERSONALITY DISORDERS: BASED ON TEST-TAKING

RUTH RIGGIE, LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Providing people with factual information has been shown to decrease stigma of mental illness, specifically personality disorders. Participants rated statements regarding schizotypy, and were asked to respond as a neurotypical individual or as someone with a Cluster A personality disorder, they were either given DSM-5 diagnostic criteria or no information. Results showed a significant difference in how participants responded to statements. However, no significant differences were seen in relation to information or in the interaction.

POSTER 11

MEASURING MOTIVATIONS FOR MUSIC EVENTS

THERESA ABOU-DAOUD, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

The purpose of this study was to determine the top motivators for attending in-person live, holographic, or virtual live-streaming music events. Participants rated statements alluding to one of ten

possible motivators (e.g. nostalgia, escape). Preliminary analysis revealed that aesthetics is the top motivator. Physical skill is important for in-person and virtual events. Social interaction is important for holographic music events. Understanding how these motivations are acquired is crucial in creating a successful music event.

POSTER 12

DOES RELATIONAL SELF-CONSTRUAL MEDIATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COLLECTIVISM AND STUDENT BEHAVIORS?

ALEXIS STONER, VIPANCHI MISHRA (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this study was to explore the mediating influence of relational self-construal on the relationship between psychological collectivism and student engagement in student citizenship (SCB) and counterproductive behaviors (SCWB). 212 students participated in the study via an online questionnaire and received credit for participation. Results indicated that the relationship between psychological collectivism and SCB was mediated by relational self-construal, but this was not the case for SCWB. Study limitations and implications are discussed.

POSTER 13

SLEEP PATTERNS AND ANXIETY'S EFFECTS ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

MAX SKELLY, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

The addition of anxiety to sleep and academic performance is crucial. Eysenck's 1992 study (as cited in Eysenck et al., 2007) stated that anxiety is of importance within the field of cognition and performance because it is often associated with adverse effects on the performance of cognitive tasks. The purpose of this study is to assess how anxiety may affect academic performance with sleep factors, such as sleep patterns and sleep quality.

POSTER 14

MULTIPLE INFORMANT REPORTS OF TOXIC MASCULINITY IN MEN

LEJLA ABIDOVIC, JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Informant ratings were utilized to measure levels of toxic masculinity in 78 undergraduate men. Results indicated that men rated higher in toxic masculinity self-reported elevated levels of disinhibition, hostility, antagonism, eccentricity, and deceitfulness. Future research should utilize more complex statistical methodologies and perspectives from non-heterosexual and non-white men to adopt a more holistic and nuanced approach to understanding toxic masculinity in American society.

POSTER 15

FEELING THREATENED BY CLIMATE CHANGE, DO STUDENTS TAKE ACTION?

CINDY LIN (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE), OSVALDO GARCIA (CUNY BARUCH COLLEGE), JENNA TIPALDO (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE), MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (CUNY BARUCH COLLEGE)

Climate change attitudes were surveyed in 1114 urban college undergraduate students from 2015-2020. Perceptions of threat of climate change to future personal well-being increased significantly over the five-year period as did the frequency of engagement in sustainable behavior. There was a weak, positive correlation between perceived threat of climate change and frequency of sustainable behaviors.

POSTER 16

IDENTITY NAVIGATION STRATEGIES OF QUEER, RELIGIOUS, LATINX EMERGING ADULTS

VIENA MURILLO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Latinx emerging adults experience conflicting identity navigation when they possess other marginalized identities, as is the case for queer Latinx religious/spiritual youth. Fifteen Latinx emerging adults are being interviewed about their strategies in handling this process. Preliminary findings suggest that they engage in reframing religiosity and remembering historical memory to confront identity conflict, including a disconnect from Latinx roots. This highlights the relevance of exploring how best to meet this population's needs using these strategies.

POSTER 17

THE PERCEPTION OF SITUATIONAL FACTORS ON THE USE OF HARSH INTERROGATION TACTICS

TAYLOR ANDERSON, EMILY MUNIZ, RON CRAIG (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Factors like a confession influence perception of the acceptability of harsh interrogation tactics. Participants read excerpts of an 11-hour interrogation occurring without breaks that included threats. The presence of a confession and who conducted the interrogation were varied, and the acceptability of the harsh tactics and suspect empathy were measured. Obtaining a confession increased the suspect's guilt but also increased beliefs the interrogation included torture. Interrogator, military or civilian, had no impact on participants' perceptions.

POSTER 18

EFFECTS OF VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT ON PERCEPTIONS OF DEATH PENALTY SENTENCING

JESSICA LEONE, JOHN WHEELER, RON CRAIG (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

In deciding death penalty cases, jurors may consider mitigating factors and victim impact statements (VIS). Participants read a case summary, varying the presence of a mitigating factor and VIS support for the death penalty, then assessed the use of the death sentence in the case. Mitigating factor was dropped after a manipulation check. Sentence appropriateness did not differ based on VIS; however, an anti-death penalty VIS was ranked as

more important in decision-making.

POSTER 19

PERCEPTIONS OF SORE LOSERS

AMICA JOLICOEUR, KEIRA HOM, NICOLE CAPEZZA
(STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Does expressing a negative emotion following a loss impact the impressions formed by others? Twenty college students participated in a survey focusing on those expressing negative or positive emotions following a loss in a performance context (e.g., music award, athletic competition). Key findings suggest that displaying negative emotions following a loss negatively impacts a person's perceived status. These findings highlight the importance of how emotions can influence the perceptions of others.

POSTER 20

WHAT THE AUTISTIC COMMUNITY IS SAYING ABOUT NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

BRONTE REIDINGER, ASHLEY DE MARCHENA (THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

Deficits in nonverbal communication have previously been established as distinctive features of autism spectrum disorder. To understand nonverbal communication experiences of autistic individuals, web-based discussion forum communications of autistic individuals were analyzed using qualitative methods. Initial findings suggest that nonverbal communication deficits negatively impact autistic individuals and are areas they seek support in. These findings indicate their possible interest in the development of novel treatment approaches targeted at improving nonverbal communication skills.

POSTER 21

GRIT, GROWTH MINDSET, AND RETENTION WITH USMA CADETS

COLLETTE KELLY (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ELIZABETH L. WETZLER, MICHAEL D. MATTHEWS (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT)

This study examined the relative importance of grit and growth mindset in predicting persistence through cadet basic military training and service academy graduation four years later. Only grit predicted attrition in basic training, and along with fitness, was a pivotal contributor to retention over the more extended four-year experience.

POSTER 22

COMMUNITY LIVING: ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES AND UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE HALLS

CATHERINE DONATO, SUSAN MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The present study used a 20-item questionnaire to compare the

experiences and feelings of college campus residents and assisted-living facility residents, with the goal of identifying ways to improve community living for both groups. The older participants were found to have significantly higher isolation scores. While the two groups did not differ significantly in terms of overall satisfaction with their living situations, the response patterns revealed differences in areas of satisfaction.

POSTER 23

PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTAL OCCUPATION AND FALSE EVIDENCE IN THE INTERROGATION OF JUVENILES

RICHARD GOMEZ, RON CRAIG (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Juvenile interrogations can be a source of false confession and coercive tactics increase that risk. Parental presence during the interrogating may serve as either a protective factor or increase false confession. Participants read an interrogation transcript of a juvenile including a confession where parental occupation and use of a false evidence ploy were varied. Participants rated the suspect's guilt and characteristics of the interrogation. Parental occupation impacted perceptions the juvenile's understandings of their legal rights.

POSTER 24

AUTISM IN THE PANDEMIC

ANDREW MOTICHA, MARISSA TUMASZ, KYLEIGH HRICAK, ASHLEY DE MARCHENA (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

The purpose of this study is to understand the hardships that adults with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and their families face during the COVID-19 pandemic through qualitative research. Challenges relate to changes in routine (APA, 2013), regulating emotions (Mazefsky, 2013), and ability to communicate effectively. Twenty semi-structured interviews were conducted with parents who have an adult child with ASD. Preliminary findings include a loss of resources, change in family routine, and increased repetitive behaviors.

POSTER 25

PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF PERCEIVED BARRIERS TO SEEKING MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING

GABRIELA GAMBOA, JILLIAN DUFF, JASON DAHLING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We report validity evidence for the Barriers to Seeking Mental Health Counseling (BMHC) scale (Shea et al., 2019) by examining its relationship with individual difference correlates (i.e., the Big Five, self-esteem, and dispositional approach and avoidance temperament). Agreeableness and self-esteem emerged as the strongest predictors of BMHC scores, consistent with related research, which provides additional support for the BMHC measure.

POSTER 26

THE EFFECTS OF BRAIN BREAKS ON STUDENT'S ATTENTION

ALEXANDRA BONNER, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that taking brain breaks that help students feel energized and focused can increase academic performance in young children. The purpose of this study was to find out how college students perceive and use breaks while learning. We conducted an experiment and distributed a survey. Initial results have revealed that college students perceive breaks to be beneficial, many even take breaks. However, these breaks are not consistent with the nature of brain breaks.

POSTER 27

HOW DOES THE WORLD SHAPE US? TESTING GENDER EXPRESSION ASSOCIATIONS

LUCIA PAUL, MARIA BATISTA, NICOLE CAPEZZA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

College students may be more likely to associate straight lines as masculine and curved lines as feminine. Building off of Strossner et al (2020), this study expands the findings by testing with geometric and abstract shapes. Twenty students participated in a survey regarding their gender associations with shapes. Key findings suggest that shapes with curved lines are associated as more feminine and straight lines as more masculine. These findings highlight how we gender associate visually.

POSTER 28

TRIAL ORDER EFFECTS IN CAUSALITY ANALOG OF NEGATIVE CONTINGENCY CONDITIONED INHIBITION PROCEDURE

JACKSON MURRAY, CHARLES PICKENS (KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY)

Causality judgments are often not strictly based on statistical deductions but may also be sensitive to trial order. To investigate these factors, participants completed (online and within-subjects) questionnaires on two hypothetical food allergies/nutritional deficits scenarios in which "patients" were sick in the no-food baseline and foods prevented illness. Subjects assigned stronger sickness preventative ratings to foods that immediately followed baseline sickness presentation than foods presented later, suggesting that trial order matters for causality judgments.

POSTER 29

ACADEMIC ATTITUDES AND STRESS

NICOLE DERISI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY NEW BRUNSWICK)

The present study investigates the relationship between perfectionism and the mental health of undergraduate university students. 864 Rutgers students completed two questionnaires concerning perfectionism traits and symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress. Higher perfectionism scores were associated with higher levels of depression, anxiety, and stress. In particular, perfectionism and stress have the strongest relationship. Trait CMDA is the strongest predictor of stress and depression. These findings suggest that perfectionistic students may benefit from

stress-management intervention.

POSTER 30

ATTITUDES TOWARD ANIMALS: ROLE OF FAMILIARITY AND COLOR ON LIKEABILITY AND CONSERVATION

ABIGAIL CARLSON, ASHLEY HARRELL, KASSEE SOSA, JESSICA DOBBS, AMBER FULTINEER, ALLIE LAKE, DIAMIRA ELDER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effect of animals' color and familiarity on likeability. Previous research indicated colorful and familiar animals were more likeable. Participants completed online surveys utilizing photos of four species varying on familiarity and colorfulness and rated physical appearance and emotional response to the animal. Familiar animals were liked significantly higher than unfamiliar animals. Findings have implications for how human attitudes toward different species impact decisions related to conservation, education, and experiences.

POSTER 31

PREGNANCY LOSS: DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND NEGATIVE EXPERIENCES WITH SUBSEQUENT PREGNANCIES

CIARA PEMBROKE, KIMBERLY DASCH-YEE, JENAI GRIGG, STACY MCDONALD (HOLY FAMILY UNIVERSITY)

Pregnancy loss affects women's mental health and their experiences with subsequent pregnancies. Thirty pregnancy loss blogs were coded for depression symptoms and emotional experiences with subsequent pregnancies. Findings showed that most women experienced depression symptoms, and most had negative experiences with subsequent pregnancies. A chi-square test of independence showed that depression symptoms were significantly associated with negative emotional experiences. These findings highlight how important it is to identify and mitigate depressive symptoms following loss.

POSTER 32

PHYSICAL DISABILITY AND THE PRESENTATION OF ANXIETY

ABIGAIL LOCKE (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study's purpose was to determine the relationship between physical disability and each of the cognitive-behavioral model of anxiety's symptom clusters. Research has established the connection between physical disability and anxiety but has not yet determined its composition. A survey was conducted on 50 participants with and without physical disability. Age of onset of disability predicted cognitive symptom severity of anxiety. Further research may determine the application and impact of this correlation.

POSTER 33

COMMON SENSE UNDERSTANDING OF CONCUSSION

ANUSHKA SAGAR, MARGARET INGATE, RICHARD J.

CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

We surveyed undergraduates to assess knowledge and perceptions of concussion and their correlates. 191 respondents completed an adapted version of the Illness Perception Questionnaire, questions about stigmatizing attitudes toward concussion, experience of concussion, and adherence to masculine norms. First- or second-hand experience predicted knowledge and attitudes and the likelihood of seeking medical treatment for a suspected concussion. Endorsing some masculine norms was negatively related to likelihood of treatment-seeking.

POSTER 34**THE IMPACT OF EQUINE-ASSISTED PSYCHOTHERAPY ON ADOLESCENTS WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS**

JAMES NEWCOMB, REBECCA FELEGY, DEBRA VREDENBURG-RUDY (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), CATHERINE V. BLACK (WINNER'S CIRCLE CENTER, INC.)

This study examined the benefits of equine-assisted psychotherapy (EAP) on adolescents with mental health concerns. Participants engaged in weekly sessions of EAP over eight weeks. Clinical notes on behavioral responses during EAP were coded on behavioral, emotional, and social categories. Results from four participants identified as above average in noncompliance suggested that noncompliance behaviors decreased over time. No changes in emotional responses or person-to-person interactions were present, however, person-to-horse interactions appeared to increase over.

POSTER 35**POWER OF LANGUAGE: DELICIOUSNESS AND NATIVE LANGUAGE**

WOOSEONG CHO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS CAMPUS), CATHERINE MELLO (UNDEFINED)

The present study examined the relationship between preferred taste (sweet and savory) and native language (Korean or English). Participants viewed imaged of Korean/Western foods and reported the expected deliciousness and their desire to eat. There was no significant result that shows different preferred taste between English and Korean speakers. Overall, participants preferred savory flavor over sweets. The role of the native language in the preferred taste is discussed.

POSTER 36**YOU ARE A PICKY EATER: IN A RESTAURANT AS IN AT HOME**

CARMEN MESA, CATHERINE MELLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the pickiness and eating preferences of college-aged adults. Participants evaluated their standards for the quality and presentation of their favorite food and a non-favorite (but liked) food served at a restaurant or at home. Participants also indicated their level of "pickiness" in the sense

of aversion to various foods (based on novelty, texture, smell, etc.). Results suggest that the standards for foods were consistent across settings.

POSTER 37**THE PREVALENCE OF ACES IN THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING POPULATION**

DANIELLE GUTH, DANIELA MARTIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BRANDYWINE CAMPUS)

The primary goal of this study is to examine whether Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), examined specifically among members of the Deaf and hard of hearing population, have impacts on mental and physical health outcomes, and whether the rates of ACE's are higher than in the general population. Additionally, the study aims to investigate whether potential buffers or supportive factors may increase levels of resilience and/or mitigate negative outcomes to some degree.

POSTER 38**CRISIS EXPERIENCES AND EASE OF COLLEGE DURING THE COVID-19**

JINGNAN LUO (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Adverse childhood experiences have been found to impact college students. Covid-19 is an additional stress that is theorized to interact with past experiences. This project investigates resilience during the pandemic period. Data was collected from 119 participants using an online survey. There was no significant correlation between crisis experiences and ease of college, yet there was a significant correlation between crisis experiences and childhood family and school experiences. Qualitative analysis further explores these connections.

POSTER 39**THE CREATE APPROACH: DOES INTRODUCING PRIMARY LITERATURE ANALYSIS IMPACT RELIGIOSITY & ACADEMIC-SELF-EFFICACY?**

CARRIE MCMAHON, GILLIAN CAPICHIONI, CATHLEEN HUNT (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Pre- and post-data from 16 students who took a "primary literature" course revealed positive associations between changes in Social Science Efficacy, Natural Science Efficacy, and Religiosity. The .70 correlation between SSE and NSE changes suggested improving self-efficacy in one science may positively impact confidence in another. Changes in SSE and religiosity were also substantially correlated ($r=.48$). Finally, initial self-competence levels predict gains over time. Students high on initial NSE gained the most self-efficacy overall.

POSTER 40**RESTAURANT AND TOBACCO USE NORMS AMONG RESTAURANT WORKERS**

KATE BYRNES, DAVID LIVERT (PENN STATE- LEHIGH VALLEY)

The study investigated the degree to which workers perceived positive norms regarding smoking and alcohol consumption in the restaurant industry. Restaurant workers are more likely to engage in heavy drinking and smoking behaviors than workers in other fields (Duke et al., 2017; Moore et al., 2009). The survey was distributed to the students at The Culinary Institute of America by email. The results did not show a high degree of perceived positive norms.

