

Thursday, February 28, 2019

6:30pm-7:50pm

Invited Speaker

West Side Ballroom 1 & 2

PSI CHI KEYNOTE: JENNIFER RICHESON

Thursday, February 28, 2019

6:30pm-7:50pm

CHAIR: DR. MARIANNE FALLON

THE PARADOX OF DIVERSITY: PROMISE, PITFALLS, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR RACIAL PROGRESS

JENNIFER RICHESON (YALE UNIVERSITY)

The swiftly changing racial composition of the United States has been heralded as compelling significant progress in the racial dynamics of the nation. However, the scope and direction of the nation's race relations remains uncertain. In this talk, I will present emerging social-scientific research on the psychological, social, and political implications of navigating an increasingly diverse United States. Implications for the maintenance of a racially diverse democracy will be discussed.

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Poster

West Side Ballroom 3 & 4

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

POSTER 1

THE EFFECT OF SPEED OF PROCESSING ON A WORKING MEMORY TASK

BRIAN HEALY (PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY)

Abstract

This study assessed the relation among measures of heart rate variability, attentional control, and speed of processing in predicting working memory capacity. Measures of resting heart rate variability, attentional control, and reaction time to evaluate the validity of distracting information were used to predict the ability to recall a series of presented stimuli. Findings suggest that a decrease in reaction time to the distracting stimuli was associated with increased memory performance.

POSTER 2

SHIFTING PERCEPTION WITH COLOR OF A BEVERAGE

DEBRA ZELLNER, MARTHA PENDER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Three groups sampled raspberry/lemon sparkling water colored red, yellow, or colorless. Subjects rated the intensity of 6 flavors (2 red-associated – raspberry, strawberry; 2 yellow-associated – lemon, honey; 2 others – grape, orange) when smelling and when tasting. No color effect was found when tasting. However, the red-associated odors were rated higher when the beverage was colored red rather than yellow and the yellow-associated odors were rated higher when the beverage was colored yellow

POSTER 3

EFFECT OF KEYWORD METHOD ON LEARNING VOCABULARY IN COLLEGE

AMY COVILL, GABRIELLA LIBERATORE (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Sixty three undergraduates briefly studied 5 advanced vocabulary words from different academic disciplines. Those who were randomly assigned to study using the keyword method ($n=33$, $M=4.79$, $SD=1.98$) outperformed those in the control group ($n=30$, $M=3.13$, $SD=2.01$) on a test of recall for the word definitions one week later ($t(61)=-3.29$, $p=.002$, $\eta^2=.15$). Results are likely generalizable to real-world educational settings in that vocabulary words studied are relevant to college coursework.

POSTER 4

AN EXAMINATION OF THE POTENTIAL LINGERING EFFECTS OF SMARTPHONE USE ON COGNITION

PETER FROST, PATRICK DONAHUE, KEITH GOEBEN, MEGAN CONNOR, AARON SCHROEDER, HOONG SING CHEONG (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY)

Reliance on smartphones might prevent practice of certain cognitive abilities. Our first study established heavier usage of smartphones was negatively correlated with social problem solving and ability to examine the meaning of information. Two subsequent experiments showed that, while ability to analyze meaning was compromised by high usage after a week, this was not the case after a month. This study suggests that any lingering effects of smartphones on cognition are likely transitory.

POSTER 5

PERSONAL AND COGNITIVE FACTORS THAT AFFECT SUSCEPTIBILITY TO "FAKE NEWS": PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

DAN MOSSLER, IVO GYUROVSKI, JONATHAN HUML, JIMMY BUTLER, LAWSON OMER, JACOB FONTANA (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

One hundred and ninety-six people completed an online survey about their daily digital/social media use and completed standardized tests of personality, cognitive reflection, and critical thinking. They judged 12 screen shots of Facebook posts designated as either real or "fake news" by the fact checker website snopes.com. Accurate identification was better for "fake news" items and was best predicted by spending less time spent on social media and by better cognitive reflection and critical thinking..

POSTER 6**YOUR DECISIONS MATTER! TEACHING INTERVENTION IMPROVES DECISION MAKING**

ASHLEY ROHACEK, JOHN SCHWOEBEL (UTICA COLLEGE)

Cognitive biases lead people to draw false conclusions. We examined the relative effectiveness of two debiasing interventions. Participants were presented with information about common biases and then instructed to either restudy the materials or practice retrieving information about the materials for 20 minutes. Relative to a no-training control group, both interventions significantly reduced biases on a subsequent decision making assessment. Additionally, retrieval practice resulted in significantly better recall of biases than restudy or control groups.

POSTER 7**DO VISUAL CUES INCREASE ATTENDING TO GENDER-CONGRUENT STIMULUS DURING DICHOTIC LISTENING?**

ZEKIEL FACTOR, CODY POLACK, RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

We examined whether visual face gender cross-modally influences selective attending to one gendered voice over another in dichotic listening. Face gender (female, male, neutral) main effect wasn't significant; however, voice gender was, with male voiced words better recalled in all visual conditions despite equated volumes. The design precluded a role of the conventional right-ear advantage. Rather, the male voice was more salient due to some intrinsic quality, or the male-read word list was more salient.

POSTER 8**CONNECTIONS BETWEEN FABRICATED BELIEFS, METACOGNITION AND KNOWLEDGE DOMAINS**

ABIGAIL RILEY, LOU MANZA, MARAH GRINESTAFF, SUMMER BOLTZ, SAVANNAH TOTH, ASHLEY DOTEY, JULIA YODER, EMILY SCHLUSSER, ASHLEY MOGLE, STEPHANIE HILLER, HANNAH DAVIS, AMBER HOWARD, SAMANTHA NICOLARO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Connections between reasoning skills and attitudes toward pseudoscience were explored relative to one's academic major. Natural Science students noted the strongest familiarity with knowledge regarding nonexistent "scientific-like" concepts (i.e., "overclaiming"), with those majoring in Quantitative-, Social Science-, and Education-related areas correctly rejecting such ideas. Additionally, overestimating one's accuracy on reasoning tasks was associated with the tendency to overclaim and support paranormal phenomena as legitimate; the latter two elements, however, failed to correlate.

POSTER 9**MEDIA-LITERACY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: ASSOCIATIONS WITH INFORMATION-VERIFICATION AND INTERNET-USAGE****BEHAVIORS**

JESSICA E. BRODSKY, PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We examined the relationship between college students' general and news media-literacy knowledge (critical understanding of media) and contributions of online information-verification and Internet-usage behaviors to media-literacy. Students' general and news media-literacy correlated, suggesting that media-literacy transfers across contexts. Unsurprisingly, information-seeking and credibility-evaluation behaviors positively predicted media-literacy. Receiving news from friends, family, and social media positively predicted news media-literacy, but help-seeking when evaluating information negatively predicted media-literacy. Additional research should examine how social interactions affect media-literacy.

POSTER 10**SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF SEQUENTIAL REPRODUCTIONS OF A TIME INTERVAL**

THOMAS PIERCE, NICOLE RAY, KATELYNN LACOMBE, KELSEY FRANK, LAUREN BUYNACK, CHRISTOPHER RUOTOLO (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

Data from 24 participants were used to examine the degree to which time reproductions become longer or shorter over the course of 104 sequential button presses made at a target rate of 2.5 seconds. The mean interval reproduction in the last quarter of responses was 15.2% longer than the target interval. Spectral analysis of each time series of 104 responses indicated the presence of cycles in time reproductions lasting four, two, and .5 minutes.

POSTER 11**IMAGINATION: THE ROLE OF REINSTATING EPISODIC CONTEXTS IN RETRIEVAL-BASED LEARNING**

JOHN SCHWOEBEL, BRITTNEY L. GAWEL, DAVID A. BUKO (UTICA COLLEGE)

Participants either read and rehearsed object names, imagined seeing the named objects in different locations and rehearsed the names, or imagined objects and then determined whether they had imagined them in one location or another. Subsequent recall was best for the Imagery-Discrimination condition and recall was organized around imagined scenes in both imagery conditions, suggesting support for both the episodic context account and the facilitated-reinstatement account of retrieval-based learning.

POSTER 12**ABILITY AND EFFORT BELIEFS: THE IMPACT OF MINDSETS ON COMPUTER PROGRAMMING**

LISA GRIMM, DANA CHRISTENSEN, KRISTI SPICER, ALYSSA GERVASI, LAURA MORELLA, KAVITA BHAVSAR, EMILY HALSEY, KELLY LENNON, EMILY ROEMER (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examines whether beliefs about ability are stable when learning computer programming and what variables predict beliefs about the impact of effort on learning ability. Seventy-six female undergraduate students completed two hours of computer programming lessons followed by a learning assessment. Participants valued effort over intelligence throughout the study. When learning, capability predicted effort, but when assessed, current ability and intelligence predicted effort. Thus, perceived impact of effort differs between learning and testing.

POSTER 13

THE IMPACT OF MILD TBI ON SELF-AWARENESS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ABILITIES

ANNA GJERTSEN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The impact of mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) on self-awareness of emotional intelligence was explored. The Situational Test of Emotion Management (STEM), a test of facial affect recognition (FAR), and performance self-rating scales for both tests were used to compare mTBI participants and controls. The only significant difference found indicated that a subset of mTBI participants, with more recent injuries, had significantly higher FAR self-ratings than matched controls. Implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 14

COMPARING FACES AND FOREIGN LETTERS IN THE MERE EXPOSURE EFFECT

PATTY LI (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), MIKAEL MOLET, PAUL CRADDOCK (UNIVERSITY OF LILLE, FRANCE), ALANA OSROFF, CODY POLACK, RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

There have been concerns that faces as stimuli create a bias against observing the mere exposure effect (MEE). We used human subjects to compare the MEE with neutral faces and non-Latin letters. The two types of stimuli yielded similar MEEs. Moreover, the subjects were later able to discriminate between preexposed and non-preexposed stimuli.

POSTER 15

THE ROLE OF TOPIC KNOWLEDGE IN STUDENTS' ABILITY TO PARAPHRASE

MIGUEL ROIG, KIRA MARSHALL (SAINT JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates paraphrased Bransford's (1979) 'laundry' paragraph (a set of procedural steps that one would follow when doing laundry, but which are presented in somewhat abstract form and without any hint as to exactly what type of task they describe) with or without knowledge that it was about doing laundry. We found little support for the prediction that students' paraphrases would evidence more misappropriation of text from the original in the 'no knowledge' condition.