POSTER 41

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL HEALTH AND BLACK AND HISPANIC YOUTH'S WELL-BEING

KASSIDY MIESES, ROSEANNE FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE - CUNY)

Maternal health is related to the emotional and behavioral health of children. As Black and Hispanic children grow older, they are at greater risk of experiencing emotional and behavioral problems in relation to their mothers' overall health due to health disparities. Using data from the 2018 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH), the purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between maternal health and Black and Hispanic pre-adolescent emotional and behavioral health outcomes.

POSTER 42

APPROACH BIASES IN YOUNG ADULTS AT RISK FOR PROBLEMATIC GAMBLING

JULIANNE KELLY, SKYLER SKLENARIK, AMAL AHMED, AREEJ SAYEED, JULIA DEVINCENZI, ELIZABETH BULKLEY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MARC POTENZA (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Problematic gambling (PG) in undergraduates is at a 2-4 times higher rate than other adult populations, and such individuals are at increased risk for depression, developing additional addictions, and decreased academic performance. Participants were tested using an Approach-Avoidance Task (AAT) to assess approach biases toward gambling stimuli. Interestingly, participants did not show an approach bias toward gambling stimuli. However, our results indicate that increased gambling severity was positively correlated with problematic behavior and mental illness.

POSTER 43

INFLUENCE OF SALIENCE ON SELECTION HISTORY EFFECTS

GABRIEL BAFFUTO (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Selection history has a strong influence on visual search: when the features of a previous target and non-targets repeat between trials, responding is faster than when features switch. We examined how target and nontarget salience influenced selection history. Observers located a target among non-targets, where the target was defined by a difference in salience. Responding was faster when target salience repeated; however, this effect was

moderated by overall salience of the target.

POSTER 44

THE ASSUMED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASEXUALITY AND TRAUMA

HAILEY STRAUSS, DEVIN FAVA (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The present study investigated the idea that asexuality is a result of trauma. Participants (N=106) were given three scales to measure their asexual identification, sexual desire, and trauma history. A significant majority of asexual participants had not experienced trauma, and there was no significant difference in asexual identification or sexual desire scores between those who had and had not experienced trauma. Results and limitations are discussed.

POSTER 45

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE ON RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AND ANXIETY

JAYDE ONORI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Two-thirds of all internet users, and one-third of the entire world's population, use social media. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of social media use on relationship satisfaction with anxiety as a possible mediator. Five established Likert-type scales in psychology: generalized anxiety disorder, relationship assessment scale, Rosenberg self-esteem, Bergen social media addiction, and adult attachment were used. Preliminary data analysis showed that relationship satisfaction was not impacted by usage.

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Invited Speaker

Teaching Program

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY - INVITED SPEAKER

Friday, March 5, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

CHAIR: BONNIE GREEN

EQUITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION IN AND THROUGH THE TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY

DARSHON ANDERSON

JON GRAHE

BONNIE GREEN

HELEN HARTON

EDWARD HIRT

RIHANA S. MASON

MARY PRITCHARD

Join regional psychology association leadership as they discuss equity, diversity, and inclusion in and through the application of psychology. The discussion will center on research, curricular and pedagogical practices, and intentional efforts being taken to

understand and increase equity, diversity, and inclusion. Following a series of short presentations, an interactive discussion will occur on how teachers and organizations of psychology can leverage our understanding of psychological phenomenon to directly address this perennial challenge.

Friday, March 5, 2021

4:00pm-5:00pm

Event Presidential Program

EXHIBITOR HOUR
Friday, March 5, 2021
4:00pm-5:00pm

EPA EXHIBITOR HOUR

Please visit our excellent exhibitors! We have set aside 4-5PM on both days for members to visit the content provided by our supportive exhibitors. You are certainly free to view exhibitor content at other times during the conference, but we hope that this dedicated time will serve as an efficient way for members to ask questions of our sponsors. Enjoy!

Friday, March 5, 2021

5:00pm-6:00pm

Event Presidential Program

SOCIAL HOUR
Friday, March 5, 2021
5:00pm-6:00pm

EPA SOCIAL HOUR

Time to chat with colleagues in a relaxed virtual setting! EPA Board and Program Committee members will host a few content-themed zoom meetings during this hour. And if you would like to host your own event, focused on any topic or activity, please do! We will post links to all virtual events here to help you organize your social calendar. (Please send links to lamourje@bc.edu.)

Saturday, March 6, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

Invited Speaker Psi Chi / Undergraduate Program

PSI CHI INVITED SPEAKER: ANTIRACISM
Saturday, March 6, 2021
8:30am-9:50am

CHAIR: TBD

Saturday, March 6, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

Poster Teaching Program

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION
Saturday, March 6, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

POSTER 1

ONLINE ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL DISSECTION IN PSYCHOLOGY COURSES

STACY LOPRESTI-GOODMAN, BARBARA WALAS
(MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

A majority of college-aged students oppose animal use in research, with many psychology majors opposing their use in psychology courses. COVID-19 and the switch to online learning made animal dissection impossible, increasing the need for alternatives for educational and ethical reasons. This poster provides an overview of animal dissection at Marymount University and suggests a list of free or inexpensive, educationally effective virtual programs which can teach the same concepts remotely.

POSTER 2

THE EFFECT OF PROFESSOR ETHNICITY ON STUDENTS' EVALUATIONS

JANICE STAPLEY, NATALIE CIAROCCHIO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), MICHELE VAN VOLKOM (MONMOUTH)

The effect of implied ethnicity of an Anthropology professor (Asian American, African American, or Hispanic American) on professor impression was tested in 127 students at a PWI. There was no effect on overall evaluation, but students were trending towards being less likely to take a course with the Asian American Professor ($p = .057$). This experiment eliminating the "White professor as the norm" suggests possible student concern with accented speech.

POSTER 3

CELEBRITY AND NONCELEBRITY STORIES: NONSIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ON MENTAL ILLNESS STIGMA

SUSAN A. NOLAN, MARYCLARE C. COLOMBO (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Parasocial contact with celebrities via brief stories may help to reduce mental illness stigma. 200 participants were randomly assigned to read vignettes of celebrities or non-celebrities with mental illness with one of four coping styles. There were no statistically significant differences in perception or stigma by celebrity status or coping style for any of the five measures; all p 's $> .05$, all partial $\eta^2 < 0.02$. We discuss reasons for the lack of significant effects.

POSTER 4

THE PERCEIVED ACADEMIC IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC

MARYELLEN HAMILTON, JENNA COOK, RACHEL ESTINPHIL
(SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Over 600 students participated in a survey to examine the impact that the pandemic had on both their personal and academic lives.

Data were analyzed by major and income status among other factors. Students had different feelings regarding the impact the pandemic had on their learning. Some students claimed remote learning left them feeling unmotivated and disengaged while others felt independent and self-sufficient. Patterns and implications of findings will be discussed.

POSTER 5

EASY-TO-SCORE ACADEMIC RELATED HELP SEEKING BEHAVIOR SCALE PREDICTS BEHAVIOR AND GPA

BONNIE A. GREEN, FELICIA MARKUN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), NATALIA CAPORALE (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - DAVIS)

The purpose of this study is to determine if it is possible to create an easy-to-score instrument to assess Academic Related Help Seeking Behavior (AR-HSB) in college students that is predictive of behavior of seeking help (e.g., going to tutoring). We will review the process of test construction, revision, and validation, including that AR-HSB and GPA covary ($r(102) = 0.19, p < .05$). Future uses for a measure of AR-HSB will be discussed.

POSTER 6

CAN I CATCH A BREAK?!?: STUDYING DURING A PANDEMIC

JENNIFER A. MCCABE, CEILI S. BANASIK, MORGAN G. JACKSON, EMILY M. POSTLETHWAIT, AUDREY R. WENZEL (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This survey project examined how and why undergraduates take intentional study breaks in typical pre-pandemic times and currently. Results revealed that students previously tended to take breaks due to mental overload, and not to improve their learning; however, the learning factor was ranked higher for current study breaks. Not surprisingly, pre-pandemic break activities included far more socializing than reported in current times. Finally, break length was significantly longer in current compared to more typical semesters.

POSTER 7

EFFECTS OF ONLINE LEARNING ENGAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR A COLLEGE STRESS REDUCTION MODULE

MARYCLARE C. COLOMBO, PAIGE H. FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Engagement strategies such as retrieval practice, feedback and visual aids can enhance learning in traditional settings, but little is known about their impact on virtual learning. The current study assesses efficacy of engagement strategies integrated into a virtual stress management intervention. Preliminary analyses indicate that these engagement strategies facilitated participant comprehension. Effects were magnified in a subset of high-neuroticism participants. Findings suggest that engagement strategies warrant consideration for inclusion in online pedagogy.

POSTER 8

ACTIVE LEARNING DISCOMFORT: THE ROLE OF CLASSROOM PROFESSOR-STUDENT RAPPORT

KIRSTEN OSTBIRK, ITZEL HERRERA GARCIA, THOMAS HUTCHEON (BARD COLLEGE)

Social anxiety is positively correlated with active learning discomfort. In the current study, we investigated the impact of students' perceptions of professor-student rapport, and their reported levels of comfortability in the classroom, on this relationship. We replicated the positive correlation between social anxiety and active learning discomfort and found evidence for a protective effect of comfortability but not rapport. Instructors should consider the composition of students in their classrooms when implementing active learning strategies.

POSTER 9

DIAGNOSIS AND BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION IN THE CLASSROOM

NATHAIR SPENCER, KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of the current study was to assess current teacher attitudes towards traditionally punitive and CDC-recommended therapeutic behavioral interventions for students who display disruptive symptoms consistent with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Results indicated that a diagnosis of either disorder increased endorsement of therapeutic interventions and decreased endorsement of traditionally punitive ones. Student gender did not have a significant effect on endorsement of either type of intervention.

POSTER 10

EVALUATING STATISTICS COURSE GRADES AS PREDICTORS OF STATISTICAL LITERACY

SHANA MATHEW, MILUSHKA ELBULOK-CHARCAPE, LAURA RABIN (CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Research highlighting the problems with traditional assessments in statistics courses suggests that course grades may not be good predictors of statistical literacy; this claim was empirically evaluated. Eighty-six undergraduate psychology students were interviewed using the Critical Research Literacy (CRL) assessment. A correlation between statistical literacy sub-scores and statistics grades did not yield a significant correlation. These findings demonstrate the need for new measures of statistical literacy in courses besides grades.

POSTER 11

COMPARING SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENTS OF RESEARCH LITERACY AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.

LEYLA YASHAEVA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), MILUSHKA ELBULOK-CHARCAPE (THE GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LAURA RABIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Undergraduate students' (n=101) research literacy was objectively assessed through the Critical Research Literacy assessment (CRL). Students' research literacy objective and subjective scores were compared. We hypothesized that students with better performance on the objective assessment would have a more accurate subjective estimate of their abilities. Results showed that undergraduate students failed to self-evaluate their abilities accurately. It was also found that groups with different academic achievement differed in their objective research literacy scores.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

Symposium **International Program**

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE GLOBAL AGENDA

Saturday, March 6, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

CHAIR: ELAINE P. CONGRESS

**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM INVITED SYMPOSIUM:
BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE AND THE GLOBAL AGENDA**

What is the role of behavioral scientists at the United Nations? Here, five contributors to a new volume on "Behavioral Science in the Global Arena" describe their work on diverse international issues.

Presentations

Mental Health.

by Leslie Popoff (PCUN)

The Pandemic and the Soundscape.

by Arline Bronzaft (City University of New York)

Women Issues.

by Florence Denmark (Pace University)

Poverty.

by Kathy Clermont (Fordham University)

Crime Prevention and Control.

by Taylor DeClerck (John Jay College)

Discussant(s): Harold Takooshian (Fordham University & IMCES)

Saturday, March 6, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

Paper **Learning Program**

**LEARNING PAPERS 2: SEQUENCES, CONTIGUITY, AND
DISCRIMINATION**

Saturday, March 6, 2021

8:30am-9:50am

CHAIR: NOELLE MICHAUD

8:30am - 8:45am

**THE EFFECT OF SPATIAL CONTIGUITY ON GEOMETRY
LEARNING IN VIRTUAL NAVIGATION**

ESTIBALIZ HERRERA (UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER), TORU TAZUMI (BUNKYO UNIVERSITY), JOSE PRADOS, MATTHEW G. BUCKLEY, GONZALO P. URCELAY (UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER)

We assessed the effect of landmark-goal distance (contiguity) on learning about the geometric properties of an environment. Participants learned to locate a hidden goal in a kite-shaped arena with close or distal landmarks. They were later assessed in the absence of the landmarks. Across experiments, we observed overshadowing of geometry learning by close, but not distal, landmarks. These results suggest that contiguity is necessary for competition in spatial learning, as seen in other learning domains.

8:50am - 9:05am

**ASSOCIATIVE STRUCTURES UNDERLYING
DISCRIMINATED THREE-RESPONSE BEHAVIOR CHAINS**

NOELLE MICHAUD, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Instrumental behavior often consists of sequences of responses that lead to a primary reinforcer. Three experiments with rats explored the associative structure underlying three-response chains by testing the effects of separately extinguishing individual responses on the other responses in the chain. Extinguishing R1 or R3 were equally good at reducing R2, but the results otherwise emphasize the role of adjacency: Extinguishing R2, but not R3, reduced R1, and extinguishing R2, but not R1, reduced R3.

9:10am - 9:25am

**PATTERNING DISCRIMINATION LEARNING IN THE PEAK
PROCEDURE**

ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NORMAN TU (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CUNY), DANIEL SIEGEL (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER - CUNY)

Rats pressed a lever for reward at one time during a tone or light but at a different time during a tone+light compound. Individual stimuli signaled reward availability after 5s and the compound after 30s, or vice versa. Both groups learned with a slight advantage for the compound-early group. Training with differential outcomes at these two times had little effect. These results encourage new ideas to integrate associative and interval timing processes.

9:30am - 9:45am

**TESTING THE SPECIFICITY OF RESPONSE CONTROL IN
DISCRIMINATED OPERANT LEARNING**

MICHAEL STEINFELD, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

We developed a novel discriminated operant procedure in which two different responses (R1 and R2) were reinforced in the presence of different stimuli (A and C) but not if those stimuli were combined with a specific inhibitory cue (B and D, respectively; AR1+, ABR1-, CR2+, CDR2-). Each response was then tested with both excitatory cues, both inhibitory cues, and the correct excitor with correct and incorrect inhibitors to determine the specificity of response control.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20pm

Paper **Applied Program**

APPLIED PAPERS
Saturday, March 6, 2021
10:00am-11:20pm

CHAIR: TANZINA AHMED

10:00am - 10:15am

LIVABILITY AND COVID-DEATHS: ASSESSING COVID-DEATH IMPACT ON THE CHICAGO REGION

JOSEPH R. FERRARI, HELENA L. SWANSON (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The livability of community spaces (e.g., housing options, transportation, environment, etc.) impacts aspects of residents' lives. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted all individuals in some capacity. Researchers might examine if the livability of community spaces had any relationship with the number of COVID-19 deaths within a community. In this presentation, we discuss the relationship that the livability of Chicago regions had on the number of COVID-19 deaths within the city and collar communities.

10:20am - 10:35am

MANAGING SCREEN TIME AMONG ADULTS AND COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

IRA KULMAN (LEARNINGWORKS FOR KIDS), MCELLEN LAWRENCE (WILLIAM JAMES)

This presentation explores how adults and college students historically managed screen time and how they use and manage technology during COVID-19. It combines quantitative and qualitative data to compare how much, and in what ways, screen time has changed. The data reveal that the pandemic has transformed how individuals engage with screen-based technologies. Participants reported increased screen time and discussed the impact of screen-based technologies on school, work, productivity, and relationships.

10:40am - 10:55am

MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY AND HELP-SEEKING AMONG

SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

STEPHAN BRANDT (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), RONA MILES, ANJALI KRISHNAN, FRANCESCA CAMPBELL, ANATASIYA KHARLAMOVA, SABRINABONU KHAKIMOVA, YULIYA GOLUBEV, LAURA RABIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY)

Despite mental health disparities, there is a dearth of research on mental health literacy (MHL) among sexual and gender minority (SGM) populations. This research aimed to investigate MHL among a sample of SGM college students. Results indicated that holding an SGM identity predicted greater MHL and poorer help-seeking attitudes among college students. Of note, the relationship between SGM identity and MHL was fully mediated by personal experience with a mental health condition.

11:00am - 11:15am

"COLLEGE STUDENTS ARE STRUGGLING": INVESTIGATING STUDENTS' NARRATED EXPERIENCES OF FOOD INSECURITY

TANZINA AHMED (KINGSBOROUGH CUNY), CAITLIN CHU (CARLETON COLLEGE), HO YAN WONG (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), ROSITSA ILIEVA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK URBAN FOOD POLICY INSTITUTE), JACOB SHANE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), CHARMAINE ALEONG, STACIA READER (BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Though food insecurity impairs college students' academic success, little is known about how campus food resources affect students' well-being. This study reviews narrative data from 250 students attending two community colleges. Students at the resource-rich campus were more likely to speak of supportive experiences, while students at the less resource-rich campus were more likely to advocate for food solutions and voice concerns. Ultimately, campus food resources shape students' experiences with and understanding of food insecurity.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Paper **History Program**

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS
Saturday, March 6, 2021
10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: DARRYL HILL

10:00am - 10:15am

DID STONEWALL QUEER AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGY'S PRACTICES?

DARRYL HILL (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Did Stonewall, and the subsequent activism, both outside and within psychology, shape the policies of the American Psychological Association, and did these changes impact

psychological practices? A thematic analysis of an archive of case studies of gender dysphoric children and youth (1969 to 2017), comparing the patterns of negative and affirming characterizations from clinicians across time, reveals shifts corresponding to changes in APA policy on gender bias, sexuality, and diversity.

10:20am - 10:35am

NOT TODAY?

KATHERINE MAKAREC (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY),
THOMAS HEINZEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSTIY)

The 1920s and early 1930s were golden years for Gestalt Psychology, led by Wolfgang Köhler at Berlin University. But when the Nazis came to power on January 10, 1933, they dismissed all Jewish professors, including Nobel scientists. Soldiers monitored Köhler's lectures, checking student identity cards. This could not happen today?

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20pm

Symposium

Teaching Program

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM 1

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20pm

CHAIR: DIANE FINLEY

UPDATES FROM AND DISCUSSION WITH APA'S COMMITTEE ON ASSOCIATE AND BACCALAUREATE EDUCATION (CABE)

During this session, members of CABE will give updates from the committee and facilitate discussion about the projects being developed and implemented. Some of these projects include "The Skillful Psychology Student," the Introductory Psychology Initiative, and the upcoming revision of the APA Guidelines for the Psychology Major.

Presentations

Introduction to CABE & Principles of Undergraduate Education

by Jaclyn Ronquillo (Cerritos College)

APA Introductory Psychology Initiative (IPI) and Skillful Psychology Student Poster

by Karen Naufel (Georgia Southern University)

Undergraduate Guidelines and CABE website

by Karen Brakke (Spelman College)

APA Guide to College Teaching

by Todd Joseph (Hillsborough Community College)

Adjunct Faculty Guide and IRB Guide

by Diane Finley (Prince George's Community College)

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Event

Psi Chi / Undergraduate Program

PSI CHI RESEARCH AWARDS

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: MARIANNE FALLON

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Symposium

Social Program

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: AGEISM AND COVID-19

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: ASHLEY LYTLE

THE ROLE OF AGEISM DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

During the COVID-19 pandemic, older adults have been disproportionately impacted by high rates of health complications and mortality. Reactions toward older adults included a mix of prosocial behaviors and ageist responses, consistent with the history of positive and negative views and treatment of older adults in the U.S. This symposium explores how negative attitudes and stereotypes of older adults have impacted beliefs about how to respond to the pandemic and treat older adults.

Presentations

Pre-pandemic Ageism toward Older Adults Predict Behavioral Intentions during the COVID-19 Pandemic
by Ashley Lytle (Stevens Institute of Technology)

Health Beliefs and Age Stereotypes Predict Preferred COVID-19 Response for Reopening the Economy
by Jamie Macdonald (St Francis College)

Prioritizing Healthcare and Employment Resources during COVID-19: Roles of Benevolent and Hostile Ageism
by MaryBeth Apriceno (Stony Brook University)

Discussant(s): Ashley Lytle (Stevens Institute of Technology)

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Symposium

Developmental Program

DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: VALUING DIVERSITY

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: VINAYA RAJAN

VALUING DIVERSITY IN SOCIAL AND COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

This symposium emphasizes the value of more inclusive research in developmental science, enhancing the generalizability of our findings. The presentations incorporate diverse approaches to explore how race, culture, and economic factors influence social and cognitive development. Presenters will discuss their findings on a variety of topics from early childhood through adolescence, including (a) development of societal stereotypes of race and status; (b) social categorization of racially ambiguous faces; and (c) immigrants' encounters with race-acting and identity development.

Presentations

A Kid's-Eye View of Race and Status

by Tara Mandalaywala (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

Testing the Generalizability of Hypodescent Through Diverse Samples

by Sarah E. Gaither (Duke University)

Black Immigrant Youth and Race-Acting: Implications for Identity Development

by Barbara Thelamour (Swarthmore College)

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Invited Speaker

Clinical Program

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: GRACE CASKIE

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: KEITH MORGEN

EXAMINING AGEISM AND HEALTHISM: THE GROWING NEED FOR COMPETENT MENTAL HEALTH CARE FOR OLDER ADULTS

GRACE CASKIE (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Projected growth in the older adult population will increase the demand for mental health services tailored to meet older adults' needs. Yet, relatively few clinicians specialize in geropsychology, and trainees often express little interest in this area, pointing to a widening gap in the ability to provide competent care to older adults. Ageism, healthism, aging anxiety, contact with older adults, and other factors that may explain variability in psychology trainees' interest in future work with older adults and clinical bias toward older adults will be discussed as well as how training programs might increase the number of future geropsychologists.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Invited Speaker

Behavioral Neuroscience Program

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE KEYNOTE: MIHAELA IORDANOVA

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

CHAIR: TRAVIS TODD

CORTICO-AMYGDALA REGULATION OF SECONDARY FEAR TRIGGERS

MIHAELA IORDANOVA (CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY)

The study of how the brain regulates learned fear has been fundamental to understanding brain function and has served as a pre-clinical animal model for fear- and anxiety-related disorders in humans. The current model has exclusively focused on primary triggers or cues for fear, that is, fear acquired through direct pairings between a cue and a fear-eliciting event. However, fear is also elicited by secondary triggers or cues, that is, cues that were never directly paired with the aversive event. These secondary cues gain fear-eliciting properties by virtue of their association with primary cues. The talk will present data showing how fear memories propagate across a memory network allowing for the development of secondary cues, how those memories are regulated by fear to the primary cues at the behavioural and neural level, as well as how they are supported by circuits in the brain.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

Poster

International Program

INTERNATIONAL POSTER SESSION

Saturday, March 6, 2021

10:00am-11:20am

POSTER 1

USING THE COMPASSION OF OTHERS' LIVES SCALE TO COMPARE COMPASSION

ALISSA TRESSLER, JYH-HANN CHANG, PATRICK MCMUNN, GARRETT LUGIANO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study determined the reliability and validity of the Chinese translation of the Compassion of Other Lives' (COOL) Scale. The COOL Scale was previously translated to Turkish and Spanish. A native Chinese speaker translated the scale to Chinese. Validity was established through three Chinese translations and English back translations. All translations were compared to the original scale. Minor adjustments optimized translation and cultural nuances. Statistical analysis established reliability. Data was compared to other ethnic samples.

POSTER 2

THE PREDICTORS OF ACADEMIC STRESS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

KIMBERLY KISSOON, CAROLYN SPRINGER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Many factors come into play when students decide whether to stay in college. One major factor is academic stress. Therefore, it is important to examine the possible predictors of academic stress, such as culture and life satisfaction. Participants completed three measures to assess their level of academic stress, life satisfaction, and culture. They also answered some demographic questions. Results showed that life satisfaction and collectivism were significant predictors of academic stress, but individualism was not.

POSTER 3

COPING IN DIFFICULT TIMES WITH A BALANCE OF POSITIVISM AND REALISM:

RAMEZAN DOWLATI (NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The great pandemic of 2020 has affected people's mind and behavior. Many psychological concepts and theories that developed for good times of recent decades are going under a serious test of time. This research has taken a historical and cross-cultural approach to mental health to learn from the past. The coping strategies prescribed by two influential figures in the eastern culture, Khayyam (1048-1131) and Rumi (1207-1273) are extracted, reviewed, compared, and contrasted.

POSTER 4

ON POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS/ PTSD AND RUMINATION: EXPLORING THE IMPLICATIONS FOR COVID19 TERRITORY

PADMINI BANERJEE, TAMRIN N. SWANN (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This poster explores trends in the emerging literature on connections between rumination and PTS/ PTSD. Rumination, defined as repetitive, often negative, thoughts, directly affects PTS/ PTSD through interfering in healing. The literature supports this possibility as well as the constructive role of rumination involving positive thinking in enhancing healing. Implications are explored for the current nexus involving the widespread burgeoning pandemic threat, continuing civic and social unrest, and the aftermath of the 2020 US elections.

POSTER 5

ON RECOGNIZING THE HIDDEN PANDEMIC: MENTAL HEALTH IN THE TIME OF COVID19

PADMINI BANERJEE (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

The nexus of multiple factors associated with the Coronavirus pandemic have set into inexorable motion corresponding, if subterranean, torrents that are challenging and compromising critical mental health outcomes for many across the globe. The immediate and long-term implications are examined across recent research findings especially for at-risk, vulnerable and displaced populations, and in relation to prevailing perspectives in the field of mental health. The implications for researchers and practitioners will also be explored.

POSTER 6

ASSESSING WOMEN'S VIEWS OF FEMINISM ACROSS ETHNIC AND CULTURAL GROUPS

HAN OO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), ADYA BHATTA (NORTHVIEW HIGH SCHOOL, GEORGIA), HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

How do ethnic women view the global feminist movement? In her anthology, *Sisterhood is powerful*, Robin Morgan (1984) found immense qualitative variations among women across 70 nations. Here, a standardized 20-item Feminism Survey (Takooshian & Stuart, 1983) has been validated and translated into 11 languages, for a quantitative comparison of the views of women across cultural groups in the USA, India, and elsewhere.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

11:30am-12:50pm

Invited Speaker

Presidential Program

EPA PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE: BARNEY BEINS

Saturday, March 6, 2021

11:30am-12:50pm

CRITICAL THINKING: PSYCHOLOGY AND BEYOND

BERNARD BEINS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Psychologists can tell us a lot about the ways people think. The past century has seen major advances in the theoretical understanding of our thought processes. Now it is important to understand how those processes actually play out in everyday life. With the seemingly boundless complexities in our lives, it becomes more important to recognize and apply principles of critical thinking to the way we make decisions and understand our world. Psychology can help with the answers.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Paper

Social Program

SOCIAL PAPERS 2: SOCIAL PERCEPTION/COGNITION; PERSONALITY/IDENTITY

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

CHAIR: WARREN REICH

1:00pm - 1:15pm

COMPARING GRIT AND CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AS PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE ACADEMIC SUCCESS

SARAH SWANSON, ADAM STIVERS, IAN RASMUSSEN (GONZAGA UNIVERSITY)

This two-part study examined the relationship between grit and conscientiousness as predictive factors of academic success. It has been proposed that because grit shares similar content with facets of conscientiousness, it may have limited discriminate

validity. Therefore, we investigated whether grit was a unique predictor of college GPA when controlling for conscientiousness. Our results suggest that although grit is positively correlated with college GPA, this effect does not persist when controlling for trait conscientiousness.

1:20pm - 1:35pm

GRANULARITY IN SOCIAL PERCEPTION: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING APPROACH

WARREN REICH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

Three hundred participants completed the Big Five Inventory (John & Srivastava, 1999) to describe five targets: self, a well-known other from a work/social setting, and an acquaintance from a work/social setting. A three-way multidimensional scaling analysis revealed that perceivers held the most nuanced--granular--perceptions of self and a well-known person from a social setting, in terms of conscientiousness and openness. MDS was superior to three alternate indices of granularity. Results extend prior work on perceptual complexity.

1:40pm - 1:55pm

EFFECTS OF COMPETITIVE SOCIAL CONTEXTS ON RACIALLY BIASED COGNITIVE AND SOCIO-EMOTIONAL PROCESSES

GUADALUPE GONZALEZ (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE), DAVID SCHNYER (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN)

The present research used eye tracking to examine the effects of competitive social contexts on racially biased attention, memory, and interaction intentions. Results indicated that competitive social contexts moderated the association between attention and memory for Black faces but not White and Asian faces. Further, racially biased attention did not predict interaction intentions. We conclude that racially biased cognition is influenced by a complex interplay of factors and implications for future research will be discussed.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

DIFFERENTIAL GENDER AND RACE EFFECTS OF CONTEMPT ON POLITICAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS

STEVEN KATZ, IRA ROSEMAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), DAVID REDLAWSK (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), KYLE MATTES (FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

This research used the 2018 ANES survey to test whether feelings of contempt, when included in regressions with party identification (Democrat/Republican) and four traditional political emotions (anger, fear, hope, and pride), demonstrate differential patterns of predicting four political outcomes (approval, thermometer rating, and two vote choices) based on respondents' gender (male/female) or race (white/nonwhite). Results suggest contempt is more predictive for women and white voters, and invites further study into the mechanism of differentiation.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Symposium

Developmental Program

DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: IMPACTS OF COVID-19

**Saturday, March 6, 2021
1:00pm-2:20pm**

CHAIR: LAUREN J. BRYANT

IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON DEVELOPMENT

The COVID-19 pandemic has had broad academic, economic, and public health implications. In light of numerous school closures and social distancing policies, the stress-related impacts of the novel coronavirus on both youth and parents have been of particular concern. The research presented in this symposium will employ a variety of methods to examine COVID-related distress and its implications for child screen time, adolescent mental health, and perinatal development.

Presentations

Preliminary Findings from the COVID-19 Mother Baby Outcomes (COMBO) Initiative
by Dani Dumitriu (Columbia University)

Screen Time as an Index of Family Distress
by Joshua Hartshorne (Boston College)

Neural and Environmental Predictors of Symptoms of Psychopathology in Adolescents During the COVID-19 Pandemic
by Rajpreet Chahal (Stanford University)

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Symposium

Clinical Program

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: GRADUATE SCHOOL AND GRADUATE DEGREES

**Saturday, March 6, 2021
1:00pm-2:20pm**

CHAIR: TONY CRESPI

GRADUATE SCHOOL AND GRADUATE DEGREES: OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Clinical Psychology or Counseling Psychology? School Psychology or School Counseling? What about Marriage and Family Therapy? What about Forensic Psychology? Ph.D. or Psy.D.? M.A. or M.S.? Truly, the choices are overwhelming. What is the best choice? For students interested in graduate education the issues are complex. This presentation examines degrees, employment, and considers options and opportunities. The applied nature and interactive discussion should be engaging to participants.

Presentations

School Psychology To Counseling Psychology Maximizing Employability In A Competitive Environment

by Tony Crespi (University of Hartford)

Traditional and Non-Traditional Graduate Programs In A Complex World: General-Experimental Psychology To Clinical Psychology

by Michael Amico (Housatonic Community College)

Graduate Education and Graduate School: Reflections and Considerations From The Classroom

by Catie Moran (University of Hartford)

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Invited Speaker History Program

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE SPEAKER: JILL MORAWSKI

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

CHAIR: DARRYL HILL

LOOPING, CREEPING, AND ENACTING: HOW DO PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA CHANGE?

JILL MORAWSKI (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

The history of psychology has centered around the discovery, development and sometimes the demise of scientific knowledge about psychology's objects. Historians generally follow psychological scientists in assuming that these discovered, calibrated, and classified psychological phenomena, (if found to be valid or 'real') are stable, enduring objects. Yet significant studies – empirical, theoretical, and historical – suggest that psychology's phenomena or at least not all psychological phenomena are so permanent: they can vary over time and place. Further, these studies indicate that changes in phenomena might be due not only to changing material and cultural contexts but also to psychology itself and to the individuals who learn about and engage psychological knowledge. Phenomena and knowledge about them are observed to "loop," "creep" and otherwise be "enacted" outside laboratories. This presentation offers a synthetic and critical perspective on the very idea that psychology's ontology is dynamic, asking if, when, and how phenomena change. It invites open investigation of the consequences of such ontological transformations when they occur and proposes that better understanding of dynamic phenomena can provide generative frameworks for research.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Paper Behavioral Neuroscience Program

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS 2

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

CHAIR: SYDNEY TRASK

1:00pm - 1:15pm

DIFFERENT ROLES FOR ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR RETROSPLENIAL CORTICES IN MEMORY FOR CONTEXT

SYDNEY TRASK, FRED HELMSTETTER (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE)

The rodent retrosplenial cortex (RSC) makes critical contributions to learning and memory. Using the context pre-exposure facilitation effect, we found that the posterior RSC is necessary for encoding of the context and the context-shock association, as well as retrieval of this memory. The anterior RSC is only necessary during encoding of the context-shock association. This supports our previous work demonstrating differential roles for these subregions in encoding of context- and event-related memory in associative learning.

1:20pm - 1:35pm

THE ROLE OF INFRALIMBIC CORTEX IN TOGGLING INSTRUMENTAL HABITS AND ACTIONS

MATTHEW BROOMER, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

The transition from goal-directed to habitual behavior with extended instrumental training is not unidirectional; certain manipulations move habits back to action status, including a return to a context where it was once an action. We identify the infralimbic cortex (IL) as a participant in this process. Pharmacological inactivation of IL converted an extensively trained behavior that had renewed as action back to habit status but did not affect a behavior that had been only action.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Symposium Teaching Program

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM 2

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT CHAIR ROUNDTABLE: EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT BEING A DEPARTMENT CHAIR BUT WERE AFRAID TO ASK

This informal session will provide current department chairs with an opportunity to discuss common issues and concerns as well as provide potential chairs with an "inside scoop" on life as a psychology department chair.