POSTER 16

DRIVING DISTRACTED: ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON DRIVING ERRORS AND PHYSIOLOGICAL AROUSAL

ALICE TIEC, BENYA PAUEKSAKON, DAISHA CANE, ANNA COLLINS, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated whether challenging driving environments affect physiological arousal and errors in drivers. Participants drove in a virtual simulator under easy or difficult conditions and attention-related driving errors were recorded. Results suggest that men make more errors, independent of physiological arousal, under easy conditions, whereas women make fewer errors across the board.

POSTER 17

PAIN CAUSES GAINS IN MOTOR SPEED: ACUTE PAIN'S IMPACT ON NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

MIA JACKSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), PATRICK O'NEAL, JOSHUA SAMUELS, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Effects of induced, acute pain on visual memory and motor functioning in athletes and the effect of mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) on working memory were explored. No significant differences between athletes and non-athletes were found. Neither pain exposure nor mTBI history impacted memory performance or symptoms of anxiety. However, a statistical trend was revealed: the presence of pain caused participants to complete a fine motor task more quickly. Implications of these findings are offered.

POSTER 18

THE IMPACT OF CAFFEINE ON ATTENTION AND MOOD WHEN TIRED

ANNA BOLTON, LISA HAMILTON, SAMANTHA TRIKERIOTIS, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study researched the effects of caffeine on attention and mood when tired. The PASAT has been used to measure attention when fatigued. Additional research shows caffeine effects mood and attention when tired. Caffeine/non-caffeine and low sleepy/high sleepy groups were compared on the PASAT and five mood variables. Results showed means in the expected direction, with the caffeine group having higher scores on the PASAT. Clinical implications are discussed.

POSTER 19

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF FATIGUE ON AUDITORY MEMORY PERFORMANCE

VERONIKA PEDEN, AMELIA BERBACH, FATIMATA KANE, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to investigate how different types of fatigue (general, cognitive, and emotional) impact auditory memory performance. It was predicted that higher general and cognitive fatigue would be correlated with lower auditory memory performance scores. Findings supported this hypothesis. Results

are particularly applicable to lecture settings and highlight the importance of sleep for college students to maximize verbal learning.

POSTER 20

ARE THERE DIFFERENCES IN INANIMATE OBJECT DETECTIONS?

HEATHER BEAUCHAMP, MARGUERITE MOSHER (POTSDAM COLLEGE)

This study examined the ability to detect changes in inanimate objects. College-age individuals watched a brief video that depicted multiple changes. Participants were asked to report all the changes that they detected. As predicted, individuals reported significantly more changes detected when the objects were linked with animate stimuli than when they were not. This research supports the animate monitoring hypothesis, extending prior static image research to a dynamic paradigm.

POSTER 21

THE EFFECT OF MOOD AND EMOTION ON MEMORY FOR TWEETS

CAITLYN KOLLAR, MICHAEL LEITNER, GWENNY GO, JILL WARKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Previous research has found enhanced memory for social media posts. Mood can also enhance memory if there is congruency between the stimulus' valence and the participant's mood. This experiment investigated whether mood affects memory for emotional stimuli and whether this effect is stronger for Tweets compared to book sentences. Although we did not find a mood congruency effect, we did find better memory for Tweets and that emotion affected memory for books and Tweets differently.

POSTER 22

EVALUATING THE INFLUENCE OF MOOD ON INTENTIONAL AND INCIDENTAL MEMORY

CARLYE WEIT, ERIC STOUFFER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study was conducted to determine a relationship between mood (positive or negative) and memory (intentional and incidental) in young adults. The results showed that there was a nearly significant effect ($p = .063$) in which the negative mood group performed better on both the intentional and incidental memory tests compared to the positive mood group. This may be because negative emotions not only enhance the detail of a memory but also make recall easier.

POSTER 23

THE PROSODY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS ON THE AUTISM SPECTRUM

MEGAN KENNY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), PAUL DE LACY, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study investigates the prosody of high-functioning college students with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). We found that even high-functioning adults with ASD with normal receptive prosody have aberrant expressive prosody for pragmatically neutral declarative sentences. Not only does the prosody of college students with ASD differ from that of neurotypical college students, there are substantial individual differences in the prosody of college students with ASD. Practical and theoretical implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 24

DO MEANINGLESS IMAGES ALTER DECISION CRITERION EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS (ERPS)?

ANNA ABRIMIAN, ANNIE BRAESKE, JILL BRUCKNER, AARSH SHAH, TANUSHI UPADHYAY, P. ANDREW LEYNES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The relationship between meaningless images and decision criteria were investigated using event-related potentials (ERPs) and a payoff manipulation. Meaningless stimuli did not elicit the FN400 (the ERP correlate of familiarity) under standard or liberal criteria replicating Voss et al. (2012). However, the FN400 was observed when people used conservative criterion. These findings are evidence that recognition processing is affected by how stimuli are evaluated in addition to what information is activated by the test probe.

POSTER 25

INTERACTING EFFECTS OF PARTICIPANT RACE, STIMULI RACE, AND MOTION ON FACIAL RECOGNITION

SUSAN GUTEKUNST, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this current study was to examine the effects of participant race (Black vs. White), facial stimuli race (Black vs. White), and motion during encoding on facial recognition. Results revealed a cross-race effect for facial recognition accuracy, and that motion attenuated the cross-race effect in Black participants only. Interestingly, results also indicated the presence of a race bias in false identifications in White participants only.

POSTER 26

EXAMINING THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY IN SPATIAL PATTERN SEPARATION

BARRY JAMES, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

A critical feature of episodic memory is pattern separation: the ability to keep our memories distinct and resilient against confusion. Pattern separation relies on the hippocampus, a brain structure that supports flexible cognition. The current study examined the role of cognitive flexibility in human spatial pattern separation. Analyses of spatial pattern separation performance revealed that those who scored higher on a self-report Cognitive Flexibility Scale demonstrated improved spatial pattern separation ability.

POSTER 27

WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY PREDICTS CONFLICT DETECTION

AUDREY WEIL, MADELINE HASLAM, KAYLA MEHRTENS, JESSIE NGO (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Some people are able to subconsciously detect when an intuitive answer to a problem conflicts with a logical answer. However, very little work has been done to understand these individual differences. The present study found that most participants who committed errors still exhibited signs of conflict detection, and participants with higher working memory capacity were more likely to detect a conflict between logic and intuition.

POSTER 28

DIFFERENCES IN SOURCE MEMORY USING AUDITORY AND VISUAL STIMULI

GRACE VOGEL, MEGAN MARSHALL, JANIS GAUDREAU, HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This study looked at source memory and how well participants could remember stimuli of different modalities. Participants were presented with actively engaging visual and auditory stimuli and then tested on their ability to later recognize those items and how they were presented. Memory for the individual items did not differ for stimuli encoded as pictures compared to sounds. Source attributions for falsely remembered items were more likely to be identified as sounds.

POSTER 29

PRACTICING OVERT AND COVERT RETRIEVAL IN THE CLASSROOM WITH COMPLEX MATERIALS

JOHANNY CASTILLO (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), MEGAN SUMERACKI (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), YANA WEINSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL)

Retrieval practice has been shown to improve learning. One question is whether students need to produce the information (overt) or if they can simply bring it to mind (covert). This research explored the use of retrieval practice in classrooms and whether covert retrieval can work with complex materials. Findings indicated covert retrieval can produce just as much learning as overt retrieval, even when learning complex materials, so long as students are motivated to retrieve covertly.

POSTER 30

EFFECTS OF COLD PRESSOR STRESS ON WORKING MEMORY PERFORMANCE

KAREN LEDUC, ABIGAIL CRAGO, ANDREA CRIDER, CAITLIN WASHBURN, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Stress affects the daily lives of countless people. In this study, we randomly assigned participants to either a stress condition using the cold pressor test, a commonly-used technique of inducing stress, or a control condition. Working memory was assessed for all of the participants (N = 31) using the Alpha Span task. The results from our study aligned with our hypothesis that stressed

participants would perform worse on the working memory task.

POSTER 31

CAFFEINE REDUCES ATTENTION VARIABILITY

ASHLEY GIGLIETTI, THOMAS DANIEL (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

In this study we sought to explore the effects of caffeine on attentional bias over time. We hypothesized that the effects of caffeine would increase individual's ability to focus and direct their attention in a basic cognitive test. Participants were divided into two groups and partook in three commonly used attentional tasks measuring their accuracy reaction times. Preliminary data suggest that caffeine does not result in attentional bias differences but may influence attentional variability.

POSTER 32

THE ELUSIVE INFLUENCES OF RHYTHMICALLY VARYING TONES ON SPEECH PERCEPTION

JAMES MANTELL, KELSEY HANCOCK, KALLAN DIRMEYER, ARIEL GRAHAM (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

A surprising finding from the speech perception literature suggests that nonspeech tone sequences reliably affect the identification of following words. We attempted to replicate this effect in three experiments. We paired natural speech items ranging from "back" to "pack" with rate-varying tone precursors and predicted that fast rhythms would lead to more "pack" responses. However, we repeatedly failed to observe an effect. We conclude with speculations about the nature of this elusive effect.

POSTER 33

CAN YOU BE BORED WHEN TIME FLIES?

SOPHIA MULLENS, EMILY R. WEISS, ALEXANDRA C. ROMANO, ALEKS SHYTI, ÖZGE PAZAR, DENIZ KOCAS, RYAN TELLALIAN, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

State and trait boredom are associated with slower perceived time progression. This study replicates findings that perceived time progression affects hedonic appraisal of tasks, extending previous work through assessing state and trait boredom. In a university sample (n = 42; 76% female; M = 22.61 years-old), accelerated time progression was associated with more favorable ratings of a boring task when compared to slowed time progression, even after controlling for recent state boredom and boredom-proneness.

POSTER 34

IMPACT OF SOLITARY DISCOURSE ON CHANGE IN AGREEMENT WITH EPISTEMIC PERSPECTIVES

JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY COLLEGE)

This experiment examined the effect of solitary discourse on change in epistemic perspectives—information is judged as

unquestionable fact (absolutist), opinion (multiplist), or is questioned (evaluativist). The Epistemic Thinking Assessment measured agreement with each perspective at pre-test, post-test, and follow-up. There was a marginally significant interaction for time and condition for only evaluativist; the solitary discourse group had higher scores at post-test than pre-test compared to the comparison group. Changes were not sustained at follow-up.

POSTER 35

HELPING LOW SPANS REMEMBER MORE: TRIAL DISTINCTIVENESS IN VISUOSPATIAL WORKING MEMORY

LINDSEY LILIENTHAL, ALLISON BARLICK, KEIYANA CHRISTIE, BRIANNA MCCLELLAN, MADISON RHOADS (PENN STATE ALTOONA)

Previous research has shown that increasing item distinctiveness in a working memory task reduces proactive interference and improves memory performance. The present study investigated whether this benefit would be greater for individuals with low working-memory spans, as they have been found to be more susceptible to proactive interference. The results showed that although all participants benefited from increased distinctiveness in a location memory task, low spans indeed benefited more than high spans.

POSTER 36

DOES SOUND ENHANCE PERCEIVED SELF-MOTION IN VIRTUAL REALITY?

ANDREA BUBKA, KATHERINE ANGELES, FREDERICK BONATO (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Using the Oculus Rift, participants experienced a ride through rooms with unrelated music and in silence to assess the effect sound has on perceived self-motion (vection) in virtual reality. Vection was assessed using a 0-10 scale with 0 indicating no self-motion and 10 indicating maximum self-motion was perceived. The mean rating after the sound condition was higher than the no-sound condition. The voluminous nature of sound may add to the 3D perception of the display.

POSTER 37

EFFECT OF IMAGE AND MEMORY TASK ON MEMORY PERFORMANCE

JUSTIN ANDERSON, AMY E. COVILL (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates (n=137) viewed a photo of a bedroom (boy's, girl's, or gender neutral) and then completed a test of memory (recognition or recall) for items in the bedroom they viewed. The dependent measure was number of memory errors that were consistent with schemas for bedrooms and gender. We found a main effect of memory test, suggesting that recognition memory is more susceptible to error than recall memory.

POSTER 38

CAN NATURAL SETTINGS RESTORE DIRECTED ATTENTION? A META-ANALYSIS

JENNIFER JOHNSON, BROOKE HANSEN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We conducted a meta-analysis to determine if natural settings can reliably restore attention. We combined 14 effect sizes from published and unpublished works that used pre-test/post-test designs and the Attention Network Test as the dependent measure of attention. We found that the 95% confidence interval of the combined effect size overlapped with 0. The results demonstrate that nature does not reliably restore attention. Future researchers should examine why attention restoration does not replicate across studies.

POSTER 39

WHO LENGTHENED MY VERB STEM? PROSODIC WORDS AND PHRASES

KARL MULLIGAN, ALDO MAYRO, PAUL DE LACY, GWENDOLYN REHRIG, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Previous research demonstrates that English verb stems (e.g. hug-) are longer in passive sentences ("the girl was hugged by the boy") than progressive active sentences ("the girl was hugging the boy"). The results of the current study indicate that both phrase-level and word-level factors affect verb stem length, with word-level factors being more robust. The primary locus of verb stem lengthening is the verb stem vowel, with less robust lengthening of the verb stem onset.

POSTER 40

THE SHOCKING NATURE OF BOREDOM

ALEXANDRA C. ROMANO, ELISABETH P. CABOT, ÖZGE PAZAR, SOPHIA MULLENS, ROSDELI MARTE, RYAN TELLALIAN, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Wilson and colleagues have reported findings suggesting that doing nothing but sitting with one's own thoughts for as little as 15-minutes can prompt some participants to self-administer an electric shock (Wilson et al., 2014). The current study confirms that the decision to self-shock increases with self-reported boredom, and also suggests that the decision to self-shock is motivated by the stimulation associated with the risk of being shocked rather than the shock itself.

POSTER 41

THE LYRICS OF STEELY DAN: AN LIWC ANALYSIS

J. CRAIG CLARKE, THOMAS J. TOMCHO, ELIZABETH H. CURTIN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Purpose. To investigate changes in lyrics for the band Steely Dan, using Pennebaker's LIWC over the 20-year span separating their first seven and final two studio albums. Method. Lyrics for 79 songs from the albums came from the Official Steely Dan Website. Results and Discussion. Positive and negative emotions, and cognitive processes showed no differences across time periods. Social referents, time focus, and individual focus decreased, while religion and analytic thinking increased.

Conclusions are discussed.

POSTER 42

FEELING THE BEAT: EEG RESPONSES TO CHANGES IN RHYTHM AND PITCH

GILLIAN STARKEY, JOHN GYIMESI, HANNAH LERNER, JEREMY MANDEL, KAYLA YORK (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Humans are inherently sensitive to rhythm changes, and differences in pitch may affect how accurately we discern these changes. Using electroencephalography (EEG), we investigated whether participants could detect a slight rhythmic variance in a series of tones. Additionally, we explored whether altering the pitch of those tones increased the amplitude of the neural response associated with detecting changes in rhythm. Results indicate a heightened response to changes in rhythm that are accompanied by varied pitch.

POSTER 43

WHEN RETRIEVAL FAILS: EXAMINING FREE AND STRUCTURED RECALL WITH UPWARD BOUND STUDENTS

WILKA ROSARIO, CARISSA DIPIETRO (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), LUDMILA NUNES (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), MEGAN SUMERACKI (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Retrieval practice has been shown to improve learning time and again, with free recall being a particularly effective method of employing retrieval practice as a learning strategy. However, free recall can be very difficult for some students leading to low success, and this can greatly reduce learning benefits. This experiment investigated student learning after practicing retrieval in high school college readiness programs, and examined individual differences that may contribute to overall retrieval success.

POSTER 44

DO ALBUM COVERS MATTER?

BOONE JENKINS (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

This study looked at whether the color of an album cover influenced listener liking and perceived emotional valence of music, as well as likelihood to buy or recommend music. Participants listened to clips of instrumental music while looking at warm, cool, or grayscale images. One-way ANOVAs revealed significant effects of color on liking and likelihood to buy or recommend the music. There was no significant effect of color on perceived valence.

POSTER 45

THE IMPACT OF DEGREE OF DISTINCTIVENESS ON THE VON RESTORFF EFFECT

TAMRA BIRETA, CHRISTINA WOOD, CAMILLA BRULINSKI, ELIZABETH LILLO, FRANK SCALLO, ISAAC TRENT, AMANDA DOLAN, GABRIELLE DENICOLA, KATELYN LEONG, KAYLA LOUKIDES, ISABELLA GALLO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The finding that memory is better for an item that differs from surrounding items is known as the isolation effect (von Restorff, 1933). Previous results are conflicting on how increased isolate distinctiveness impacts the effect size. The current study examined whether increasing font size of the isolate item increased the effect size. Results were consistent with Gumenik and Levitt (1968), providing further evidence that isolation effect sizes rely upon the degree of isolate distinctiveness.

POSTER 46

PERCEPTIONS OF CULPABILITY AS A FUNCTION OF PRETRIAL PUBLICITY AND RANDOM VIOLENCE

CASSANDRA BEINEMANN, GARRETT BERMAN, JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Pretrial publicity (PTP) has biasing effects on juror attitudes and emotions. In reporting violent crimes, sensationalized media reports attempt to elicit emotional responses among the public. The present study examined PTP type (relevant v. irrelevant) and victim-offender relationship (stranger v. acquaintance) in a murder trial. Participants exposed to relevant PTP rated the defense witness testimony more reliable and the defendant as more culpable. Findings contribute to understanding the impact of prejudicial PTP on juror decision-making.

POSTER 47

EFFECT OF MUSIC TEMPO ON READING SPEED AND COMPREHENSION

ALEXANDER COLBY, EMILY SMITH (SIENA COLLEGE)

Research on musical stimulus and concurrent task performance has provided conflicting accounts of how higher order cognitive tasks like reading can be affected. In the current experiment we compared music with fast and slow tempos to a control condition with no music. We found that listening to music did not seem to disrupt a reader's ability to answer comprehension questions. However, we did find that slow tempo music significantly reduced overall reading speed.

POSTER 48

PERSPECTIVE-TAKING IN SITUATION MODELS AND SEMANTIC MEMORY

ETHAN RICE, KRIS GUNAWAN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

People form situation models for characters in stories. Students were given a narrative focused on a protagonist written in either first-person or third-person. The participants were asked to answer questions to test their memory of factual information contained in the story. There was no difference in the number of information remembered for the first-person and third-person groups. The third-person group remembered more contextual information, whereas the first-person group remembered more names and wording of information.

POSTER 49

MATH NONSENSE- BUT NOT NEUROGIBBERISH- ENHANCES PERCEIVED QUALITY OF SCIENTIFIC WRITING

TYLER GRAY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

What is the impact of superfluous math information and neuroscience words on the judgment of scientific material? In a pre-registered study, scientific abstracts with a nonsensical math equation were judged to be of better quality than abstracts without such information, a direct replication of the nonsense math effect (Eriksson 2012). In contrast, judgment of popular press articles and advertisements was not enhanced by the use of neuroscientific terms and images.

POSTER 50

THE EFFECTS OF CEREBRAL HEMISPHERIC LOAD AND GENDER ON ATTRIBUTION JUDGMENTS

EMMA MOLONEY, KYLE BRENNAN, BARRY JAMES, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

When humans evaluate the causes of negative behaviors in others, situational attributions require more cognitive resources and more elaborate neural processing than that of dispositional (person) attributions. We examined whether simultaneously engaging in a lateralized motor task while reading about another's behavior would alter attribution ratings, and if participant gender was a contributing factor. Results showed that increased left or right hemispheric load significantly reduced situational attributions in both male and female young adults.

POSTER 51

INCREASED WORKING MEMORY LOAD PRODUCES AGE-RELATED DIFFERENCES IN TIME PERCEPTION

EMMA NISSENBAUM, JENNIFER PALAFOX, MENASHE SHERSHOW, MATTHEW, M.C. COSTELLO (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Older adults have been shown to experience time differently from younger adults, although the causal mechanism is not well understood. The current study explores whether age group differences may reflect increased working memory demands. In the experiment, younger and older adults estimated the temporal duration of a white block embedded with variable numbers sequences. Analyses indicated that older adults significantly underestimated temporal durations when working memory is increased.