Presentations

Psychology department chair roundtable

by Amy Hunter (Seton Hall University), Jennifer Tickle (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

Invited Speaker

Presidential Program

**FRED S. KELLER KEYNOTE ADDRESS: WARREN BICKEL
PH.D.**

Saturday, March 6, 2021

1:00pm-2:20pm

CHAIR: JEF LAMOUREUX

**REINFORCER PATHOLOGY: THE BEHAVIORAL
ECONOMICS OF ADDICTION & OBESITY**

WARREN BICKEL (ADDICTION RECOVERY RESEARCH CENTER, & THE CENTER FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL RESEARCH ON HEALTH BEHAVIOR, FRALIN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA TECH)

Reinforcer pathology, a recent development in the field of behavioral economics, specifies that (1) reinforcers are integrated over time, (2) the length of the window of integration can vary, and, in turn, (3) alter the valuation of different reinforcers. Short temporal windows of integration will increase the value of intense, reliable, and brief reinforcers such as drugs and obesogenic foods while leading to a decline in the value of less intense, variable reinforcers that extend over time, such as prosocial reinforcers (e.g., relationships). Conversely, long temporal windows of integration should result in a reversal in the valuation of drug and prosocial reinforcers. Importantly, reinforcer pathology suggests a novel approach to treatment, namely, to increase the length of the temporal integration window. In this presentation, this model and data supporting it will be reviewed.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Invited Speaker

Presidential Program

**EPA PRESIDENTIAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM ON CRITICAL
THINKING**

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

CHAIR: BERNARD BEINS

**CRITICAL THINKING: TAKING PSYCHOLOGY TO THE
PEOPLE**

The world around us is a complex place, and it isn't getting any simpler. Society is becoming more diverse with respect both to culture and to dealing with what we believe. As such, challenges arise as we negotiate our way through our lives. Fortunately, psychology has something to offer. The presentations in this symposium show how psychology can contribute to the discussion. Ken Keith will explain how psychological research

can take on more culturally inclusive perspectives to generate a more complete depiction of the human condition so people have a better understanding of themselves and of others. Loreto Prieto will show how psychologists can adopt strategies of critical thinking in the classroom, embedding recognition of identity variables and cultural dynamics to generate culturally responsive teaching strategies. Finally, Cyndy Scheibe will discuss how we can teach students the daunting task of how to disentangle information and misinformation in the media so students (and others) can evaluate the information about people and ideas to which they are exposed.

Presentations

**Critical Thinking and Cultural Concepts: An Evolving
Psychological Science**

by Kenneth Keith (University of San Diego)

Critical Thinking and Culturally Responsive Teaching

by Loreto Prieto (Iowa State University)

Critical Thinking and Media Literacy: Rx for an Infodemic

by Cynthia Scheibe (Ithaca College)

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Poster

Social Program

**SOCIAL POSTERS
Saturday, March 6, 2021
2:30pm-3:50pm**

POSTER 1

**MORALITY AND RISK IN JUDGMENTS OF PARENTAL
BEHAVIOR**

KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

When children are left alone, even in safe situations, parents are judged as acting immorally (Thomas, Stanford, & Sarnecka, 2016). Essentially the norm is that children should never be left unattended even in the best of circumstances. The current study sought to replicate these findings through an experimental study. The reason for leaving the child alone changed perceptions of morality and risk.

POSTER 2

**PREDICTING BODY-ESTEEM BASED ON TYPE OF SEXUAL
VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE**

SUZANNE L. OSMAN, JAMIE P. NICHOLSON (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined body-esteem based on type of sexual victimization experience (i.e., none, sexual contact, attempted sexual coercion, sexual coercion, attempted rape, rape). Undergraduate women (n = 750) completed scales measuring body-esteem and sexual victimization experiences. Body-esteem was negatively associated with some types of sexual victimization experience (attempted and completed coercion, rape), but not others

(contact, attempted rape), and attempted rape was positively associated with body-esteem. Escaping rape may increase positive feelings toward one's body.

POSTER 3

PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN DATING RELATIONSHIPS: PRESENTATION MEDIUM AND COUPLE CHARACTERISTICS

EMILY PLACKOWSKI (OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY),
DEBRA HULL, JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduate participants evaluated scenarios depicting violence in a long-term dating relationship—in either video or written form, and involving either a male or female aggressor in either a same- or other-gender relationship. Women respondents and those rating other-gender relationships thought sexual assault was more likely to have happened, that the aggressor more wanted to have sex with the victim, and that the victim less wanted to have sex with the aggressor.

POSTER 4

PREVALENCE AND EFFECTS OF BULLYING BY TEACHERS

ANNA WEIGEL, JILL NORVILITIS (SUNY BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This retrospective study examined the prevalence of teacher bullying in grades kindergarten through 12 and assessed outcomes that correlate with teacher bullying. Results showed that 29% of students reported that they have been bullied by teachers and an additional 25% said that they had something happen to them that they weren't sure if it was bullying. Moreover, the presence of bullying by teachers was related to lower self-esteem and more general psychosocial distress.

POSTER 5

MOCK JURY DECISIONS REGARDING HIT AND RUN: THE IMPACT OF DELIBERATION

DONNA CRAWLEY, KARHALA ANDRE (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We examined case factors that impacted mock jurors when deciding a hit and run case. In Study 1, we coded comments by jurors during deliberations. Common themes included criticisms of and empathy for the driver. In Study 2, individual mock jurors considered the case via an online survey. Major themes included criticism of the driver, and what moral action required. Additional differences emerged between individual case considerations and deliberation discussions.

POSTER 6

LGBTQ ATTITUDES AND ALLYSHIP INCREASES IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE OBERGEFELL DECISION

KELLY HEROLD, KATIE WILSON, MICHAEL KNEPP
(UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT UNION)

An online study was conducted six academic years examining

changes in allyship, knowledge, and attitudes toward the LGBTQ community as well as right-wing views starting the academic year before the Obergefell v. Hodges Supreme Court decision. The results indicated that across the years there was an increase in LGBTQ knowledge, attitudes, and allyship along with an increase in the percentage of people reporting a close friendship with LGBTQ individual while right-wing attitudes decreased.

POSTER 7

PREDICTING PERSONALITY THROUGH THE CONTENT TOPICS OF TWEETS

WEILING LI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN), LEI ZHENG (STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

Utilizing the power of big data and machine learning, our research builds a predictive model of people's MBTI personality types through the content topics of their tweets. Based on a large set of Twitter users (N=3955) and users' posts (N=425,752), we find that the E-I, S-N, and T-F indicator can be effectively distinguished using one's areas of topic interests, and the J-P indicator is relatively harder to predict when only using the semantic information.

POSTER 8

FEELING BETTER BY SUPPORTING OTHERS: TEST OF A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL

NICOLE HORNER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the role of individual differences in collectivistic values, specifically prosocial motivation and face concerns, in the relationship between support giving and psychological well-being among Chinese individuals (n = 178). Controlling for covariates, we found that increased positive and lower negative emotions mediated the prospective relationship between emotional support giving and greater psychological well-being (lower depressive symptoms and greater life satisfaction) for Chinese individuals with high face concerns, but not high prosocial motivation.

POSTER 9

MASTERY AND PERFORMANCE MOTIVATION ACROSS SEVEN GROUPS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

MACKENZIE BYERS, LANEY DEZANET, ALICIA NORDSTROM, AMANDA CALEB, KATHY SCALER SCOTT (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY)

This study compares mastery and performance motivation across seven groups of college students (n=48) in four categories: high achievement, high stress, high resiliency, and high risk. Students reported their levels of mastery-approach, mastery-avoidance, performance-approach, and performance-avoidance goals on the Achievement Goal Questionnaire. The study found significant differences in mastery-avoidance among the high achievement and high stress students and discusses interventions to bolster students' academic motivation.

POSTER 10**DIFFERENCES IN ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION ACROSS FOUR GROUPS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

BRENNA KARNISH, ASHLEY STRAUSSER, LAUREN WEITZEL, ALICIA NORDSTROM, AMANDA CALEB (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), KATHY SCALER SCOTT (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The study's purpose was to examine the relationship between fear of failure, grit, and motivation in four groups of college students and to explore the differences across first-generation students and gender. Forty-eight college students were recruited according to the following groups: high risk, high achievement, high resiliency, and high stress. Performance approach and mastery avoidance motivation predicted higher fear of failure. There were no significant differences between fear of failure, grit, gender, and first-generation students.

POSTER 11**INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL ACROSS FOUR GROUPS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

RYA MORGAN, KIERSTEN PFLUEGER, ALICIA NORDSTROM, AMANDA CALEB (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), KATHY SCALER SCOTT (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study compares locus of control (LOC) between four groups of college students: high achievement, high stress, high resiliency, and high risk. Survey data showed that high achieving students reported higher internal LOC compared to high stress students who reported greater external LOC. There were no significant differences between the high risk and high resiliency students compared with the other groups. This poster highlights interventions to increase internal LOC.

POSTER 12**THE SINGLE MOTHERHOOD PENALTY AFFECTS JUDGMENTS OF CHARACTER AND ATTRACTIVENESS**

JOYCE OATES, MELANIE FREELAND, SAMANTHA ONKKA, CHRISTOPHER PINIER, JOSHUA HERNANDEZ (AQUINAS COLLEGE)

Mothers face prejudice in the workplace because they may be perceived as incompetent; this is not true of fathers (England et al., 2016). Singlehood can detrimentally affect motherhood perception and worsens with alcohol use disorder (AUD). Participants viewed a female or male photograph (low-attractiveness) with description. Single mothers with AUD were rated lower than their married counterparts on trustworthiness, competence, and attractiveness; single fathers were not, suggesting motherhood and marital status can affect physical perception.

POSTER 13**DIFFERENCES IN DEPRESSION: PERCEIVED OUTCOMES OF DATING VIOLENCE AGAINST TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS**

JULIA SAITTA, DANIELLE CARTIER, SARAH PIPER, VICTORIA SCARFO, NICOLE CAPEZZA, NORA COCHRAN (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

We investigated college students' perceptions of dating abuse involving transgender individuals. Participants were randomly assigned to read one of four scenarios consisting of psychological abuse or no abuse, and a transgender or cisgender victim. Participants were then asked several questions, including how likely the victim is to become depressed. Our results indicated that participants believed a female transgender victim is more likely to become depressed after experiencing psychological abuse than a cisgender victim.

POSTER 14**A QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION OF FEATURES CONTRIBUTING TO GIRLS' POSITIVE BODY IMAGE**

CHARLOTTE MARKEY, ERIKA FRICK, STACEY ALSTON, MENDY-KEYLA TOSSOU, KENNEDY TRAN, SAMANTHA KEHNER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY- CAMDEN), ELIZABETH DANIELS (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO- COLORADO SPRINGS)

This study extends research on positive body image to ethnically diverse preadolescent girls by examining girls' reports of personal physical characteristics that they both like and do not like. Girls' qualitative reports were coded using an inductive approach; findings suggest that girls are most likely to like their hair and eyes and most likely to dislike their feet and legs. This research has implications for interventions aimed at improving girls' positive body image.

POSTER 15**ATTENTION TO SOCIAL PROCESSES IN RESPONDING TO COVID-19: A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS**

BREANNA WALSH, JANAK JUDD, CHASE GARVEY, OWEN MATYI, LESLIE RODRIGUEZ, MADDIE AMIDON, RACHAEL CHALACHAN, PATRICIA BURKINS, CHEYENNE BARRETTT, JULIA TICE, MEAGHAN NEWKIRK, EMMA NANCE, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

A common concern about widespread stay-at-home orders for combatting COVID-19 is that they could harm people's sense of social connection. We investigated whether attention to social processes and affiliation differed between the first four Thursdays of the pandemic. Participants (N = 401) described how they responded to the virus. Unexpectedly, although use of social and affiliation words increased across these four Thursdays, self-reported connection to others did not differ across the days of the study.

POSTER 16**ATTENTION TO PHYSICAL FEELINGS, BIOLOGY, BODY, AND HEALTH IN RESPONDING TO COVID-19**

MADDIE AMIDON, LESLIE RODRIGUEZ, CHEYENNE BARRETT, MEAGHAN NEWKIRK, PATRICIA BURKINS, RACHEL CHALACHAN, EMMA NANCE, JULIA TICE, OWEN MATYI, CHASE GARVEY, JANAK JUDD, BREANNA WALSH,

LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We used Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count to analyze American and Canadian participants' (N = 410) descriptions of how they responded to COVID-19 on March 12, March 19, March 26, and April 2, 2020. Contrary to expectations, participants used fewer words about physical feelings, biology, the body, and health after March 12. These findings suggest that after stay-at-home orders began, people focused less on ways to prevent contact with the virus outside the home.

POSTER 17

ANXIETY, MASKING, AND FACIAL EMOTION RECOGNITION

EMILY CLARK, JOCELYN WIGGINS, ABIGAIL WRIGHT,
JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

In light of masking regulations due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this study (N=79) was conducted with the intent of measuring the impact of both general and social anxiety on the accuracy and confidence of facial emotion recognition tasks. The hypotheses would need to be retested, as results were inconclusive due to relatively low anxiety scores across the sample population. Confidence did not predict accuracy, and women lose recognition advantages in classifying emotions of partial faces.

POSTER 18

ATTENTION TO MOTION AND HOME IN RESPONDING TO COVID-19: A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

RACHAEL CHALACHAN, EMMA NANCE, JULIA TICE,
PATRICIA BURKINS, JANAK JUDD, BREANNA WALSH,
MEAGHAN NEWKIRK, MADDIE AMIDON, OWEN MAYTI,
CHEYENNE BARRETT, CHASE GARVEY, LESLIE
RODRIGUEZ, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Shortly after March 12, 2020, widespread stay-at-home orders for combatting COVID-19 began. We analyzed the words participants (N = 401) used for describing how they responded to the virus in the first four Thursdays of the pandemic. Unexpectedly, words about home were almost unrelated to words about social processes and affiliation. Instead, words about home and motion (e.g., follow, stay) correlated strongly, and the use of both types of words increased significantly after March 12.

POSTER 19

VIRTUAL REALITY EFFECTS ON LEARNING, ENGAGEMENT, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE TECHNOLOGY

JACINDA THOMAS, CONNOR S. MCKISSICK, ADAM J. KASS,
JENNIFER J. TICKLE (SAINT MARYS COLLEGE OF
MARYLAND)

Learning, engagement, and motivation were compared between videos watched in a virtual reality (VR) format compared to an interactive but non-VR format. Results showed no effect on learning or motivation to learn more, but showed increases in enjoyment of the content and attitudes about learning. Use of VR in the study led to positive changes in attitudes toward VR

compared to baseline. Implications and future research are discussed.

POSTER 20

PREDICTING RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION FROM TWO ROMANTIC RESPECT SCALES

PAYTON HOLCOMB, MICHELLE GUTHRIE (THE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated which of two respect measures uniquely predicted relationship satisfaction. Participants in romantic relationships completed measures of respect toward partner, love styles, and relationship satisfaction. Results found that Frei and Shaver's (2002) respect measure contributed more unique variance to satisfaction than Hendrick and Hendrick's (2002) and Frei and Shaver's measure was a stronger predictor of relationship satisfaction than the six love styles. Significance of results to clinical settings and future research will be discussed.

POSTER 21

CHINESE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE US: THE INFLUENCE OF DISCRIMINATION, ACCULTURATION

RUOYING ZHANG, JASMINE MENA (BUCKNELL
UNIVERSITY)

Chinese international students have been reported to experience psychological distress, help-seeking stigma, language-based discrimination, and acculturative stress. This study aims to investigate the influence of discrimination, acculturation and coping strategies on Chinese international students' psychological wellbeing. With the increasing number of international students in the United States, the focus on their mental health is never greater.

POSTER 22

PERCEIVED SOCIAL MOBILITY ESTIMATES CHANGES WITH RACE AND ETHNICITY AND SOCIAL CLASS

SAIGE STORTZ (GRADUATE CENTER IN THE CITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JACOB SHANE (BROOKLYN
COLLEGE IN THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

How do social mobility estimates change when race/ethnicity and social class is included? We find that moving beyond "the average American" to include race/ethnicity and social class led to over- or underemphasizing the opportunity for a target child's upward social mobility depending on their race/ethnicity and social class, and the participant's race/ethnicity and social class. Future research should continue to explore the complexities entangled in how people perceive opportunity for upward social mobility.

POSTER 23

ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILD MARRIAGE

RICHARD CONTI, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (KEAN UNIVERSITY),
MELANIE CONTI (SAINT ELIZABETH UNIVERSITY), KELSEY
LEE, MONICA LEVINE-SAUBERMAN, ALEKSANDR ZHDANOV

(KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined students' attitudes toward child marriage. Participants completed The Attitudes Toward Child Marriage Scale, which measures an individual's position on circumstances allowing children under the age of 18 to marry, and a demographic questionnaire. A majority of participants indicated the minimum age for an individual to marry should be 18 regardless of religion, culture, parental wishes, pregnancy, peer pressure, or personal choice. Implications and directions for future research will also be presented.