POSTER 52

SLEEP'S REPERCUSSIONS: REACTIVATING DEPRIORITIZED MEMORIES DURING NAPS

JUSTIN C. HULBERT, NOAH W. LIBBY, MICHAEL B. GREENBERG, ZONGHENG ZHANG, MATTHEW R. AGOSTO, SHIRA PRUSKY, HADLEY PARUM (BARD COLLEGE), ZALL HIRSCHSTEIN (ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE)

Can targeted memory reactivations reprioritize to-be-forgotten memory sets? Compared to other participants who heard either a sound associated with a to-be-remembered list or a control

sound during N2 sleep, results from our modified list-method directed-forgetting experiments suggest these individuals recall to-be-forgotten materials just as well as to-be-remembered information upon waking.

CAUSAL DEPTH OF COUNTERFACTUAL THINKING PREDICTS INCREASED NEGATIVE EMOTION

MASON JENKINS, NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Upward counterfactual thought (CFT) predicts heightened negative emotion, with domain as an important moderator. We further asked whether generating causally deep counterfactuals predicts increased negative emotion, and whether this is dependent on domain. Participants wrote about negative academic or interpersonal events and generated upward CFTs. Causal depth of CFTs predicted negative mood change after generating CFTs for interpersonal but not academic events, suggesting a domain-dependent relationship between causal depth of CFT and mood change.

POSTER 53

CHARACTER TRAIT PRIMING AND MORAL JUDGMENTS

GARY KOSE, CHELSEA DIAMOND (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN CAMPUS)

This study examined the effects of priming on moral decision making. A 3 (Prime) by 2 (Moral vignette) between subjects design was used. One hundred twenty participants were assigned to positive priming, negative priming, or control conditions. Within each priming condition, half the participants read either just or unjust moral scenarios, rating them with regard to morality. The results showed that when priming was effective, differences in morality judgments were found.

POSTER 54

INSTRUCTED EYE MOVEMENTS DO NOT AFFECT ITEM-METHOD DIRECTED FORGETTING

NATHAN FOSTER, GRACE HARRIMAN (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Instructions to forget recently-studied information is associated with shifts in overt attention, as indicated by voluntary eye movements on forget but not remember trials (Lee, 2017). We tested whether eye shifts promote directed forgetting by manipulating whether participants received instructions to move or fixate eyes following forget cues. Results indicated that instructed eye movements did not affect the magnitude of directed forgetting. Thus, eye movements may be a consequence of forgetting but not a cause.

POSTER 55

MEMORY FOR HEALTH THREAT WORDS IN A CONTINUOUS RECOGNITION PROTOCOL

NAREMAN NAHNOOCH, SHANYUNG ZHENG, DIEGO FIGUEIRAS, ISABELLA AGUILERA, MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

We conducted a continuous word recognition experiment to compare memory for health-related words and words randomly selected from the Toronto Word Pool (TWP), using three intervals between initial presentation of target words and test presentation. Initial within subject analyses of hit rates find marginally significant effects for the main effect of retention interval and word category (cancer related, cardiovascular disease related, TWP). We also found significant data for differences between Native and Non-Native English speakers.

POSTER 56

AN INDIVIDUALISTIC PRIME LEADS TO HIGHER RISK TAKING FOR GAINS

TYLER PHILLIPS, AUSTIN MEYER, OLIVIA DRAKE, REBECCA WELDON (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

People tend to be risk-seeking for losses and risk-averse for gains, which is often referred to as the risky-choice framing effect. In this study, participants completed an individualistic or collectivistic framing task before making choices between a sure versus a risky option. We found that higher socioeconomic status participants given an individualistic prime made as many risky choices for gains as for losses. Thinking about oneself versus the group can modulate the traditional framing effect.

POSTER 57

THE EFFECTS OF MISLEADING INFORMATION ON EYEWITNESS MEMORY

KAYLEE GOJKOVICH, JENNA MATIJEVIC, VICTORIA MONSTROLA, JESSICA RADICIC, CALEIGH WILLIAMS (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We investigated the influence of central and peripheral details of misinformation on eyewitness memory. 63 participants watched a video of a theft and then answered questions about it. In one condition, the questions contained misinformation about central and peripheral details. Then, participants answered questions pertaining to the misinformation. Participants who received the misleading questionnaire reported more misinformation and answered more of the questions incorrectly. Participants also reported more peripheral details of misinformation than central details.

POSTER 58

WITH AGE COMES INSIGHT? GREATER SOLUTIONS VIA INSIGHT IN COMMUNITY-DWELLING OLDER ADULTS

EZRA WEGBREIT, JORDAN ARCHIBEQUE (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Introduction: Solutions sometimes come as sudden insights ("Ahas!"). To our knowledge, insights have only been studied in undergraduates.

Methods: Older adults completed Compound Remote Associates (CRA), word problems that can be solved with insight. We compared older adults' performance to two undergraduate samples.

Results: The older adults solved significantly more CRA and reported more insights than both undergraduate samples.

Conclusion: This study represents the first measurement of insight in non-undergraduate samples.

POSTER 59

STIMULUS-DRIVEN CONTROL IN THE ABSENCE OF CONTINGENCY LEARNING

THOMAS HUTCHEON, BELLE COFFEY, CLARA GRIFFIN, DARIA KOLOVSOKAIA, IMMANUEL ZION (BARD COLLEGE)

Stimulus-driven control refers to a fast and flexible form of cognitive control that emerges as a function of task experience. However, experimental manipulations in which stimulus-driven control is observed are confounded by stimulus-response contingencies. In the current experiment, we implement one such manipulation under conditions previously shown to prevent contingency learning. We found evidence for stimulus-driven control when contingency learning is prevented, thus clarifying the presence of stimulus-driven control.

POSTER 60

THE IMPACT OF AMBIGUOUS THREAT ON BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION IN SOCIAL ANXIETY

LAURA EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), SERENA DURAN, NAFFISAT ATANDA (MIDWOOD HIGH SCHOOL)

Cognitive processing biases in attention, interpretation, and memory play a key role in anxiety disorder. In particular, social anxiety is characterized by a tendency to interpret ambiguous information as threatening. The present study explored the impact of this cognitive bias on subsequent behavioral inhibition and its relationship to stress reactivity. Ambiguous threats appear to have a disruptive effect behavioral inhibition, which is in turn associated with social anxiety symptoms and stress reactivity.

POSTER 61

THE EFFECT OF TIMING OF CHANGE ON CHANGE BLINDNESS AND EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

JESSICA RAY-MARINO, KYLE WARD (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We explored the effects of timing of change of actors on change blindness and eyewitness identification. We manipulated the visualization of actors in a video to switch places either before or after a simulated theft. Participants were asked about what they had noticed in the video. Rates of noticing were measured via an open-ended response. We found that participants were more likely to notice the switch when it occurred before the theft than after.

POSTER 62

PERCEPTUAL LEARNING WITH CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK: WHO'S HANDWRITING IS THIS?

WILLIAM MCCARTHY, LARENCE BECKER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Can humans learn visual categories using corrective feedback, as computers do? Participants learned the handwriting style of three writers. Group one studied labeled handwriting samples; group two was presented unlabeled samples (no author name), made a response and received corrective feedback regarding the author. Performance at test was similar for each group, suggesting no advantage for either study method. We theorize that a longer study phase may be needed for corrective feedback learning to occur.

POSTER 63

THE ROLE OF CONFIDENCE IN EMOTIONAL RECOGNITION MEMORY DIFFERENCES

JOSEPH SMITH, MADISON COLBY, ALYSSA RODRIGUEZ, BRANDY BESSETTE-SYMONS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

High arousal pictures varying in valence were used to explore the influence of emotion in a one-week delayed recognition memory test using a confidence scale. Both negative and positive valences had greater false alarm rates, reduced accuracy, and a more liberal response bias. Greater hit rates were restricted to the negative valence. Increased false alarms were found at every confidence level, with increased hits for negative limited to the highest level.

POSTER 64

LANGUAGE OF EXPERIENCE ON EMOTIONAL CONTENT AND SPECIFICITY IN BILINGUAL AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVES

YOSEF AMRAMI, MARKO LAMELA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), WILMA BUCCI, BERNARD MASKIT (NEW YORK PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY AND INSTITUTE), RAFAEL JAVIER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

We explored differences in emotional content and specificity of autobiographical narratives in Spanish-English bilinguals. Twenty-two participants finished this study. Participants narrated neutral and traumatic experiences in Spanish and English and identified which language they used during the event. Self-reported traumatic narratives had significantly greater negative emotion words than reported neutral events. Graphical observations suggest recalling an event in the language of experience impacts its emotional content and specificity; however, further research is warranted.

POSTER 65

THE EFFECT OF WORKING MEMORY LOAD ON JOKE COMPREHENSION

JILL WARKER, ALEXANDRA MUELLER, CAITLIN ALVARADO, JOSEPH MARUSHIN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Comprehending jokes often requires a reanalysis of previously read material after encountering a surprising twist. This reanalysis process places demands on working memory. We investigated the effect of working memory load on joke

comprehension for jokes that relied on a surprising final word. A higher working memory load led to decreased comprehension for jokes and nonjokes, although comprehension for jokes was more greatly affected.

POSTER 66

GUILTY KNOWLEDGE: LIE DETECTION USING EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS

JANIS GAUDREAU (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), MEG RENZELMAN (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This study used the P300 Guilty Knowledge test to classify members of a group where guilt was uncertain. Results showed no difference in P300 response to standard and probe stimuli in a known innocent group. This difference was significantly larger for 3 members of the unknown group, two at Pz, and three (1 additional) at Cz, categorizing them as guilty participants. This study demonstrates the potential for ERP-based methods of detecting deception in unknown groups.

POSTER 67

THE PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF ALTRUISM ON DECISION-MAKING

KYLIE SCHILOSKI, MICHAEL GREENSTEIN (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

In a series of experiments, we investigated the factors that impact altruistic decision-making using a modified version of the Asian Disease Problem. Participants read a scenario where people would die unless the decision maker acted. However, the decision maker's actions could lead to their death. In spite of this, the problem's frame (gain/loss) affected the decision. Participants presented with a loss frame were more willing to put their lives at risk to save others.

POSTER 68

COGNITIVE BIASES FOR EROTIC OR CANNABIS STIMULI

EMMALYN LECKY, SKYLER SKLENARIK, ELIZABETH BULKLEY, JULIA DEVINCENZI, MIRELLA FERNANDEZ, KYRSTYN JENKINS, ROBERT LIVOTI, CALLISTA LOVE, KRISTY MILLER, MALLORY MOURMOURAS, SOPHIA PELLEGRINO (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MARC POTENZA (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

People who use substances problematically approach addictive stimuli more rapidly than other stimuli. We examined whether participants who use pornography or cannabis display these cognitive biases for their addictive stimuli. Pornography users demonstrated a significant approach bias for erotic stimuli; this bias was 2X greater in individuals with problematic pornography use. Cannabis users did not show cognitive bias. Interestingly, cannabis use did have a significant positive correlation with internet use gaming disorder.

POSTER 69

IS THERE AN "OTHER RACE EFFECT" WHEN ORIENTING TO SHIFTS IN GAZE?

JOSHUA PAQUETTE, HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Little research has explored the effects that static features such as race and gender might have on orienting attention following a shift in gaze. The current study seeks to discover if the other race effects' impact on memory will show a similar impact to attention and social orienting, following a shift in gaze. Results showed a significant interaction between race and gaze validity. Accuracy performance was significantly better for same race-faces, compared to other race-faces.

POSTER 70

MODALITY MEDIATES THE REVELATION EFFECT

LAUREN BIRMINGHAM, TIANA EVELYN, HEATHER GRIFFIN, RUBY ZENG, ANJALI THAPAR (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)

The revelation effect refers to the finding that performing a cognitive task (such as solving an anagram or a simple math problem) prior to making a memory judgment influences subsequent memory judgments. The effect is robust for verbal stimuli, but it has not been investigated using visual stimuli. Our study investigated the revelation effect across modalities using verbal and pictorial information. Results revealed that the effect was observed with words but not with images.

POSTER 71

GUITAR HERO AND SOUND RELEVANCE: EFFECTS ON INATTENTIONAL DEAFNESS

MEGAN MILLER, ALIYAH RHODES, CAITLIN JACOBS, CAROLINE NELSON (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Inattentional deafness occurs when an individual focusing on a particular task fails to hear an unexpected auditory stimulus. Relevance of the sound to their current task and the amount of cognitive load an individual is experiencing can affect inattentional deafness rates. We manipulated both cognitive load using the video game Guitar Hero and varied sound relevance to determine inattentional deafness rates. No significant main effects or an interaction were found.

POSTER 72

THE SILVER SLIVER: MISPERCEPTIONS OF TRANSPOSED-LETTER NEIGHBORS

REBECCA JOHNSON, CARA KOCH (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Previous research shows that readers experience processing difficulty when reading words that have a transposed letter (TL) neighbor (e.g., TRAIL has the TL neighbor TRIAL). Here, we report the findings from a self-paced reading aloud task (Experiment 1) and a questionnaire task where participants identified errors they made (Experiment 2) to provide direct evidence that this interference is driven by explicit misidentifications of the word for its TL neighbor.

POSTER 73

EMOTION-COGNITION INTERACTIONS ARE NOT STABLE ACROSS COGNITIVE DOMAINS.

SAARIKA KUMAR, HANNAH KIM, EILEEN LI, ANJALI THAPAR (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)

Older adults show a bias for positive information and younger adults show a bias for negative information. Research examining age difference in emotion-cognition interactions typically examine a single cognitive domain such as memory, attention or perception. Our study examined emotion-cognition interactions in younger and older adults across three cognitive domains. Valence effects were only observed in the memory task, indicating that emotion-cognition interactions are not stable across cognitive domains.

POSTER 74

AN EYE-TRACKER EXPLORATION OF ENDPOINT FAMILIARITY IN THE NUMBER-LINE PLACEMENT TASK

SAMANTHA SCHWARZ, JENNIFER ASMUTH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Adults completed a number-line placement task with either standard endpoints (1-1258) or non-standard endpoints (1639-2897). Consistent with Hurst et al. (2014), group median responses in the standard condition were best fit by a linear model, while median responses in the non-standard condition were best fit by a logarithmic model. In addition, eye-tracking data revealed different looking patterns between conditions. This may reflect differences in endpoint number familiarity or strategy use.

POSTER 75

IMPACT OF FONT TYPE ON LEARNING INFORMATION ON DIGITAL MEDIUMS

ELLIE LEIGHTON, NICOLE MARTIN, COURTNEY PARENT, JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

Knowing the popularity of reading on electronics, it is important to understand how cognitive processes are affected when reading on digital devices. The current project aimed to gain further insight into how font type influences reader performance on electronic devices. When comparing reading speed and performance on a comprehension questionnaire, results showed that while participants read fastest when reading in the serif-effect font, they comprehended the most material in the sans serif font condition.

POSTER 76

DOES GRASPING REQUIRE FOCAL ATTENTION?

THOMAS GHIRARDELLI, ZOE BRODSKY, CLAIRE FRASER, KATHRYN MONTHIE, WENG YEE MOOI, HANNAH RUBIN, ELEANOR STRUEWING, MATTHEW WOODSON, ELISHA LION, YANIE WILLIE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

When the target in a visual search task differs from distractors on the basis of a salient feature, RT patterns suggest that focal attention is not needed to indicate if a target is present or not, however pointing to the same target does require focal attention. We developed a task requiring participants to retrieve a LEGO target from among a set of LEGO bricks randomly distributed on a tabletop in order to address our question.

POSTER 77

POOR SLEEP QUALITY DIFFERENTIALLY IMPACTS PHONEMIC AND SEMANTIC FLUENCY

BENJAMIN FUSCO-GESSICK, JORDAN STIVER, EILEEN MORAN, CARA CROOK, ANTIGONE PHILI, RACHEL ZIMMERMAN, DANIELLA TOTO, MOLLY ZIMMERMAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Few studies have examined the relationships between actigraphic markers of sleep quality and differential modes of verbal fluency performance. Young adult college students from the Bronx, NY wore an at-home actigraphic device on the non-dominant wrist for an average of 10.5 days. Both sleep onset latency and wake after sleep onset were negatively associated with next-day semantic fluency, but not with phonemic fluency. Results highlight the impact of sleep quality on next-day language functioning.

POSTER 78

WALK ON THE WILD SIDE: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

CAITLIN JOHNSON, MARK ZIEGLER-THAYER, BONNIE ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

There have been increases in pedestrian injuries, deaths and emergency room visits for other crash-related injuries. Walking behaviors are different for load bearing and cell phone use. We examined crosswalk signal type as a possible contributor. We observed use of safe pedestrian behavior at 2 types of crosswalks and found no differences in waiting for traffic, looking both ways or pressing the cross signal.

POSTER 79

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPEECH PERCEPTION AND PRODUCTION IN A SECOND LANGUAGE

HAN YAN (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY-NEW BRUNSWICK), AU TERRY (HONG KONG UNIVERSITY), ATTALI NOA, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY-NEW BRUNSWICK)

A longstanding question in psycholinguistics is the relationship between speech perception and speech production, with some theories arguing that speech perception is parasitic on speech production. Most research that has investigated the speech production/perception relationship has been on phonology of first languages. This paper investigates the relationship between speech perception and speech production in native Cantonese-speaking children, adolescents and adults who speak English as a second language.

POSTER 80

THE EFFECTS OF HD-TDCS ON MEMORY AND METAMEMORY PERFORMANCE FOR VARYING DIFFICULTY

REBECCA BARON, ELIZABETH CHUA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Our brain stimulation study tested the roles of the frontal and temporal cortices in recognition memory and metamemory when task difficulty varied. We observed better recognition during temporal vs frontal and sham stimulation, regardless of task difficulty. Additionally, metamemory accuracy increased during frontal stimulation compared to sham for the "Easy" task. Taken together, these results indicate that the frontal and temporal cortices have roles in metamemory and memory, and are sensitive to task difficulty.

POSTER 81

PERCEPTION OF ACCENTS ON DIFFERENT CONTEXT

IRINA ZAYTSEVA (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Native speakers are rated as more reliable than non-native speakers, which can impact the non-native speakers daily lives. Participants listened to two different passages presented by either a non-native speaker (Mild, Moderate, Strong accent) or a native English speaker. One passage provided information about driver ants and the other about Moscow. Initial analyses indicate that there are no differences in the ratings of the Moscow passage and the ant passage.

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

Hudson

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: PAPERS I

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: MARGARET MCCLURE

8:00am - 8:15am

THE SIGNS OF SUICIDE (SOS) PREVENTION PROGRAM: HIGH SCHOOL IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

ADAM VOLUNGIS, SOPHIA DIDONNA (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

The high school involved in this study completed three years of the Signs of Suicide Prevention (SOS) Program. After a two-year pilot study, a review of the implementation process resulted in recommendations to enhance its effectiveness. A primary goal of this study (year three) was to assess overall implementation effectiveness. Results showed students' continued enhanced knowledge/awareness of depression and suicide. Recommendations for implementation of the SOS Program are provided.

8:20am - 8:35am

SOCIAL COGNITION AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN COLLEGE DATING RELATIONSHIPS

MARGARET MCCLURE, LAUREN HART, JENNIFER JACOBS, MARIANA MANGINI, MICHELLE MILLER, ALISON MURPHY, ANNA RUDDAT, EMMA TUOZZOLI (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) in college students is alarmingly high and is a risk factor for later abuse. This study examined the relationship between social cognition (SC) and IPV. 112 undergraduates completed three measures of SC and one of IPV. SC measures were all significantly correlated. High IPV victimization (IPV-V) participants approached angry faces more quickly than low IPV-V, suggesting an error in social cognition that has been found in Borderline Personality Disorder samples.

8:40am - 8:55am

NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS IN ADOLESCENTS FROM MAINLAND CHINA

CLAIRE STARRS (SUNY POTSDAM), JOHN ABELA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SHUQIAO YAO, XIONG ZHAO ZHU (PSYCHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, SECOND XIANGYA MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CENTRAL SOUTH UNIVERSITY), WEI HONG (DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY, PEKING UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCE CENTRE)

The current study examined negative life events in adolescents from mainland China. Participants included 1,116 adolescents in urban, rural and ultra-urban locations. Participants completed a contextual-threat interview assessing negative events over the course of 18 months. Results suggest that like Western youth, Chinese adolescents also engage in stress generation, and that notable differences exist across the three sites, and between genders.

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Event	Broadhurst/Belasco
PSI CHI WORKSHOP: CONFERENCE EXPERIENCE	
Friday, March 1, 2019	
8:00am-9:20am	

CHAIR: DR. SANDRA CAMPANEAU

EPA 101: GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

This interactive session is designed to help attendees plan their conference experience for maximum benefit. A regional conference like EPA can be overwhelming for first-time attendees and students. Which sessions should I go to? How do I meet other students and professors? These are some of the common questions. The workshop includes tips for choosing sessions,

networking, and conference etiquette. All students are welcome.