POSTER 24

AUTONOMOUS SENSORY MERIDIAN RESPONSE (ASMR): EXPERIENCES, ATTITUDES, AND PERSONALITY CORRELATES

MACKENZIE BROOKS, JENNIFER J. TICKLE (SAINT MARYS COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Autonomous sensory meridian response (ASMR) is a pleasant and tingling sensation that generally starts at the crown of the head and radiates through the rest of the body typically inducing a relaxation response. The present research examined college students' knowledge of, attitudes toward, and experience with ASMR to give a sense of the norms related to ASMR; examined how the use of media supports ASMR elicitation; and examined personality correlates of ASMR.

POSTER 25

PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS, CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY, & ANGER REGULATION IN NYC UNDERGRADUATES

RANJANA HARI, FAIZA FAROOQ, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK)

The current study assessed the associations between perceived or subjective social status (SSS) and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), perceived social support (PSS), and anger regulation among undergraduates in NYC. Data indicated SSS was negatively correlated with ACEs and positively correlated with perceived social support (PSS). However, SSS was not significantly associated with anger regulation. It is possible that SSS is linked to depression and anxiety rather than anger.

POSTER 26

EFFECTS OF EMOTION DURING CONFESSION AND RECANTATION ON MOCK JURORS' DECISIONS

TONIANN SEALS, WENDY HEATH (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the effects of a defendant's emotion level displayed during confession (low, high) and recantation (low, high) and the reason the defendant recants (he was coerced or covering for someone) on mock jurors' decisions. Online participants recruited from Mechanical Turk (N = 170) read a randomly assigned scenario and answered a questionnaire. Emotion during confession and recantation affected decisions (e.g., more verdict confidence when the defendant was not emotional while recanting).

POSTER 27

CHEATING MASCULINITY: PERCEPTIONS OF MALE MASCULINITY ARE AFFECTED BY VIAGRA USE

BRYN A. CANCELLA, JULIA L. BARNES, WAYNE R. HAWLEY, GREGORY D. MORROW (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Participants read a hypothetical scenario about a male target who did/did not have erectile dysfunction (ED), was/was not taking Viagra, and whose female partner always/never had an orgasm during sex with him. Perceptions of the male's masculinity and sexual self-esteem were attenuated by his use of Viagra when his partner orgasmed and he did not have a history of ED. Therefore, ED and Viagra use modify perceptions of masculinity in a sexual context.

POSTER 28

EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT BIASES: ANALYZING APPROACHABILITY IN BLACK, ASIAN, AND WHITE MEN

ROSE MARTILLOTTI, JASON TRENT (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current research investigated implicit and explicit approachability biases of Black, Asian, and White males. Photo evaluations and an Implicit Association Test were administered in order to test this. Researchers hypothesized participants would be quicker at associating positive words with White targets compared to Black and Asian targets indicating an implicit bias.. They also hypothesized that biases would not be evident in the explicit data but would be shown in the implicit data.

POSTER 29

THE INFLUENCE OF AFROCENTRIC FEATURES AND GENDER IN CRIMINAL SENTENCING

JULIANA DONALDSON (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The effects of Afrocentricity (a combination of darker skin, coarse hair, wider nose, and fuller lips) and gender on sentence length, perceived dangerousness, and social distance were examined. Participants were randomly assigned to see 1 in 12 photographs embedded in the description of a theft and were asked to suggest a sentence length, complete social distance questions, and indicate the perceived dangerousness of the perpetrator. Three 3x2 Factorial ANOVAs found no significant effects.

POSTER 30

SELF-ESTEEM IN COLLEGE FEMALES AND THE PROGRAM TITLED "BEAUTIFUL ME"

NATALIA MONSALVE, REBECCA TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study tested the effect of an intervention on improving self-esteem on 53 college women aged 18 to 46. Participants completed a pre-test assessment on self-esteem, engaged in an intervention flagship program titled "Beautiful Me" and then completed the same self-esteem assessment as a post-test. A significant increase in self-esteem from pre- to post-test was found. Evidence on the effectiveness of the program on college

women, regardless of their ethnicity, on improving self-esteem was found.

POSTER 31

PERCEPTIONS OF BISEXUALITY AND BISEXUAL INDIVIDUALS

NICOLE GIORDANO, SUSAN NOLAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

We randomly assigned participants to one of eight vignettes of a target person (varying gender and sexual orientation) on a date and assessed perceptions of the target. Bisexual, lesbian, and gay targets were tolerated more and viewed as having more stable relationships, on average, than straight targets, regardless of gender, likely reflecting social desirability bias. Women were tolerated more and viewed as having more stable relationships, on average, than men, regardless of sexual orientation.

POSTER 32

POLITICAL ORIENTATION PREDICTS PANDEMIC-SPECIFIC COUNTERFACTUAL THOUGHTS AND PREVENTION ATTITUDES

EVA A. GARCIA FERRES (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), MARY T. DEPALMA (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between political orientation, attitudes toward the COVID-19 prevention measures and pandemic-specific counterfactual thoughts. Data from an online sample (N = 206) indicated that conservatives tended to perceive COVID-19 prevention measures as less cost-effective than their liberal counterparts. Liberal-leaning participants tended to imagine how Americans could have better prevented the spread of COVID-19. These counterfactual thoughts were also related to more favorable views of personal prevention measures.

POSTER 33

UNDERSTANDING MOTIVATION AND LEARNING STRATEGIES IN RELATION TO STUDENT LIFE HASSLES

EMALINE PRINTZ, KYOUNG-RAE JUNG (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

In this study, the association between motivation, self-regulated learning, and life hassles was explored. Particularly, the facilitating effect of academic motivation reflected on value and the impeding effect of college stressors on cognitive and behavioral learning strategies were examined. Task value and academic alienation were significant predictors of effort regulation, time and study environment, and metacognitive self-regulation scores. Results imply that learning strategies are influenced by students' belief systems and contextual risk factors.

POSTER 34

COVID-19 PANDEMIC EFFECTS ON EXERCISE MOTIVATION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

SARAH BRUNO, OLIVIA OAKLEY, SARA DOUGLAS, ALLISON

MELVIN, JULIA HALLMAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The COVID-19 pandemic has swept across the world leaving many people feeling isolated due to social distancing measures put in place by the CDC. As everything began to shut down, everyone's daily routines and habits quickly changed. Individuals were forced to quarantine which resulted in change in social support. This study shows how perceived social support and time in quarantine affected college student's exercise habits during the COVID-19 pandemic.

POSTER 35

CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY, PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT, & ANGER REGULATION IN YOUNG ADULTS

FAIZA FAROOQ, JESSICA AU, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between self-reports of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), perceived social support (PSS), and anger regulation among participants (N=577) from Mumbai and New Delhi in India. Data indicated that ACEs were negatively correlated with PSS and positively correlated with anger regulation.

POSTER 36

THE ROLE OF A PURPOSE FOR LEARNING IN ACHIEVING EDUCATIONAL GOALS

KELSEY COLLIER, ANDREW ABEYTA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN)

Students' beliefs about their ability to succeed in school and the amount of meaning they attribute to school work are factors that influence school success. Getting students to contemplate the meaning that school adds to their lives motivates students to participate in challenging schoolwork. Our research indicates that purpose for learning exercises bolster student's self-efficacy beliefs. A purpose for learning intervention is an important tool for helping students perform in school.

POSTER 37

THE EFFECT OF MENTAL CONTRASTING ON PARADOXICAL KNOWLEDGE

BRANDON NEGLIO, IRMAK OKTEN, GABRIELE OETTINGEN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Paradoxical Knowledge (PK) is a mental shortcut to gain certainty for knowledge that one cannot objectively hold (Gollwitzer & Oettingen, 2019). Mental Contrasting (MC) is a self-regulatory strategy where one considers obstacles to goals, which could be interpreted as threats to high PK user's worldviews (Sevincer et al., 2013). We found participants with higher PK engaged less with their obstacles in a MC task, suggesting that they connected less with their obstacles.

POSTER 38

PREDICTING ENVIRONMENTALLY PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOR: DO ATTITUDES AND INCOME MATTER?

JENNA TIPALDO (BARUCH COLLEGE), SAMANTHA FANG (HUNTER COLLEGE), MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE)

Urban undergraduate students (n=1114) were surveyed. Perceived importance of environmentally protective behaviors significantly predicted frequency of those behaviors. Income groups did not differ on perceived importance of nearly all behaviors studied. However, lower income was associated with greater frequency of energy reduction and water conservation behaviors. Ajzen's theory of planned behavior is used to explain findings. Experiments to determine whether learning about the benefits of sustainable behavior results in subsequent sustainable behavior are considered.

POSTER 39

POLITICAL IDENTITY, PARTISANSHIP, AND CONCERNS ABOUT FAKE NEWS

CHARLENE CHRISTIE, HANNAH VREELAND, JENNIFER LE (SUNY ONEONTA)

Are the concerns that people express about fake news impacted by political affiliation or the strength of their political beliefs? Using a sample of self-identified Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, we asked people how concerned they were about fake news impacting the attitudes or behaviors of peers who share similar or express different political beliefs. Social identity predictions were supported, with people expressing significantly more concern about fake news impacting members of political outgroups.

POSTER 40

COVID-19 INFORMATION TRUST, SITUATION AWARENESS AND ADOPTION OF HEALTH PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS

JIADONG YU (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This online survey study evaluated the influence of information sources on the willingness to adopt COVID 19 health-protective behaviors among 288 Chinese participants. Structural equation model analyses showed that trust in formal information was more strongly associated with greater understanding of COVID-19 and social distancing, whereas trust in informal information was strongly associated with worry and face-mask use. Trust in formal information was also associated with less perceived susceptibility and less social distancing.

POSTER 41

SCENES OF NATURE, THOUGHTS OF GOD

KEN DEBONO, MADALYN ENGVOLD (UNION COLLEGE)

Under the guise of evaluating potential advertisement backgrounds, participants viewed multiple nature scenes, multiple cityscapes, or multiple examples of abstract art. After the rating task, participants completed two measures of religiosity. As expected, participants who viewed the nature scenes scored higher on measures of religiosity than did participants who viewed either the cityscapes or pictures of

abstract art. Implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 42

EXAMINING EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON ACCULTURATION

JESSICA AU, FAIZA FAROOQ, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between self-reported social support (sense of belonging and tangible support) and perceived social status in a rapidly globalizing urban community sample. Results indicated that there is positive correlation between both aspects of social support (belongingness and tangible support) and perceived social status.

POSTER 43

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TRIGGER WORD EVALUATIONS AND LEVELS OF PRIVILEGE

JOHN HULL, DEBRA HULL, MARIAH CHOBANY, QURON EGGLESTON (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduate participants read 44 trigger words or phrases, evaluating each on how comfortable they would feel hearing it in a classroom. Participants' self-identified genders and races were combined to produce groups with low, medium, or high levels of privilege. . Some words and phrases produced negative emotional responses in most people, but for other words or phrases, higher privilege level was usually significantly associated with significantly more comfort using negative trigger words.

POSTER 44

CHRONIC PAIN, STIGMA, AND BODY IMAGE

JAMIE DUNAEV (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY- CAMDEN), TYLER CHUI, ALIYAH JONES, ROBERT HUGHES, GILHARIA DELVA, ANGELA TASSI, KENNEDY TRAN, STACEY ALSTON, 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 experiences impact body image or mental and physical health. This study showed that experiences of stigma have a negative impact on body image and physical and emotional well-being. Further, individuals who self-direct negative chronic illness-related stereotypes have amplified negative effects.

POSTER 45

PSYCHOLOGICAL UNDERPINNINGS OF ALUMNI GIVING

ANASTESIA OKAOME, PATRICK DWYER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the effects of gratitude, indebtedness and sense of belonging on giving, along with the mediational effects of relatedness needs satisfaction and six giving motives.

Participants (N = 446) were surveyed about their feelings of gratitude, indebtedness, sense of belonging regarding their college experiences, their past donations and intention to give back, basic need satisfaction and motives to donate. We found evidence all three predictors influence alumni giving.

POSTER 46

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A JUST SOCIETY AND MORAL EMOTIONS

EMILY VANCE, ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

We measured levels of moral, sexual, and pathogen disgust, religiosity, daily anger, moral attitudes, and moral disgust and anger in relation to three philosophical scenarios about sharing or redistributing private property. The three philosophical viewpoints investigated were liberal egalitarianism, libertarianism, and utilitarianism. The libertarian scenario was rated as significantly more morally disgusting and angering than the utilitarian scenario. The political parties (Democrat, Republican, Independent) differed in sexual disgust, religiosity, and moral attitudes.

POSTER 47

COLLEGE LIFE AND THE FEAR OF MISSING OUT

SOPHIE HICKS, KARLA BATRES (CALDWELL UNIVERSITY)

The Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) is a newly-identified social phenomenon, associated with decreased wellbeing, higher social media engagement, and social exclusion. College students may present higher levels of FoMO due to the impact that college life can have on an individual and their socialisation. The current study therefore identifies factors of a college student's life that contributes to their experience of FoMO.

POSTER 48

A MIXED-METHODS INVESTIGATION OF COUNTERFACTUAL THINKING AND DIABETES SELF-CARE

MARY T. DEPALMA, BAILEY FAITH, HANNAH SARNIE (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Our mixed-methods study of 53 individuals with diabetes investigated self-referent upward counterfactual thinking (CFT) and diabetes self-care. Embracing CFT was associated with a number of poorer psychological outcomes including decreased satisfaction with life, poorer diet maintenance, and higher scores on depression and self-blame. Interviews revealed that some participants actively rejected CFT as irrelevant or even detrimental. Results suggest that focusing on "what might have been" could be interfering with some diabetes self-care behaviors.

POSTER 49

REFLECTIVE STRUCTURED DIALOGUE REDUCES POLITICAL PREJUDICE

JESSICA NOLAN, OLIVIA BASALYGA, CARLY BOCK,

CHARLOTTE HACKER, TERESA GRETTANO, JULIE SCHUMACHER COHEN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We explored the effects of a reflective structured dialogue technique on a college campus using a pre-post survey. Participants completed a survey before and then again after attending a dialogue session on a salient issue in American politics (Impeachment or "America First"). Results showed a significant increase in students' attitudes towards people they disagree with after participating in the dialogue.

POSTER 50

CORRELATES OF MASK WEARING DURING THE COVID PANDEMIC

SAMANTHA SCHWARZ, EMELINE BERTHELON, MARISSA REDDING, EMMANUEL TOUSSAINT, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Wearing a mask has become a new social norm, but many people choose not to follow mask mandates. We hypothesized that political ideology, motives for mask-wearing, and cultural orientation would correlate with mask wearing. Our 130 participants completed an online survey. Results indicated most participants were wearing masks in public settings, and they were motivated by safety concerns. Those who were opposed to wearing a mask appeared to be motivated by conservative political ideology.

POSTER 51

DO VIOLATIONS OF MASK-WEARING NORMS AFFECT PERCEPTIONS OF STRANGERS?

KENDRA STARK, JOCELYN KELLER, MEGAN NELSON, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, wearing masks may obscure facial expressions used in forming impressions. At the same time, adherence to social norms dictating mask wearing may influence perceptions. Our 85 undergraduate participants rated photos of 3 smiling targets (one wearing a mask, one wearing a mask improperly, and one with no mask) on a set of traits. The improperly masked target was viewed more negatively, but the unmasked target and masked target received similar ratings.

POSTER 52

SOCIAL ANXIETY IN SOCIAL MEDIA USE DURING THE TIME OF COVID-19

EDEN GORODISCHER, JAN MOHLMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Mental health and cultural correlates of social media use are currently of great interest in psychology research. This study aimed to identify predictors of social anxiety during social media use. Results indicated that those reporting symptoms of depression, state anxiety, and weak affiliation with non-American culture are most vulnerable to total or sub-scale level of social anxiety on social media. Implications of this research could be important for mental health treatment.

POSTER 53**CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY, DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS, PERCEIVED STRESS & SELF-RATED HEALTH IN NYC UNDERGRADUATES**

SARA CHEIN, RANJANA HARI, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE)

The current study examined the relationships between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), depressive symptoms, stress and self-reported health among NYC undergraduates. Results indicated that ACEs were positively correlated with depressive symptoms and stress levels and negatively correlated with self-rated health.

POSTER 54**THE EFFECT OF CLOSE OTHERS ON HEALTHY BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES**

CONNOR SKILLMAN, LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the relation between health-related attitudes and behaviors within social networks. It was hypothesized that people who perceive their close others to have similar health-related attitudes will have stronger attitudes and will exhibit a stronger correlation between health attitudes and health behaviors, and between health attitudes and legislative attitudes. The results displayed several trends, although two involving attitudes toward regulation were in the opposite direction. Possible explanations for the unexpected results are discussed.

POSTER 55**SCARED TO DEATH: HOSPITAL IMAGES EVOKE MORTALITY SALIENCE AND PREJUDICE**

AMBER LISMAN, KELLI GAUS, LYDIA ECKSTEIN (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

The goal of the present study is to investigate if mere exposure to hospital settings can increase displays of prejudice. Based on our pilot study, we hypothesize that hospital images will induce mortality salience in comparison to images of restaurants, leading to increased scores on ageism and racism prejudice scales. If prejudicial responses are heightened in healthcare settings, there are implications for the quality of care received by those who are victims of prejudice.

POSTER 56**DOES EDUCATION MODERATE THE ASSOCIATION OF DISCRIMINATION TO DEPRESSION?**

MATTHEW LUBEY, JEAVONNA COBLE, RACHAEL RODRIGUEZ, ELENA T. AJAYI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IRENE BLAIR (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER), CHAD DANYLUK, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The aim of the study is to examine education as a moderator in discrimination and depression in three samples: including a

multi-ethnic sample, a sample of Black adults and another consisting of American Indians and Native Alaskan individuals. Analyses examined interactions between variables in three studies. Evidence from these three studies suggests that education does not significantly moderate the effects of discrimination on depression.

POSTER 57**TELLING FACT FROM FICTION IN THE AGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA**

TRISTAN BARQUIN, ALYSSA CHITTESTER, VICTORIA FRANK, JOHN C. HOOVER, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

News reports are available 24/7 today via electronic media, and many of those who access news electronically choose social media sites, which often are used to promote opinions of individuals rather than objective news. Our study measured factors that correlate with accuracy in determining whether information is factual or not. Results suggest that political knowledge and a more liberal political ideology are related to the ability to tell truth from fiction in news feeds.

POSTER 58**WHAT THE PHUB? THE IMPACT OF PHUBBING ON MOOD AND AFFECT**

KIMBERLY MARYNOWSKI (HUNTER COLLEGE), JENNIFER DERUTTE (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (HUNTER COLLEGE, GRADUATE CENTER CUNY)

This study tested a new method for studying phubbing, or everyday interruptions in social interactions due to technology devices, and its effects on mood and affect. There was a significant decrease in happiness after being phubbed, relative to control. Moreover, communication preferences, either face-to-face or computer-mediated, moderated positive affective responses to the control condition relative to phubbing.

POSTER 59**SELF-PROTOTYPE MATCH VS. PROTOTYPE AS A PREDICTOR OF UNDERGRADUATE NUTRITION BEHAVIOR**

DEBORAH KENDZIERSKI, RAHMA GORAN, DEANNA TROSINO, LINDSEY SCHIFFNER (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether self-prototype match (SPM) or prototypes better predicted nutrition behavior. SPM plays a role in behavior and correlates with healthy eater self-schema status, which consistently predicts nutrition behavior. Other research has linked eater prototypes and food consumption. Results indicated both healthy and unhealthy SPM correlated more highly with fruit, vegetable, and fatty food consumption than did healthy and unhealthy eater prototypes. SPM may be the more useful concept in for nutrition behavior.

POSTER 60**RELIGIOUSITY, MEANING IN LIFE, METAEMOTIONAL**

COMPETENCIES

JOHN KETCHAM, ANDREW ABEYTA, KELSEY COLLIER
(RUTGERS-CAMDEN)

We examined whether meta-emotional competencies of attention to emotions, emotional repair, and emotional clarity help explain the link between religiosity and meaning in life. We tested the significance of two indirect pathway models linking religiosity to presence of meaning and search for meaning, respectively, via meta-emotional competencies. The study provided evidence that emotional repair explained the link between religiosity and presence, whereas attention to emotions explained the link between religiosity and search.

POSTER 61

EFFECTS OF DEFENDANT'S RACE/ETHNICITY AND DOCUMENTATION STATUS ON MOCK JURORS' DECISIONS

ESMERALDA NAVARRO, WENDY HEATH (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Online participants (N = 137) from Mechanical Turk each read a randomly assigned scenario depicting an armed robbery with defendant race/ethnicity (Latino, Asian, White) and documentation status (undocumented or a natural-born citizen) varied. The natural-born citizen was more likely to receive a guilty verdict and was sentenced for a marginally longer period of time than the undocumented defendant. There was also a tendency to penalize the natural born White defendant more than the other defendants.

POSTER 62

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE IN ATTITUDE MORALIZATION

SHIZHI YAN (DREW UNIVERSITY), G. SCOTT MORGAN (UNDEFINED)

This study investigated whether social influence changes individuals' levels of moral conviction (i.e. beliefs that given attitudes are fundamentally right or wrong). MTurk participants (N=295) reported their moral conviction about three issues. In a later wave, they were randomly assigned to low/high moral conviction conditions (specifically, conversation partners in an artificial chatroom reported low/high moral conviction about an issue). Only participants in the low condition changed (i.e., decreased) moral conviction from baseline.

POSTER 63

ATHLETIC INJURIES AFFECT SELF ESTEEM

TIFFANIE SANJUAN, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Previous studies show that participation in sports increases belongingness, and belongingness increases self-esteem. Sports injuries lower self-esteem. These studies tended to focus on a single sport. The purpose of this study is to find out if belongingness and injuries affect an athlete's self-esteem regardless of the sport. A survey with background questions, an

injury scale, and a self-esteem scale was emailed out to college students. Preliminary results show that injuries do not affect self-esteem.

POSTER 64

LEVERAGING FAMILY CONNECTIONS FOR LATINO COLLEGE STUDENT SUCCESS

KERRIE DEVRIES (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JONATHAN B. SANTO, JUAN F. CASAS (UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA)

College achievement research among Latino students often suggests that ongoing family responsibilities may weaken students' academic integration and result in lower persistence. Using longitudinal data of White and Latino college students, this study found higher reports of assisting one's family to be associated with more consistent enrollment in college classes over time and this effect was stronger among Latino students. These results suggest that ongoing family connections may result in positive outcomes for students.

POSTER 65

JOB STEREOTYPES AND THE MODEL MINORITY BIAS

GRACE WIREIN, PAUL FINN, ELIZABETH OSSOFF (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The model minority bias is a racial stereotype stating Asians are more successful in finance/education, and Asians are implicitly associated with jobs in STEM fields. The current study examined model minority bias in a visual format with photos and a written format using sample resumes, while telling participants this was a study investigating gender stereotypes. Results demonstrated participants associate photos of Asian with STEM jobs, but do not prefer an Asian applicant's resume.

POSTER 66

IMPLICIT SELF-ESTEEM MODERATES EFFECTS OF AGEISM ON MENTAL CLOSENESS IN OLDER ADULTS

SARA AUTHIER, EMILY WILLIAMS, BRIANNA JEWETT, HANNAH CHRISTIAN, JULIE LONGUA PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

The current research used an experience sampling methodology to explore how daily experiences of ageism impact older adults' mental closeness with friends, and whether implicit self-esteem moderated this effect. Results indicated that on days older adults experienced more ageism they reported reduced mental closeness with friends, and this effect was stronger among participants with high implicit self-esteem.

POSTER 67

THE EFFECT OF GENDER, RACE, AND SIMILARITY ON JUROR DECISIONS

SOFIA SICIGNANO, DEVIN FAVA (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

An online experiment with a trial summary adapted from Ruva

and Bryant (2004) was used to test the effect of a defendant's race and gender on participant's confidence of guilt and sentence length. The defendant's race and gender were manipulated to be similar or different to the participants' to observe a similarity-leniency effect. The impact on participants' decisions was measured. The manipulation did not significantly impact the participants' confidence of guilt or sentence length.

POSTER 68

ILLNESS INTRUSIVENESS AND COVID-19 PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

HALEY CRUMLISH, GIANNA TODARO, CHLOE CRAMER
(ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study examined how perceptions of COVID-19 illness intrusiveness might be related to age and experience with chronic illness. It was hypothesized that those with existing chronic illnesses would find COVID-19 as less intrusive on several aspects of life (e.g., health, recreation), while younger people would be particularly burdened by the intrusiveness of COVID-19 in social arenas. Results indicated that age and perceiving social distancing as burdensome were significantly related to perceived intrusiveness of COVID-19.

POSTER 69

EFFECTS OF A PANDEMIC ON EXERCISE HABITS AND AFFECT

KATHRYN SMITH, KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The 2020 Coronavirus pandemic may have an effect on exercise habits and affect. Ninety-eight participants recruited through Amazon's MTurk completed a questionnaire about their exercise habits, their caregiving responsibilities, and affect. Participants exercised the same number of hours before and during the pandemic. In addition, participants with caregiving responsibilities reported more exercise and stronger affect compared to those without, potentially suggesting that caregivers may use exercise as a buffer against the stress of their responsibilities.

POSTER 70

A COMPARISON OF GROUPS' ETHNIC IDENTITY, COMMITMENT AND BELONGING

BRANDI HOUCK, ABIGAEL KHUU (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The relation between ethnic identity and belonging are important to understand as America becomes increasingly multicultural. One hundred and sixty-six college students completed the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure to examine aspects of ethnic identity. Results suggest that ethnic identity and belongingness are strongest among people of color and are lowest in Caucasians. These findings demonstrate how culture impacts identity development and sense of belonging.

POSTER 71

APPLYING THE PROTOTYPE WILLINGNESS MODEL TO

EXAMINE E-CIGARETTE AND CIGARETTE USE COGNITIONS

NAIYA OSIYEMI, KATARINA AUBUCHON, MICHELLE STOCK
(GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates that e-cigarette users may be more likely to use tobacco cigarettes. 565 students from universities in Texas and D.C. participated in an online survey which assessed their usage of e-cigarettes and/or tobacco cigarettes, and their cognitions surrounding usage of these products. Findings from this study suggest that co-users display the riskiest cognitions followed by e-cigarette users. This highlights the importance of reducing e-cigarette use as its consumption grows in popularity amongst college students.

POSTER 72

DRINK UP: PREDICTING BEVERAGE CHOICE USING THE REVISED RESTRAINT SCALE

MARIAH CORY, LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Maintenance of normal body mass is valued in Western environments yet is controversial when restrained eating is involved. Measures of this eating characteristic have failed to consistently provide accurate predictions of eating behavior. The purpose of this study is to determine if weight fluctuations and concern for dieting, as measured by the Revised Restraint Scale (Herman & Policy, 1980), accurately predict beverage selections and consumption. Results indicate that dieting concerns predict healthy beverage selection.

POSTER 73

DOOMSCROLLING IN 2020: THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF CHRONICALLY ACCESSING NEWS

TORI WEEMS, ABIGAIL ANTOINE, ALEXANDRA FERRIS, CLAIRE TOWNSEND, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Doomscrolling is the practice of continuously scrolling through news that is negative and/or upsetting. We investigated whether doomscrolling about COVID-19 and Black Lives Matter would be associated with greater anxiety. Our 108 subjects completed an online survey that included measures of news-gathering behaviors related to these topics. We found that accessing multiple sources for news about these topics correlated with anxiety. We also found differences in doomscrolling behavior based on political party affiliation.

POSTER 74

THE DISCRIMINATION OF GENDER-EXPANSIVE STUDENTS WITHIN HIGHER EDUCATION

EMILY BURR, RACHEL DINERO, HEATHER MALONEY-STASSEN (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goal of the current research is to examine how policies in the higher education system exist to discriminate against transgender and gender non-conforming students. Participants

completed an online survey analyzing their demographics, journey with their gender identity and expression, as well as their experiences on campus, and attitudes toward gender neutral housing. Results indicated that there is a significant difference between the experiences of cisgender students and gender non-conforming students on campus.

POSTER 75

EMOTION CONTAGION AND FACIAL MIMICRY DURING RELATIONSHIP DEVELOPMENT

STEPHANIE KAISER, SHELLY ZHANG, ADRIENNE WOOD (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)

The processes of facial mimicry and emotion contagion may change overtime or influence relationship building. 118 undergraduate students participated by filling out surveys and conversing with their partner (a stranger pre-study) weekly over Zoom. Preliminary, key findings suggest that general emotion convergence within dyads is a predictor for how close individuals would report they had become with their partner. Findings like this show highlight the importance of emotional understanding in improving relationship quality.

POSTER 76

POLITICAL AFFILIATION MODERATING OSTRACISM, ANTICIPATED INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION, NTB, AND SOCIAL MEDIA

KATHRYN SHEEHAN, CRISTINA CESTONE, KATARINA AUBUCHON, MICHELLE STOCK (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The current study explores how individuals' ostracism experiences, anticipated inclusion, anticipated exclusion, need to belong (NTB), and social media use intercorrelate and vary by political affiliation (Republican vs. Democrat). Within a cross-sectional sample of college students (N = 276), Republicans reported more exclusion experiences with friends and family and anticipated inclusion related to social media use. Among Democrats, there was a significant positive relationship between NTB and social media use.

POSTER 77

AN ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES TOWARD IMMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRATION

VANESSA GUZMAN (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY)

Immigrants and immigration have long been topics of importance within political discussions. Using social identity theory as a conceptual framework and data from the General Social Survey (2014), we explored the relationship between views of Americanness and attitudes about immigrants. Findings suggest that stricter conceptions of Americanness are related to negative attitudes towards immigrants. These findings add to our understanding of factors that are associated with attitudes towards immigrants and suggest ways to modify them.

POSTER 78

WHAT PREDICTS MASK MORAL CONVICTION? THE ROLE OF EMOTION AND POLITICAL ORIENTATION.

ANTHONY MARTINEZ, BRITTANY E HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

A growing body of research suggested a strong link been emotion and whether people see an issue as relevant to their moral beliefs, i.e., moral conviction. The current study investigated the relationship between disgust, anger, and fear and liberals' and conservatives' moral conviction about wearing masks during the coronavirus pandemic. Fear and disgust predicted greater moral conviction regardless of political orientation. Anger was unrelated to moral conviction.

POSTER 79

DO PEOPLE VOTE TO PROMOTE GOOD, PREVENT BAD, OR BOTH?

VICTORIA REDIGER, ZEENAT AHMED, DANIEL WISNESKI, BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The goal of the current study was to test, in the context of the 2020 U.S. Presidential election, whether people's intentions to vote are based more on promoting preferred electoral outcomes, preventing non-preferred outcomes, or both. Results found that, although voting intentions among Biden supporters were predicted by both anticipated benefits of a Biden victory and anticipated harms of a Trump victory, Trump supporter intentions were better predicted by the harms associated with Joe Biden.

POSTER 80

PERCEPTIONS OF ATTRACTIVENESS

ROCHELLE CLARKE (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study explores how Black women's skin tones affect a diverse sample's perceptions of their attractiveness. Participants rated Black women in a series of photographs on their attractiveness. Results suggest that Black participants found all targets more attractive than non-Black participants and that, while non-Black participants found the targets equally attractive, Black participants found the targets with the darkest skin most attractive. The implications of these results in the context of previous research are discussed.

POSTER 81

CAN SELF-COMPASSION MOTIVATE SELF-IMPROVEMENT? THE ROLE OF FIXED VS. INCREMENTAL MINDSET.

JUDE MORALES, BRITTANY E HANSON, CHAMYLAH GENERAL, DANIEL C WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study failed to replicate previous findings that self-compassion can cause people to adopt a more incremental mindset when considering their weaknesses and motivate them to change their weaknesses. The race/ethnicity of participants in the current study was considerably different from the original studies, suggesting culture may be one boundary condition on the effect of self-compassion on mindsets and motivation to

change self-identified weaknesses.

POSTER 82

MORALLY MOTIVATED LAWFUL AND UNLAWFUL ACTIVISM IN THE 2020 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

ZEENAT AHMED, VICTORIA REDIGER, DANIEL WISNESKI, BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study tested whether participants' moral conviction about the candidates in the 2020 U.S. Election predicted willingness to engage in lawful and unlawful collective action. Among Biden supporters, moral conviction about both candidates predicted greater willingness to engage in lawful, but not unlawful, activism. Trump supporters' moral conviction about Trump predicted greater willingness to engage in both lawful and unlawful activism while their moral conviction about Biden predicted less willingness to engage in unlawful activism.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Symposium

Developmental Program

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: APPLIED ISSUES

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

CHAIR: PATRICE MILLER

APPLICATIONS OF THE MODEL OF HIERARCHICAL COMPLEXITY TO APPLIED ISSUES

The symposium addresses the application of The Model of Hierarchical Complexity to the fields of autism, adult development, and neural networks. The Model of Hierarchical Complexity is a developmental model that demonstrates how behavioral tasks are organized hierarchically with less complex subtasks. Understanding The Model of Hierarchical Complexity facilitates achieving developmental goals in education and designing artificial intelligence.