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Symposium

Gotham

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: HEALTHCARE FOR TRANSGENDER POPULATIONS

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: MEGHAN FLYNN

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY ROUNDTABLE: HEALTHCARE FOR TRANSGENDER POPULATIONS

This roundtable will follow the theme of Psychology and Constructive Change by exploring the ways in which psychologists can advocate and reform healthcare settings to be inclusive of transgender populations. Discussion will also take a trauma-informed approach to consider ways that clinical and program staff can avoid retraumatization of patients in vulnerable and trauma-provoking settings. Community and Clinical Psychologists, and those working in program evaluation and consultation efforts are encouraged to participate in this discussion.

Presentations

Addressing Barriers to Preventive Healthcare for Transgender Populations

by Meghan Flynn, Melissa Whitson (University of New Haven)

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

Brecht

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN LEARNING AND ITS NEURAL CORRELATES

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: JOHN P. MCGANN

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN LEARNING AND ITS NEURAL CORRELATES

Even in highly controlled laboratory settings, learning paradigms often induce highly variable outcomes as subjects adopt different strategies or differ in their performance. To understand the neural basis of learning requires explication of these individual differences at both the neural and behavior level. In this symposium, individual differences in rodent associative learning will be linked to corresponding differences at various stages of neural processing from sensory afferents (McGann) to sensory cortex (Rotondo) to hippocampus and prefrontal cortex (Parsons).

Presentations

Discrimination, generalization, and altered sensory codes in the mouse olfactory system

by John P. McGann (Rutgers University)

Using Heterogeneity in Fear Extinction to Understand Maladaptive Fear

by Ryan Parsons (Stony Brook University)

The Specificity of Auditory Memory is Predicted by Auditory System Neuroplasticity

by Elena Rotondo (Rutgers University)

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Event **Juilliard/Imperial**

BREAKFAST WITH CARL HART

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Paper **Chelsea**

SOCIAL PAPERS: RELATIONSHIPS

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: MAYA ALONI

8:00am - 8:15am

PERFECTLY IMPERFECT: RESILIENCE AND PERSISTENCE OF THE AMBIVALENT-AVOIDANT COUPLE

JAMES BRADLEY (GLENVILLE STATE COLLEGE), HAROLD SIEGEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

In a longitudinal exploration of 268 dating couples, we uncovered paths toward relationship success for insecure couples. Specifically, ambivalent-avoidant pairs displayed the most significant opportunity for relationship success, despite initial reports of negative relationship experiences. Insecure couples are often advised to change, but our study suggests that couples achieved higher levels of resilience and life satisfaction through gender role expectation, relationship power inequity, and negative conflict experiences. Subsequently increasing relationship satisfaction over time.

8:20am - 8:35am

TOO PICKY FOR MY TASTE? STEREOTYPES AND IMPRESSIONS OF GLUTEN-FREE ROMANTIC PARTNERS

MAYA ALONI (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE

UNIVERSITY), ANDREW GEERS (UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO), MYKELLE COLEMAN, KARISSA MILANO (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In two studies we identified a consumption stereotype of those adhering to a gluten-free diet and tested whether it influenced romantic interest. Gluten-free individuals were especially likely to be perceived as high-maintenance and picky. Whereas in Study 1 participants expressed some hesitation about dating a gluten-free individual, no effects on romantic interest were obtained in Study 2. These data are the first to delineate the gluten-free stereotype and provide a useful platform for future study.

8:40am - 8:55am

CORRELATES OF ATTITUDES TOWARD CONSENSUAL NON-MONOGAMY

KAREN WILSON, MARISA COHEN, LUCILLE LIOTTA, ALEXA RUTKOWSKA (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Two studies examined predictors of attitudes toward consensual non-monogamy. In Study 1 higher levels of right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation were significantly associated with negative attitudes toward CNM while positive attitudes toward gays and lesbians were associated with positive attitudes toward CNM. Study 2 examined attitudes toward a specific target who engaged in either monogamous or non-monogamous relationships. Right-wing authoritarianism was associated with negative attitudes toward the non-monogamous target.

9:00am - 9:15am

POSITIVE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP CAN BUFFER NEUROCOGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL-USE-DISORDER

GAYATHRI PANDEY, JACQUELYN MEYERS, ASHWINI K. PANDEY, BERNICE PORJESZ (SUNY DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER)

Alcohol use disorder (AUD) or its risk is not just inherited but also affected by one's home-environment (eg., relationship with caregiver). Greater closeness to parents predicted higher visual P3 amplitudes and lower-odds for AUD diagnosis. Parental-monitoring mediated both associations. Parental-monitoring and closeness to parents during adolescence seems to buffer debilitating neurophysiological and behavioral effects of AUD.

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Paper **Ziegfiled**

DEVELOPMENTAL: EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS

Friday, March 1, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: DENISE OLEAS

8:00am - 8:15am

EXERGAMING, ENGAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD

NATASHA CHAKU, LINDSAY TILL HOYT (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

This study utilized an active videogame (i.e., exergame) to examine associations between exercise, motivation, mood and executive functioning (EF) in 30 college students. Preliminary results suggest that students had significantly higher EF after 20 minutes of moderate physical activity compared to the sedentary videogame condition. Exergaming was also associated with higher motivation and positive affect. Results could be used to design interventions to promote both exercise and EF.

8:15am - 8:30am

RACE DIFFERENCES AND DISCLOSURE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

SHANNA RAZAK, THOMAS WENDOL, SARA BABAD, KAITLIN CARSON, VICTORIA FAIRCHILD, VALENTINA NIKULINA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK QUEENS COLLEGE)

Sexual assault is a pervasive problem in our society affecting women from a range of backgrounds. Disclosure of sexual victimization is associated with positive outcomes. However, there are gaps in the field's understanding of the role demographic characteristics of the survivor play in the disclosure process. The current study assesses the difference between Caucasians and Non-Caucasians young adult women in the rates of disclosure of victimization, responses to disclosure, posttraumatic stress, and depression symptoms.

8:30am - 8:45am

ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS AND ATTENTION TO EMOTION IN LATINO AND WHITE MOTHERS

DENISE OLEAS, JESSICA BURRIS, MICHELL SARQUEZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), KORALY PEREZ-EDGAR, KRISTIN BUSS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), VANESSA LOBUE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Environmental stressors affect processing of emotion, and Latino individuals experience greater levels of stressors. We investigated emotion processing using eye-tracking in Latino mothers who report higher rates of environmental stressors. Ethnicity moderates the relation between environmental disorder and latency to detect an angry face among happy faces, demonstrating that Latino mothers are slower to detect a target face than White mothers. This suggests that heightened levels of disorder disproportionately impact emotional processing of Latino mothers.

8:45am - 9:00am

MATERNAL CHILDHOOD ROLE CONFUSION: LINKS WITH PARENTING, PREADOLESCENCE'S EMOTION REGULATION, AND ANXIETY

NAA-ADJELEY KUMA, JOANNA HURLEY, KATHRYN GRAHAM, LAURA BRUMARIU (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to explore the links among role confusion in the mother's childhood, her parenting strategies, and her children's emotional and anxious states in preadolescence. Results highlight the importance of parents' childhood influences on their own parenting, and its effect on children's ability to regulate their emotions and their anxiety levels.

9:00am - 9:15am

COORDINATING LANGUAGE AND OBJECT PLAY IN YEARS TWO AND FOUR

AMANDA MANKOVICH, MONIKA KRAH, ADAM SHEYA, LETITIA NAIGLES (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Parent and child object play was coded as holding, exploration, social, and multi-object to examine impacts of coordinative sequences of motor activities and language on child language acquisition. Results show that neurotypical children (22- months) explored objects longer and had more advanced language across development (41- months) than children with autism spectrum disorder (32- and 53- months, respectively). Further analyses will demonstrate systematic differences between how object manipulation and language organization shift later language outcomes.

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Paper

Chelsea

SOCIAL PAPERS: GENDER

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

9:30am - 9:45am

HIGHLIGHTING THE NUANCE IN PREJUDICE: VARIABILITY IN IMPLICIT PREJUDICE TOWARD TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS

HOLLY FITZGERALD, NATALIE SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined whether passing (i.e., not being identified as transgender) affected implicit prejudicial responses toward transgender individuals. Participants (N = 167) completed an evaluative priming task. Responses to transgender individuals who passed did not differ from responses to cisgender individuals. Transgender women who did not pass were associated with the most negativity, differing from transgender men, cisgender women, and cisgender men. These findings indicate the impact of passing/not passing and suggest gender differences.

9:50am - 10:05am

SICK CHILD? CALL MOM: A STUDY OF IMPLICIT GENDER BIAS

YASMINE KONHEIM-KALKSTEIN (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE), CHRISTINA ANTICO (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE/)

We experimentally tested the extent to which mothers are automatically called first in an emergency, while manipulating the mother's work status (work from home vs. farther commute) and order listed on an emergency contact form (first or second parent listed). Our results showed that under the same conditions, the mother is more likely to get the first call than the father, despite most participants indicating that they believe childbearing duties should be split 50/50.

10:10am - 10:25am

RESTING BITCH FACE: WHEN SEXISM TURNS NEUTRAL INTO HOSTILE

LINDSEY LAPLANT, CHRISTY FESSLER (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The negative impact the term "Resting Bitch Face" (RBF) could have on women is important to recognize and quantify. The current study investigated if women were more likely to be labeled with RBF and what characteristics people believed indicative of RBF. Results denoted women were labeled with RBF more than men and the most common descriptions were a lack of emotion, expression of anger, the set of the mouth or one's eyes.

10:30am - 10:45am

ARE WOMEN ALLOWED TO BE PROUD? THE IMPLICATIONS PROUD WOMEN FACE

ROSEANNA LANCE, DEBRA VREDENBURG (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Research using IATs has demonstrated that nonverbal expressions of pride send signals of high status and nonverbal expressions of shame/embarrassment send signals of low status. Gender stereotypes influence participants' categorization of male and female photos displaying these emotions. Participants categorize male pride expressers with high status more quickly than female pride expressers. Participants categorize female shame/embarrassment expressers with low status more quickly than male shame/embarrassment expressers.