Presentations

Using the MHC for Creating Assessing and Intervening with Young Children Diagnosed with Autism

by Patrice Miller (Salem State University)

Measuring the Existential Crisis

by Mansi Shah (Dare Association)

Indicators of Value of Creativity as a Personal Quality in Adults

by Shutong Wei (Dare Association), Alexandra Dodzin (Langley High School), Michael Commons (Harvard Medical School)

Hyper Smart Developmentally-Based Stacked-Neural Networks and Evidence That Allows For True Androids That Pass The Turing Test

by Michael Commons (Harvard Medical School), Sofia Leite (University of Porto)

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Poster

Behavioral Neuroscience Program

LEARNING & BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE POSTER SESSION

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

POSTER 1

THE EFFECTS OF RIGHT- AND LEFT-BRAIN ACTIVITY ON POLITICAL TENDENCIES

MICHAEL MCINTYRE, MICHAEL KNEPP (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT UNION)

Twenty-seven students participated in a laboratory study that tested both right- and left-brain processing ability as well as political orientation on five distinct spectra. No significant results with the total design and language fluency variables were found, however higher language error ratio correlated with higher scores on authoritarianism. Some notable trends regarding biological sex were also found. These results indicated how multi-factored political orientation is, and overall encouraged a more holistic perspective on political decision-making.

POSTER 2

YOU (AND IVAN PAVLOV) CAN SAVE THE WORLD FROM THE CORONAVIRUS

KENNETH FRUMKIN (NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER, PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA)

A distinctive taste stimulus paired with a COVID-19 vaccine can become immuno-enhancing through Pavlovian conditioning. Studies creating such benign conditioned taste stimuli could easily, quickly, safely, and inexpensively be integrated into ongoing vaccine trials. Successfully substituting a conditioned stimulus for a vaccine "booster" dose dramatically reduces the cost and maximizes vaccine availability for protecting billions of people worldwide.

POSTER 3

ADULT CHILDREN OF OPIOID-DEPENDENT MOTHERS: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ATTACHMENT AND COPING

JENNA CURIA (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

A qualitative analysis examined disrupted attachment patterns and potentially decreased oxytocin levels among adult children whose mothers reported opioid addiction during pregnancy. Writing prompts asked participants to reflect on their sense of emotional connection to their mothers, social connections outside of the family of origin, and coping strategies. Participants reported unstable attachments to their biological mothers, anxiety, depression, and fear of abandonment. Findings also include high levels of professional success, and secure non-familial attachments.

POSTER 4**METHODS OF ANALYZING TASTE PREFERENCE REVEAL MENTHOL'S ABILITY TO DRIVE NICOTINE CONSUMPTION**

LAUREN E. KERR, ROBERT J. WICKHAM (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), ERIC J. NUNES, SOFIA N. WALTON, NII A. ADDY (YALE UNIVERSITY)

We developed a series of two-bottle choice tests to evaluate taste preference in rats, comparing nicotine alone to nicotine solutions flavored with saccharine or menthol. Only mentholated solutions were found to be significantly preferred, suggesting superior ability to mask nicotine's aversiveness. Additionally, we evaluated several methods of analyzing taste preference and found that percent preference and taste index offered identical results and provided the most sensitive measure of preference among those that were tested.

POSTER 5**EFFECTS OF ACUTE MENTHOL ON PHASIC DOPAMINE RELEASE IN RAT NUCLEUS ACCUMBENS.**

KATHRYN A. CARTER, ROBERT J. WICKHAM (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), COLIN W. BOND, NII A. ADDY (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Menthol is well known to exacerbate tobacco addiction. This study used fast scan cyclic voltammetry to examine the effects of nicotine and menthol, administered alone and in combination, on phasic dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens of male Sprague-Dawley rats. Results confirmed that nicotine, but not menthol, enhances phasic dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. Menthol added to nicotine did not enhance phasic dopamine release above that elicited by nicotine.

POSTER 6**MORPHINE BLOCKS STRESS-ENHANCED FEAR LEARNING: AN INVESTIGATION INTO TIMING OF DRUG ADMINISTRATION**

JENNIFER THOMSON, SARA STAMBAUGH, CHRISTINE MILBRATH, GABRIELLA CHANG, GRACE TEE (MESSIAH UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effect of post-trauma morphine administration on the expression of conditioned fear in an animal model of post-traumatic stress disorder. Rats received a series of 15 foot shocks in Context A. Morphine was administered after exposure to a reminder of the trauma (single shock) in Context B. Morphine significantly attenuated conditioned freezing behavior in Context B providing support for the efficacy of opioid pharmacotherapies in preventing stress-enhanced fear learning.

POSTER 7**DEMOGRAPHICS IMPACT MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE**

KAELYN CONNOR, KAITLYN ECOFF, SARA DOUGLAS, JULIE KINSLEY, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The impact demographics have on knowledge about Alzheimer's Disease (AD) and traumatic brain injuries (TBIs) was explored. An online survey with demographic questions and 87 true-false questions about AD and TBIs was completed by 385 people. Variables expected to relate to fewer overall misconceptions were having a career in healthcare and being older, white, male, highly educated, and from an urban area. Higher education was consistently linked with knowledge of AD and TBIs.

POSTER 8**TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY AND PHARMACOLOGICAL VALIDATION OF THE PEBL CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE TEST**

BRIAN PIPER (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), SHANE MUELLER (MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY)

The PEBL, (<https://sourceforge.net/projects/pebl/>) battery includes a computerized test of sustained attention, the Continuous Performance Test (P-CPT). Study I tested the two-week test-retest reliability and Study II assessed the sensitivity to the antihistamine diphenhydramine. Participants (N=12 adults) completed the P-CPT twice with an inter-test interval of two weeks. The consistency of the mean response times on correct trials and bias ($r(10) > +0.75$, $p < .005$) was satisfactory. Preliminary analyses indicate 50 mg diphenhydramine doubled commission errors.

POSTER 9**THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL MELATONIN LEVELS**

MICHAEL BRZYSKI, NAOMI MCKAY (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO STATE)

Studies that analyze melatonin and cortisol in tandem with one another tend to focus on the topic of sleep, but very few have considered how melatonin is effected in response to stress. The present study looked at how an acute laboratory stressor effected melatonin levels. Blood samples were collected prior to and immediately after the stressor and then analyzed for melatonin. Results showed no significant changes to melatonin in response to the stressor.

POSTER 10**EFFECTS OF SEMANTICALLY CONSISTENT CONTEXT ON OBJECT RECOGNITION**

MARIAM YOUSSEF, DANIEL KURYLO (PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF CUNY)

Context is shown to play an important role in perception. Indexing context use would therefore benefit analysis of visual cognition in healthy individuals and clinical populations. To this end, stimulus sets of objects embedded in valid or invalid backgrounds were developed, and psychophysical measures obtained of object recognition. Although significant difference was not found, results suggest stimulus presentation and response verification strongly affect performance. Results provide insights into

developing an assessment for context use.

POSTER 11

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MENTAL HEALTH PHENOTYPES AND MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS OF SLEEP AMONG

MARISTELLA LUCCHINI (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IRVING MEDICAL CENTER), LAUREN C. SHUFFREY, NICOLO PINI, LISSETTE A. GIMENEZ, JENNIFER BARBOSA, AYESHA SANIA, WILLIAM P. FIFER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IRVING MEDICAL CENTER), CARMELA ALCANTARA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK)

The current study examines whether prenatal maternal mental health phenotypes are associated with sleep health during pregnancy during the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants provided maternal depression, perceived stress, Covid-related stress, and sleep health information. We utilized clustering to derive three independent mental health cluster groups: low-risk, Covid-stress risk, and high-risk. Compared to the low-risk group, the Covid-stress risk group reported poorer overall sleep health and similarly the high-risk group had significantly poorer overall sleep health.

POSTER 12

PAIR BOND FORMATION IN THE CALIFORNIA MOUSE

ROBERT ROY (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ELSA HAMMERDAHL, ELIZABETH BECKER (LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the latency of pair bond formation using the Partner Preference Test in the monogamous California mouse across a week of cohabitation. Our analyses showed that pair bond criteria was met for some pairs after 1 day of cohabitation, but significant variability in bond formation between the sexes was observed across the week. Our findings suggest that California mice take longer than previously thought to form pair bonds.

POSTER 13

PASSIVE HEROIN INFUSION INDUCES DEVALUATION OF SACCHARIN CUES AND GENE EXPRESSION CHANGES

ASHLEY MCFALLS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), CHRISTOPHER JENNEY (WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY), EMMA WOODWARD (OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY), KENT VRANA, SUE GRIGSON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE)

Using a rodent model of drug-induced reward-devaluation, 30 male rats received access to saccharin followed by passive (IP) injection of heroin (n=20) or saline (n=10). Saccharin intakes between large saccharin suppressors and small suppressors were statistically different after trial 1 and separated further with ensuing trials. We assessed gene expression for CRF pathway components in addiction-associated brain regions. Several hemispheric differences were found as well as up-regulation of CRFbp in the VTA.

POSTER 14

PROCAMBARUS CLARKII LINEAR MAZE INTERACTION FOLLOWING CAFFEINE EXPOSURE

MARGARET NICHOLS-REAMES, KENIECE CORSEY (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Crayfish exposed to high doses of caffeine may exhibit depressed motor activity. In-tank exposure to low or high doses of caffeine followed by observations in a linear maze determined the extent of depressed motoric activity. Males appeared more active, however, controls and low levels of caffeine groups exhibited similar behaviors across gender. The high doses of caffeine did slow movement at significant levels ($p < .05$) supporting recent literature of decreased activity.

POSTER 15

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ESTROUS CYCLE AND HEROIN CRAVING IN RATS

CHARITA KUNTA, HANNAH MAYBERRY, CINDY LAM, HEATHER DESALVO, CHAU DO, ANGELA BONGIOVANNI, SYDNEY FAMULARO, MATHIEU WIMMER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Opioid addiction is a significant public health concern. Despite years of research, craving and relapse continue to be discouragingly high and better treatments are needed. In particular, females have been historically understudied which is problematic for therapeutic developments. Here, female rats self-administered heroin and vaginal cytology was performed throughout the study. Our findings indicate that opioid addiction-like behaviors are not influenced by the estrous cycle in Long Evans rats.

POSTER 16

USING STIMULUS CONTROL TO ENHANCE SENSITIVITY TO DELAY IN A DELAY-DISCOUNTING TASK

JOSEPH OLESKEY, JONATHAN SLEZAK (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study utilized a delay-discounting task to determine the effects of an antecedent stimulus correlated with specific delays to a larger reinforcer when a choice was presented between a smaller, sooner reinforcer and a larger, delayed reinforcer. Delays were presented in either a random or ascending order. Results indicate the presence of an antecedent stimulus of flash rates did not influence choice, however, larger-reinforcer choice was significantly higher with random compared to ascending

POSTER 17

HOW DOES THE INFANT BRAIN RESPOND TO HARSH MATERNAL CARE?

EMMA WOOD (COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS), PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER (HAVERFORD COLLEGE), NINI YU, REGINA MARIE SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Children with repeated early life adversity have hyper-responsive amygdala response to threat. Using postnatal day (PN12) rats we assessed the amygdala's response during adversity with 5 days of maltreatment (maternal rough handling induced by Scarcity-Adversity Model), a single day of maltreatment at PN12, or no maltreatment. Pups' response to maternal harsh treatment for 1 and 5 days of LB both differed from controls, although only LB PN8-12 showed significantly enhanced basolateral amygdala (BLA) response ($p < 0.05$).

POSTER 18

ADVERSITY DISRUPTS INFANT RODENT PROCESSING OF MATERNAL ODOR AND VENTRAL TEGMENTAL AREA

BOYI YU (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), MAYA OPENDAK, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Although we know that adversity-rearing by the caregiver disrupts neurobehavioral outcome, we know little about how the brain responds during the adverse caregiving. Here we assessed the dopaminergic ventral tegmental area's response to adverse treatment by the mother, using 14C 2-DG autoradiography with 5 days of maternal rough handling induced by Scarcity-Adversity Model of insufficient nest building materials. Assessment of 2-DG showed decreased 2-DG uptake in ventral tegmental area suggesting altered processing

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Invited Speaker

International Program

INTERNATIONAL / TEACHING / PSI CHI KEYNOTE: KURT GEISINGER

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

CHAIR: HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN

DO PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND ASSESSMENTS KNOW FOREIGN LANGUAGES?

KURT GEISINGER (DIRECTOR, BUROS CENTER FOR TESTING, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN)

Testing has been "big business" for many years in clinical, educational, industrial, and medical settings. While it has been "big business" in the United States for many years, testing has also approached and even attained that status in other developed countries throughout the world. There are some issues with which one must deal in adapting tests for different countries, cultures, and languages. This presentation suggests how test developers can adapt tests appropriately to serve these new and different settings validly. I will present examples of successful adaptations as well as examples of items that fail to replicate in different languages. The body of the presentation details different ways that psychologists and test developers can implement test construction and adaptation efforts to maximize procedures so that tests will provide valid results in new cultures and languages. These examples of test adaptation procedures

and items that do not work when translated from an original language to a target language will make examples that professors can use to add cross-cultural depth to appropriate psychology classes. I will also discuss situations where we should replicate psychometric procedures in the new lands.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Poster

History Program

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

POSTER 1

THE EVOLUTION OF CULTURAL VIEWS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANOREXIA NERVOSA

HEATHER GUERCIO (MIDWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GLENDALE)

Cultural changes over time have significantly impacted the development and understanding of anorexia nervosa. The following review will provide a history of anorexia, corresponding trends in cultural importance, and the current effect of social media on adolescents' body dissatisfaction. Understanding the history and parallel restrictive behaviors may direct future preventative measures for developing pediatric anorexia in our society.

POSTER 2

HISTORY OF BANDURA'S BOBO DOLL STUDY & IMPACT OF OBSERVED AGGRESSION

KATHRYN HOLLINGSWORTH, KATE JANSEN (MIDWESTERN UNIVERSITY)

Albert Bandura's contribution towards observational learning influences how we understand behaviors, particularly aggression. Bandura's Bobo doll experiment (1963) examined the impact of observed adult aggression on children's behaviors. Since then, various studies aim to assess the magnitude of observed aggression through social influences. Findings continue to demonstrate that observed aggression directly impacts children, and these negative behaviors may continue into adulthood. Bandura's contributions to understanding observed aggression continues to guide clinical practices and future research.

POSTER 3

DR. JOHN WILLIAM MONEY: DEVIANT OR MISUNDERSTOOD RESEARCHER

ANNET SOKOL (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND - CUNY)

This study evaluates the life and contributions of Dr. John William Money, a controversial pioneer in gender and sexuality studies. This analysis reviews his significance in psychology along with historical context. Archival materials including biographies, obituaries, and critiques were sampled and analyzed for

important contributions and life-events in order to assess whether Money was a deviant, as accused by some, or a true pioneer responsible for recognizing the variability of gender and sex.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

Poster

Applied Program

APPLIED AND OTHER POSTERS

Saturday, March 6, 2021

2:30pm-3:50pm

POSTER 1

IS ALL FAIR IN LOVE? PERCEPTION OF FAIRNESS ON HOUSEHOLD LABOR DIVISION

SUMEYRA TOSUN (MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE, CUNY)

Women perform two-thirds of the household-labor however; they still find this allocation fair. This study investigated the fairness perception in division of household-labor if the parties were same-sex or opposite-sex and if the parties were friends or couples. A total of 144 participants were presented a story about a hypothetical friends/couple discussing about sharing the household labor. The results demonstrated people have different fairness idea for the same and opposite sex friends and couples.

POSTER 2

ESSENTIALISM OF NATURE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR CONSERVATION AND NATURE BELIEFS

ALEXANDRA BEAUCHAMP, SU-JEN ROBERTS (WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY)

In one study we examine the application of psychological essentialism on nature beliefs. Results from 232 youth indicated individuals who endorse the human-nature divide likewise endorse other essentialist beliefs, and feel a reduced responsibility regarding nature conservation. Those who perceived nature as defined by an absence of human influence were more likely to believe humans should not actively conserve the environment and that nature can self-recover from any damage due to human interference.

POSTER 3

BOREDOM AND RISKY BEHAVIOR DURING COVID-19 IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE

ASHTON TRICE, SAMUEL STERN (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

In a survey distributed to 102 households participating in a neighborhood watch, 136 adults, aged 18 to 70, provided information regarding state and trait boredom, extraversion, loneliness, health locus of control, and pandemic-related risky behavior. Risky behavior, boredom proneness, and frequency of boredom were negatively correlated with age. The best predictor of risky behavior was a combination of the frequency of boredom and health locus of control, which accounted for 45% of the

variability.

POSTER 4

THE ROLE OF MULTILINGUALISM ON ALEXITHYMIA

IRENA CURANOVIC, FRANK LUO, NANCY BZADOUGH, HANNAH SCHORPP, JANE GORMAN, GREGORY BARTOSZEK (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Individuals with elevated alexithymia may have a more limited emotional vocabulary. Because such a vocabulary varies greatly across languages, we hypothesized that multilingualism would be associated with reduced levels of alexithymia. Participants completed measures of alexithymia and depression, and indicated their level of multilingualism. Compared to monolingual individuals, multilingual individuals reported less difficulties describing their emotions. Thus, multilingualism may protect against alexithymia by providing individuals with more tools for emotional expression.

POSTER 5

SELF-EFFICACY OUTCOMES OF NONTRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM FOR WOMEN RELIGIOUS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SAMANTHA GLOSSER, SHELBY OHOTNICKY, JENNIFER MUDGE (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The African Sisters Education Collaborative (ASEC) facilitates access to leadership development, equipping women religious with skills and knowledge used to enhance community services. Data was collected from ASEC's leadership program to evaluate sisters' self-efficacy levels. Finance and Administration participants ($n = 623$) reported pre- and post-self-efficacy scores using the Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE). Results revealed increased self-efficacy supporting the hypothesis of a positive correlation between completion of the leadership program and increased self-efficacy.

POSTER 6

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING STYLES ON EATING BEHAVIORS OF ADOLESCENTS

SOJOURNEY GRAY, JANICE STAPLEY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The effect of parenting styles on eating behaviors was tested on 101 participants (M age = 22.5, $SD = 3.21$) in an online study, which consisted of 40 males and 60 females. Authoritarian parenting predicted higher levels of neuroticism ($p = 0.004$) and disturbed eating ($p = 0.03$). Effects of the pandemic on eating showed 2 common responses: over eating/eating a less healthy diet (31.6 %) and eating a healthier diet/losing weight (19.8 %).

POSTER 7

EXPERT TESTIMONY OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

CAITLIN PRATT, SARAH DEVYN TRIFARI, JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In the current study, we examined the role of cross-examination and judge's instructions in understanding traumatic brain injury (TBI). We also examined the influence of procedural knowledge, death penalty attitudes, and victim empathy. Regardless of death penalty views, cross examination was not helpful in understanding testimony of TBI. Procedural knowledge, empathy and death penalty attitudes predicted utility of expert testimony. Our findings are discussed within the context of juror attitudes in capital trials.

POSTER 8

THE STABILITY OF THE ADULT ADHD SELF-REPORT SCALE (ASRS)

XIAO WANG, LISA SZCZESNIAK, BENJAMIN LOVETT (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), DAVID FERRIER (UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE)

Self-report rating scales are frequently used when screening for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). To examine the stability of the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS), a 6-item scale of ADHD symptoms in young adults, data were collected from 142 college students at two time points during the same semester. The test-retest reliability for the ASRS total score was 0.69. In addition, individual total scores tended to increase with a small effect size ($d = .18$).

POSTER 9

INVESTIGATING THE PREDICTORS OF STUDENT COUNTERPRODUCTIVE WORK BEHAVIORS

VIPANCHI MISHRA, TIANA DRAKE, CHELSEA LEFFLER, SYDNEE SHRADER (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MADISON FUERTSCH (UNIVERSITY OF LIMERICK)

We investigated the influence of factors such as cognitive reappraisal, student engagement, communal orientation, and the personality trait of honesty-humility on student counterproductive behaviors. Data were collected from 212 undergraduate students via a cross-sectional survey. Results indicated that personality traits of Honesty-Humility and Communal Orientation negatively predicted student counterproductive work behaviors. However, cognitive reappraisal and engaged learning did not significantly predict student counterproductive work behaviors. Implications of the findings for research and practice are discussed.

POSTER 10

PSYCHEDELIC EXPERIENCE AND EUDAIMONIC WELL-BEING: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF INTEGRATION

NICOLE AMADA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, GRADUATE CENTER), JACOB SHANE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

The present study investigates the roles of perceived benefits to self-insight and self-development (from psychedelic experience) in predicting eudaimonic well-being and the mediating role of integration. Results indicated that integration partially mediates the relationship between the two predictor variables and the two outcome variables (self-actualizing experience and narrative

functioning). An additional explorative model was tested, with self-actualizing experience as a mediator between integration and narrative functioning, which evidenced as the best-fitting model.

POSTER 11

EXAMINING THE FORMALITY OF EMAIL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS

KERRIE BAKER, BRICE GARDNER (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

This study examined the appropriateness of email exchanges between students and professors based on how the professor was addressed and the formality of the meeting request. Over 170 students and faculty participated in a 2 X 2 repeated measures study with 4 vignettes. Results did not confirm the hypothesis. Findings indicate varied language is acceptable by both populations, suggesting a loosening of professional standards.

POSTER 12

VIDEO GAME USE AND SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

CHRISTINE GUNN (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

Symptoms of anxiety and depression may benefit from the use of video games as a coping mechanism. Research points to a relationship between video game use and mental health, though the nature of that relationship is contested. Scores on self-report measures for anxiety and depression were measured against number of hours spent playing video games per week for 100 college students. Results suggest that video game use could be a coping mechanism for these symptoms.

POSTER 13

PSYCHOLOGY IN THE JOB MARKETS

KAREN STAMM, JESSICA CONROY, LUONA LIN (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

Demand for skills, such as communication, leadership, and teamwork, in the job markets consistently remains high. These skills are an integral part of psychology education. This presentation focuses on existing and emerging data on the skills psychology graduates possess that are valued in the current and future workforce and geographic areas where more psychologists are needed to address population mental health needs. It will discuss implications for versatility in career pathways.

POSTER 14

EXAMINING MENTAL PREPARATION IN COLLEGE ATHLETES

ADRIENNE BILELLO, SARAH J.E. WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The current study investigated the effects of sport type (individual or team) and gender (male or female) on mental preparation

behavior in non-elite collegiate athletes. Results showed that while gender and sport type do not influence the amount of time spent mentally preparing for a competition, there was an association between sport type and type of mental preparation techniques, with more individual sport athletes engaging in visualization techniques than team sport athletes.

POSTER 15

THE APPLICABILITY OF GRIM IN APA-PUBLISHED REPORTS

PATRICK DAWID, NIA LONG, PATRICK ORR (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Within APA-published articles, we investigated the applicability of GRIM (granularity-related inconsistency of means), a test that determines whether reported means are mathematically possible. We drew a sample of 709 articles, which represented 36 journals from eight major psychology subcategories. We found that although a small proportion of articles contained GRIM-testable means, those that did usually contained GRIM-failures. Furthermore, the subcategories differed in terms of why they did not contain GRIM-testable means.

POSTER 16

THE BENEFITS OF BINAURAL BEATS: A PILOT STUDY

DAN DEPAULO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), REBECCA BADALOV (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Despite the many studies showing the benefits of mindfulness meditation, there is a segment of the population that can have a negative experience meditating. One alternative to mindfulness meditation that has generated increased interest in recent years is the use of binaural beats. In the current study, participants exposed to binaural beats showed decreases in anxiety, along with increases in self-esteem and positive peer interactions. No differences were found in the control condition.

POSTER 17

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE COMPASSION OF OTHERS' LIVES SCALE SHORT FORM

JENNIFER GUIDO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JYH-HANN CHANG, PATRICK MCMUNN, JAMES ROE (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The Compassion of Other's lives (COOL) scale is an established 26-item survey that has been applied to a variety of clinical and practical environments. Utilizing factor analysis, a final 8-item short form was produced. This short form has been developed and validated through the use of two studies at a Northeastern Pennsylvania university. A total of 541 participants were involved. Through SPSS statistical analysis, results indicate strong internal validity and test-retest reliability.

POSTER 18

PEPPERMINT SCENT EFFECTS ON PAIN AND LIFE QUALITY IN PHYSICAL THERAPY PATIENTS

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING UNIVERSITY)

Peppermint scent administration had a significant effect on mood, pain and quality of life when the scent was administered during a month of physical therapy sessions. Fatigue, tension and chronic pain were found to be lower, and vigor and quality of life were found to be higher. Scent can have a profound effect on both psychological and physical outcome measures.

POSTER 19

COMFORTABLE IN MY OWN SKIN: HABITUAL BODY POSITIVE THINKING PREDICTS BODY APPRECIATION

LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

There has been a shift in focus from body dissatisfaction to body positivity in body image research. Understanding protective factors could add to the efficacy of prevention programming. The current research measured appearance schemas, body positivity, flow experiences, and habitual thinking in undergraduates. Appearance schemas were not related to any variables under investigation. Body positivity was positively associated with flow experiences. Finally, habitual body positive thinking significantly predicted body appreciation.

POSTER 20

SENTENCING RECOMMENDATION FOR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN DEFENDANTS.

SARAH WISNIEWSKI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), RICHARD CONTI, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Certain demographics are faced with sentencing biases. Injustices within courts and sentencing processes have created a barrier to equal justice among various populations. This research investigates patterns of sentencing recommendations for military versus civilian defendants. This work did not result in significant findings. However, Marines did receive slightly higher sentencing recommendations than others, while Naval personnel were punished less harshly.

POSTER 21

IMPACT OF A STUDENT-LED FOOD INSECURITY INTERVENTION ON DIVERSE COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

TANZINA AHMED (KINGSBOROUGH CUNY), ROSITSA ILIEVA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK URBAN FOOD POLICY INSTITUTE), GLENDA ULLAURI, AMADELLA CLARKE, DESTINY RIVERA (KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE), HO YAN WONG (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), TALHA NAVEED, SANIAH WILLIAMS (KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Community college students' experiences with food insecurity may impair their health and education. To counter the negative impact of food insecurity, our team created an intervention that utilized peer support, a student-led research panel, and educational games to raise students' awareness of and reduce stigma regarding campus food programs. Our intervention

demonstrates how sharing research conducted on students with students supports their knowledge of food insecurity and how educational games can assist with food-related stigmas.

POSTER 22

TYPES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND FOOD CONSUMPTION ACROSS TWO POPULATIONS

REBEKHA SIMONS, CHRISTOPHER ARANIBAR, JESSICA KORINS, LORENA NANJARA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IRENE BLAIR (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The effects of racial discrimination on disparate health outcomes have been widely explored. Some of these effects may be mediated by food consumption. We investigated the association of four types of racial discrimination to the consumption of unhealthy and healthy food in two samples: a diverse sample (n = 142) and an American Indian and Alaskan Native sample (n= 294). There were significant differences in race-related threat and race-related social exclusion to healthy food consumption.

POSTER 23

BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES TO THE CORONAVIRUS: CORRELATIONS WITH IDEOLOGIES, CULTURE, AND PERCEIVED VULNERABILITY

EMILY BERNABE, ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined whether participants' political ideologies, perceived vulnerability to disease, and individualist vs collectivist values correlated with their participation in COVID-19 preventive behaviors. Participants self reported the frequency at which they participated in a range of health behaviors including hand washing, mask wearing, and social distancing. Bivariate correlations revealed that perceived vulnerability to disease and liberalism both correlated positively with participation in COVID-19 preventive behaviors.

POSTER 24

BURNOUT, MENTORSHIP, AND PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY IN GRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY TRAINEES

SARA AIGEN, KERRY CANNITY (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to investigate how mentorship relationship and professional identity relate to burnout in counseling and clinical psychology doctoral trainees. Using data from a sample of 181 individuals via anonymous self-report online survey, bivariate correlations revealed a moderately negative correlation between burnout and mentorship relationship quality. There was no correlation between burnout and professional identity. Mentorship did not moderate the relationship between professional identity and burnout. Implications and suggested future research are provided.

POSTER 25

BRIEF COPING WITH TRAUMA: THE ROLES OF RUMINATION AND POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH

PING ZHENG, VICTORIA DUNHAM, RAEZON THOMAS (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Emotional difficulties related to psychological trauma may affect college students' mental health status and their functioning in daily life. The results of the study indicated that severity of PTSD symptoms positively correlated with brief coping as well as its subdomains of brief coping. Traumatized individuals showed higher level of avoidance coping and rumination than non-traumatized individuals did. Traumatized individuals showed higher level of approach coping and tended to seek more support than non-traumatized individuals did.

POSTER 26

A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF APPLICANT ATTRACTIVENESS AND RATER PERSONALITY ON SELECTION

ZOE ADOGLI, BRIANA FELDSTEIN (HUNTER COLLEGE), NICOLE ANDREOLI (PATHWAYS PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES)

We examined the relationship between perceived applicant attractiveness and perceived possession of job-related and personality characteristics in the US and UK. Results supported the what is beautiful is good bias, including that cross-culturally, attractive applicants were perceived as being more qualified, professional, conscientious, responsible, having more integrity, more concern for others, more hireability and were offered a higher salary. Rater self-esteem was also assessed as a potential moderating variable, however, no significance was found.

POSTER 27

EXPLORING THE EFFECTS OF CULTURAL VALUES ON ORGANIZATIONAL NEWCOMER ADJUSTMENT

HANNAH CRESPIY, KATE WISNIEWSKI, VIPANCHI MISHRA, JOHNNA CAPITANO (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the effects of power distance, individualism, and uncertainty avoidance on organizational newcomers' information seeking behaviors and social acceptance. An empirical review of the literature was conducted on newcomer socialization, articles were coded for information-seeking behaviors, social acceptance, and the country in which data was collected. Cultural value scores were imported from Hofstede's (2001) dimensions. Correlational analysis indicated significant negative relationships between individualism and information-seeking behaviors as well as uncertainty avoidance and interpersonal relationships.

POSTER 28

EFFECTS OF VICARIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT ON JOB SEARCH SELF-EFFICACY AND CAREER OUTCOME EXPECTATIONS

MEGAN FREDERICK, MAYA NANDY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We examined how vicarious unemployment (VU) experiences in early life relate to job search self-efficacy and outcome

expectations in college. A sample of 113 college students with a family history of unemployment reported on VU experiences at time 1, and self-efficacy and outcome expectations at time 2. Results indicate that VU-related experiences with struggles, but not stigma, indirectly relate to lower career outcome expectations via lower self-efficacy, consistent with social cognitive career theory.

POSTER 29

CFT REJECTION AND CHRONIC ILLNESS STATUS

GRACE SAN ROMAN, SARA KEARNEY, AIDAN O'LEARY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Some individuals with diabetes actively reject counterfactual thinking (CFT). Because diabetes is a chronic illness for which there is no "cure," we examined the relationship between CFT rejection and chronic illness status. Data from an online sample (N = 175) indicated no relationship between chronic illness and CFT rejection. However, individuals who reject the activity of CFT score lower on brooding. Individuals who are averse to the emotional component of CFT tend to brood more.

POSTER 30

INFLUENCE/IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON STUDENT HEALTH AND BEHAVIOR

CHELSEA LEFFLER, VIPANCHI MISHRA, TIANA DRAKE, KATHRYN DICK, MORGAN KOCK, NOAH RICHARDSON, KAITLYN IRONS, JENNIFER ESCUTIA PANTOJA (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The current study investigated the effects of COVID-19 related anxiety perceptions on college students' experience of depressive symptoms, physical symptoms and engagement. Further, the moderating effect of trait mindfulness on the relationship between COVID-19 related anxiety and indicators of student health and behavior was also investigated. Results indicated that COVID-19 related anxiety significantly predicted depressive symptoms and experience of physical symptoms among students. Trait mindfulness was not found to moderate any of the proposed relationships.

POSTER 31

EXAMINING REACTIONS TO WEALTHY LEADERS

DIBA NAMJOU-KHALES, CRISTINA CALIXTO, CLAUDIA VILLAHERMOSA, JASON DAHLING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Widening income gaps have resulted in a growing number of extremely wealthy leaders in business, politics, and sports. Drawing on the connectionist model of leadership, we hypothesized that leader wealth triggers character attributions, and subsequently impressions of leadership potential, among followers. Our experiment showed that wealthier leaders were judged as more dominant, but also more corrupt and selfish, than poorer leaders. Wealth had a negative indirect effect on general leadership impressions via attributions of corruption.

POSTER 32

BEHAVIORAL ECONOMIC DEMAND ANALYSIS TO QUANTIFY MOTHERS' MOTIVATION FOR EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

NICOLE FISHER, YUSUKE HAYASHI (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DONALD A. HANTULA (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), LYDIA FURMAN (DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS, RAINBOW BABIES AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL), YUKIKO WASHIO (RTI INTERNATIONAL)

We developed a novel demand task to quantify mother's motivation to exclusively breastfeed using a behavioral economic framework. One-hundred-thirty-eight mothers aged 18-50 completed an online, decision-making task with hypothetical breastfeeding scenarios, in which they chose to breastfeed vs. formula-feed in different situations. Breastfeeding initiation and continuation were more likely among mothers with breastfeeding experience, as well as when a financial incentive was given, suggesting the task is useful for quantifying mothers' motivation to breastfeed.

Saturday, March 6, 2021

4:00pm-5:00pm

Event

Presidential Program

EXHIBITOR HOUR

Saturday, March 6, 2021

4:00pm-5:00pm

EPA EXHIBITOR HOUR

Please visit our excellent exhibitors! We have set aside 4-5PM on both days for members to visit the content provided by our supportive exhibitors. You are certainly free to view exhibitor content at other times during the conference, but we hope that this dedicated time will serve as an efficient way for members to ask questions of our sponsors. Enjoy!

Saturday, March 6, 2021

5:00pm-6:00pm

Event

Presidential Program

SOCIAL HOUR

Saturday, March 6, 2021

5:00pm-6:00pm

EPA SOCIAL HOUR

Time to chat with colleagues in a relaxed virtual setting! EPA Board and Program Committee members will host a few content-themed zoom meetings during this hour. And if you would like to host your own event, focused on any topic or activity, please do! We will post links to all virtual events here to help you organize your social calendar. (Please send links to lamourje@bc.edu.)

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