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Poster

West Side Ballroom 3 & 4

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: POSTER SESSION I

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: KEITH MORGEN

POSTER 1

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE, ANXIETY, AND INTERPERSONAL DYSFUNCTION

CHARISSA CHAMORRO, SARA HADEN, NICOLE CAIN, LINDA PENN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Child abuse research has focused on the effects of physical and sexual abuse while less is known about the effects of childhood psychological abuse (CPA). Among a sample of 362 adults, regression analyses revealed that CPA predicted anxiety, and that anxiety sensitivity mediated this relationship. Significant correlations were also found between CPA and relationship anxiety and avoidance. These results demonstrate the long-term impact of CPA on psychological and interpersonal functioning.

POSTER 2

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN INTERPERSONAL INFLUENCES ON EATING PATTERNS

NGOC NGUYEN, CHAMPIKA SOYSA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

We studied eating patterns in n=44 international Vietnamese and n=40 Caucasian, female undergraduates. Vietnamese students reported significantly higher binge eating, purging, restricting, negative attitudes toward obesity, and overall pathological eating than Caucasians. Furthermore, Vietnamese participants reported greater peer and boyfriend/partner influences on eating patterns than Caucasians. Finally, peer influence predicted pathological eating in Vietnamese students, and boyfriend/partner influence predicted pathological eating in Caucasians. Our findings indicate cultural differences in both interpersonal influences and eating patterns.

POSTER 3

PERFECTIONISM, COGNITIVE APPRAISAL, AND REPETITIVE NEGATIVE THINKING PREDICT DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

CHAMPIKA SOYSA, ALAZA MERRILL, KAITLIN MANN, ROBERT SALVUCCI, MEAGAN CIESLUK (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

A previous study established that about 46% of college students reported a psychiatric disorder in the 12 months prior to assessment. Maladaptive perfectionist dissatisfaction, threat appraisal, and repetitive negative thinking significantly and positively predicted both depression and anxiety severity in N = 233 First year undergraduates. On the other hand, challenge appraisal significantly and inversely predicted the same. These transdiagnostic findings may inform interventions to decrease the prevalence and severity of mental distress in undergraduates.

POSTER 4

RISK OF A FUTURE SUICIDE ATTEMPT FOLLOWING EXPOSURE TO SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR

EMILY KLINE, ANA ORTIN, REGINA MIRANDA (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE)

We hypothesized that exposure to a suicide attempt (SA) would interact with having a psychiatric diagnosis to predict future SA among adolescents. Exposure to a SA and/or SD did not predict future SA, but there was a significant interaction between having a psychiatric diagnosis at baseline and exposure to a SA and/or SD. Exposure to suicidal behavior may increase risk of future SAs, but only among adolescents with at least one psychiatric disorder.

POSTER 5

EXAMINING DIFFERENCES IN COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL EMPATHY ACROSS ADAPTIVE AND PATHOLOGICAL NARCISSISM

URSULA ROGERS, NICOLE CAIN, LINDA PENN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY-BROOKLYN)

The current study investigated the relationship between adaptive and pathological narcissism and cognitive and emotional empathy using self-report in a university sample. Adaptive narcissism was significantly positively correlated with cognitive empathy and significantly negatively correlated with emotional empathy. Pathological narcissism was not significantly related to cognitive empathy, but it was positively correlated with emotional empathy. This study highlights the distinction between pathological and adaptive narcissism: capacity to manage one's emotional reaction in interpersonal situations.

POSTER 6

EMOTION REGULATION IN COUPLE CONFLICT NARRATIVES

ELISA LIANG, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), CHARLES CLELAND (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MYERS COLLEGE OF NURSING)

We examined couple members' anger and sadness in narratives about romantic conflict events. Of interest was how the severity of the conflict episodes described (i.e., involving break-up anxiety) was associated with negative emotion words and ratings. Severity was related to higher mean levels of negative emotion. Structural equation models showed that regardless of gender, there were actor effects such that couple member severity was positively associated with their own but not their partners' negative emotion.

POSTER 7

SUBSTANCE USE AND IMPULSIVITY

SARAH HOEFER, MICHAEL FENSKEN, LORI-ANN FORZANO (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Substance use has been implicated in increased levels of impulsivity across various drug categories (Moody et al., 2016). Marijuana is a major drug category in which researchers have been unable to find a direct link between use and increased discounting (Johnson et al., 2010; Lee et al., 2015; Peters et al., 2013). The study found significant relationships between delay discounting and past 30 day marijuana use, cigarette lifetime use, and e-cigarette lifetime use.

POSTER 8

EVALUATING THE COGNITIVE PROFILE OF FEMALES WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

CORTNEY JANICKI, KRISTIN CHRISTODULU (CENTER FOR AUTISM AND RELATED DISABILITIES - UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY)

The literature on the unique phenotypical presentation of females with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is developing. The present study examines the cognitive profile of females with ASD. Results suggest that females with ASD experience significantly more executive functioning deficits than males with ASD and females without ASD. The results from IQ scores are inconsistent with prior research that suggests that females with ASD have lower IQ scores than males with ASD.

POSTER 9

NO EVIDENCE FOR WEIGHT GAIN AFTER RELATIONSHIP DISSOLUTION

VICTORIA WARNER, SAMANTHA HORN, MARISSA HARRISON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG CAMPUS)

Do people gain weight after relationship dissolution? Overeating tied to negative emotions is well-documented. Evolutionarily, excessive eating after relationship dissolution may have been adaptive to compensate for a loss of provisioning. In the present study, our team's second of two, we found no support weight gain or loss as a prevalent phenomenon after breakup. However, women who did gain weight after breakup reported more emotional eating. Results are discussed through clinical

POSTER 10

DATING DISCLOSURES: STIGMA AND MENTAL ILLNESS

KRISTYN HINES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), LINDSAY PHILLIPS (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to determine if a mental illness diagnosis affects the impression of an individual when on a date. Participants (N = 176) viewed a vignette in which an individual disclosed seeking help for a mental illness on a date.

POSTER 11

COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS AND DRINKING CONSEQUENCES: A CONDITIONAL PROCESS ANALYSIS

LAUREN HEARN, TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Entering freshmen completed measures of college alcohol beliefs (CABs), social engagement, pregame frequency, and weekly drinking and drinking consequences in three waves (start of semester, one month in, and three months later; W1-W3). A conditional process analysis (Hayes, 2018) revealed that the effect of CABs (W1) on drinking consequences (W3) was serially mediated by pregame frequency (W2) and weekly drinking

(W3). The strength of this serial mediation was moderated by participants' social engagement scores (W2).

POSTER 12

PREDICTING FRESHMAN DRINKING CONSEQUENCES: A STUDY OF STUDENT AND PARENT ALCOHOL BELIEFS

JACLYN FOULIS, ANNA MUNDY, TIMOTHY OSBERG
(NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

In a prospective study, incoming college students' beliefs about the role of alcohol in college life (college alcohol beliefs; CABs) were assessed along with perceived parental CABs, and drinking norms (descriptive and injunctive) as predictors of drinking and drinking consequences. Perceived parental CABs were strongly associated with students' CABs. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that, after accounting for perceived parental CABs, descriptive norms, and injunctive norms, students' CABs accounted for significant additional variance in drinking outcomes.

POSTER 13

EXPLORATORY PROCESSING ABOUT ROMANTIC CONFLICTS

SARAH DALESSIO, ELISA LIANG, RALPH BETANCOURT,
CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study presents findings from a new coding system indexing exploratory processing (EP) from couples' conflict narratives. Inter-rater reliability for EP scored on a 5 point scale from seven possible indicators was acceptable. In only 10% of couples did both partners receive a score of 2 or more and partners' EP was not significantly correlated. Examining couple members high versus low in EP by gender showed women more likely to be in the high group.

POSTER 14

PREDICTORS AND MEDIATORS OF EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS

ALEXANDRA ALLAM, WILSON MCDERMUT (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

In a sample of 560 adult online participants, we examined the associations between personality pathology dimensions (negative affect, detachment, psychoticism, antagonism, disinhibition) and eating disorder symptoms (assessed by self-reported EAT-26) and ADHD and other adverse psychological outcomes (e.g., severity of social anxiety, depression). ADHD symptoms were significantly positively correlated with eating disorder symptoms. ADHD symptoms and symptoms of social anxiety also significantly mediated the extent to which personality pathology predicted eating disorder symptoms.

POSTER 15

OFFENSE HISTORY AND AGE AS PREDICTORS OF CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM

HAILEY RAINIER, SAMANTHA BRAIN, KEITH MORGEN
(CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

This poster presents findings on older adults in prison (N=607) in regard to the predictive role of age and drug or violent offense history on criminal recidivism. Binary logistic regression models established offense history (drug, violent, or interaction between drug x violent) as a significant and positive predictor of criminal recidivism. Age produced mixed predictive results. Findings will be discussed within the broader scope of prison services for older adults.

POSTER 16

MEANING IN LIFE, THE "SMALL SELF", AND LIKING OF ARTWORK

STEVEN M. SPECHT, DAVID A. BUKO (UTICA COLLEGE)

A total of 89 participants were shown a series of paintings by 19th Century artist Thomas Cole. In addition to indicating how much they liked the artwork, participants completed a survey which included items measuring "small self"; meaning in life; dispositional awe; empathy; and narcissism. The results indicated significant positive relationships between small self, meaning in life, and liking of the artwork.

POSTER 17

THE EFFECTS OF MOVIES ABOUT THERAPY ON WILLINGNESS TO SEEK THERAPY

ASHTON TRICE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

One-hundred-seven undergraduates watched one of three films prominently featuring therapy (Ordinary People, What about Bob? or Lars and he Real Girl) or a control film. Those who watched the films about therapy were more willing to consider therapy afterwards than those in the control condition, but there were no difference among therapy films. Those who had no personal or family experience with therapy had a greater change than those with prior experience.

POSTER 18

THE FOUR FACETS OF PSYCHOPATHY AND PARENTING STYLES

KAITLIN MARTINS, HEATHER NOULIS, KATHERINE LAU,
NICHOLAS MCELWEE (SUNY ONEONTA)

Although there have been studies on parenting and overall levels of psychopathic traits, few studies have examined parenting styles in relation to specific facets of psychopathy. Our study expands on prior work by focusing on males and females in the general population. In the present study, we examine how parenting is associated with psychopathic personality traits generally, as well as the factors.

POSTER 19

THE EFFECTS OF BILINGUALISM ON THE BENEFITS OF EMOTIONAL DISCLOSURE

DANIEL DEPAULO, LORETA AVDIU (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Emotional disclosure has been shown to improve both physical and mental health. The current study seeks to show that the benefits of emotional disclosure can vary based on the language used. In a sample of Spanish bilingual students, when participants disclosed emotional information in their native Spanish, they showed decreased levels of somatization. There were no decreases in somatization when native Spanish speakers disclosed their emotions in English. Implications of these findings will be presented.

POSTER 20

INTERACTION BETWEEN AGE AND TRAUMA HISTORY ON PHYSICAL/MENTAL HEALTH IN OLDER OFFENDERS

KEELEY MCGREGOR, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Age and trauma event history was studied in older adults in prison (N=607). 2x2 ANOVAs found significant main effects for trauma where those who reported in the upper 50% for number of trauma events reported an increased number of unhealthy general, physical, or mental-health days in the past month. Age only significantly interacted with trauma events for number of unhealthy physical days. Health issues for those aging in prison will be discussed.

POSTER 21

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING, PHYSICAL HEALTH, AND PSYCHIATRIC DISTRESS IN OLDER ADULT PRISONERS

MORGAN PIERSON, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Moderation analyses of older-adult offenders (N=607) incorporated coping styles (cognitive, emotional, physical, social, and spiritual) as predicting psychiatric-distress level with number of unhealthy physical days in the past-month as moderator. All coping styles significantly predicted psychiatric-distress whereas only spiritual coping significantly interacted with the moderation variable of unhealthy physical days demonstrating the impact of spiritual coping on psychiatric-distress at the levels of the moderator mean and one standard deviation above the moderator mean.

POSTER 22

PERCEIVED STRESS MEDIATES ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND SUICIDE IDEATION IN YOUNG ADULTS

AMANDA FRANCO, DAVID HOLLINGSWORTH (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Negative childhood events and experiencing stress are suicide risk factors; however, there is little research examining these factors in a mediation model. The current study examined the relationship between adverse childhood experiences, perceived stress, and suicide ideation in a mediation model. It was hypothesized that perceived stress would mediate the adverse

childhood experiences-suicide ideation relationship. Results supported the hypothesis, as perceived stress significantly mediated the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and suicide ideation.

POSTER 23

REASONS FOR LIVING WITHIN A CLINICAL SAMPLE OF LOW-INCOME, ETHNIC MINORITY ADOLESCENTS

RACHEL ZUKERMAN, GABRIELA RODRIGUES, KATHRYN M. HURYK, EMMA RACINE, MELISSA N. DACKIS, SANDRA S. PIMENTEL (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER)

Research indicates that having stronger reasons for living (RFL) is associated with reduced suicidality (Ellis & Lamis, 2007). The current study sought to further understand the relationship between demographic factors and RFL within a diverse adolescent population. Data were collected from participants seeking treatment at an urban outpatient anxiety and mood program. Results highlight the significance of considering age and gender in youth when assessing RFL as possible protective factors for suicidality.

POSTER 24

EXERCISE AND BOREDOM: A PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION

EMILY WEISS, LEILA GHAZAL, REBECCA REIDY, BORA MERAJ, SAVANNAH WOODS, RYAN TELLALIAN, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Depression is positively correlated with boredom, and negatively correlated with exercise engagement. It is not known whether boredom has a similar relationship with exercise engagement. In the current study (n = 136; 52% male; Mage = 38.1 years), contrary to expectations, boredom was found to be positively associated with self-reported levels of exercise, whereas depression was found to be negatively associated with exercise but only after controlling for boredom. Theoretical and clinical implications are discussed.

POSTER 25

OLDER ADULT VETERANS AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT: EXPLORATORY ANALYSES

KATHERINE LYMAN, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Older adult veterans (N=11,457) were examined within the SAMHSA annually administered The Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions (TEDS-A) in regard to type of substance use disorder problem and co-occurring psychiatric disorder history. Results indicated that 66.40% of those with a co-occurring SUD and psychiatric disorder diagnosis reported addiction issues with a single substance (alcohol or drug) as compared to 73.0% of those without a co-occurring disorder. Gender predicted co-occurring disorder history.

POSTER 26

RUMINATION MEDIATES THE EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS

AND EMOTIONAL SENSITIVITY ON IMPULSIVITY

ELISA LIANG, GABRIELLE DENICOLA, SUMMER HERLIHY, MADISON LUKENDA, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This cross-sectional survey study examined whether rumination mediated the effects of emotional sensitivity and mindfulness on impulsivity. Higher emotional sensitivity was indirectly associated with greater negative and positive urgency via greater rumination. In addition, mindfulness was indirectly associated with less urgency via less rumination. Emotional sensitivity and mindfulness may be risk and protective factors, respectively, for rumination and subsequent rash responding to strong emotions.

POSTER 27

REASONS FOR LIVING AND SUICIDALITY AMONGST LOW-INCOME, ETHNIC MINORITY ADOLESCENTS

KATHRYN M. HURYK, LAUREN B. YADLOSKY, RACHEL ZUKERMAN, GABRIELA RODRIGUES, SANDRA S. PIMENTEL, MELISSA N. DACKIS (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER)

Research on reasons for living (RFL) within adolescent populations is limited, and few studies have assessed RFL amongst low-income, ethnic minority youth (Bakhiyi et al., 2016; Tanner et al., 2015). The current study sought to examine RFL in one such population and assess the relationships between RFL and non-suicidal self-injury, suicidal thoughts, and suicidal behaviors. Results highlight salient RFL amongst low-income, ethnic minority teens with SI and NSSI, suggesting that some RFL may be protective.

POSTER 28

DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-DEFEATING HUMOR AND SUICIDE IDEATION

ANDRIANA GOODCHILD (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

A possible suicide risk factor is self-defeating humor (highlighting flaws in attempt to make others laugh). One possible factor that may explain the self-defeating humor-suicide relationship, is depression. Results of a mediation analysis found that depression symptoms significantly mediated the relationship between self-defeating humor and suicide ideation. These findings demonstrated that using self-defeating humor was associated with an increase in symptoms of depression, which in turn was related to an increase in suicide ideation.

POSTER 29

DEPRESSION AND PBS USE IN FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS

SAMANTHA HORN, VICTORIA WARNER, STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

In a longitudinal study (N=332), we tested whether first-generation students experience depressive symptoms more than traditional students and whether depressive symptoms

predict protective behavioral strategy use over time. No evidence was found to support either hypothesis. Additional protective factors of first-generation students may influence their emotional regulation and experiences with depressive symptoms relative to traditional students. Other factors may influence PBS use including gender, SES, and parental problematic drinking behaviors and should be explored further.

POSTER 30

PSYCHOPATHY, CEREBRAL LATERALITY, AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

JIANNA PISA (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study will explore the measure of psychopathy, executive functioning, and handedness in a non-clinical population. Participants will complete a demographic survey, measures of psychopathy and executive functioning, and a handedness questionnaire. Previous research measuring psychopathy, handedness and executive functioning has produced inconsistent findings. In the present study, it is hypothesized that higher levels of primary psychopathy will be associated with more non-right handedness and lower levels of executive functioning.

POSTER 31

THE EFFECT OF BLOGGING ON EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

ABBIE HIBSCH, SUSAN MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Initial research on blogging has demonstrated therapeutic benefits for a variety of individuals. The present study investigates whether blogging about general topics can improve emotional well-being for college students. For two weeks, 22 participants completed six blog posts using general prompts. Subjects were randomly assigned to create a public or private account. The results show that blogging significantly improved the emotional well-being of participants. This improvement advocates for the usefulness and therapeutic value of blogging.

POSTER 32

THE EFFECT OF COMPLEX TRAUMA ON DISSOCIATION AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY DEFICITS

OLIVIA SELIGMAN, ANNA JADANOVA, SARA CHIARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN)

This study compared dissociation and autobiographical memory deficits (AMD) between individuals who've experienced complex-trauma (CT), repeated early-life traumas, and those who have experienced trauma but not CT (Non-CT). There were no significant differences between the CT and Non-CT groups, and CT did not moderate the relationship between dissociation and AMD. There was a significant effect of dissociation on AMD, a finding which has been inconsistent in past literature. Future studies could investigate this relationship further.

POSTER 33

HOW DO MENTAL ILLNESS LABELS INFLUENCE EMOTIONAL REACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC?

EMMA BEACH, LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This study examined how labeling an individual with a mental illness impacted the participants' emotional responses towards the individual. Participants were either not told or told the individual was diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, or Dissociative Identity Disorder. The results indicated that the gender of the participant and the label of the mental illness told, do have a significant impact on the emotional reaction towards the labeled individual.

POSTER 34

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GENDER ROLE CONFLICT, DISCRIMINATION, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN MALE VETERANS

JOVAN HERNANDEZ, CARLY WATKINS (METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER)

This study assessed the relationships between gender role conflict, veteran experiences with discrimination, mental health help-seeking attitudes, and psychological well-being in 196 male, U.S. veterans. Our results showed veterans who endorsed greater gender role conflict were more likely to report experiences with discrimination, depression, anxiety, and stress than veterans who reported less gender role conflict. Our conference presentation will also discuss clinical implications for working with male veterans experiencing gender role conflict and discrimination.

POSTER 35

EFFECTS OF BRIEF BEHAVIORAL ACTIVATION FOR DEPRESSION ON DYSFUNCTIONAL ATTITUDES AND MINDFULNESS

JERIN LEE (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), PATRICIA D. HOPKINS (UNIVERSITY OF UTAH), CAMERON G. FORD (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), D. LEE MCCLUSKEY (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS), DANIEL W. MCNEIL, NATALIE J. SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed the efficacy of a brief behavioral activation treatment for depression. Self-report measures of depressive symptoms, dysfunctional attitudes, and mindfulness were obtained from a clinically depressed sample (n=14) and a healthy control sample (n=22) at three time points (pre-treatment, post-treatment, follow-up). At post-treatment and follow-up, clinical participants reported fewer depressive symptoms, less dysfunctional attitudes, and greater mindfulness than pre-treatment. Control and clinical groups did not differ at post-treatment.

POSTER 36

THE MODERATING EFFECT OF FRIENDSHIPS ON CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT AND BORDERLINE TRAITS

DANIELLE DARROW, KAYLA NORTON, KATHERINE LAU (SUNY ONEONTA)

Past research has consistently found associations between Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and the experience of past abuse but has not studied the possible moderating effects of positive friendships on the development of these BPD traits. This study examines the relationship between childhood physical punishment and young adult BPD traits, and further investigates whether the development of positive friendships would act as a moderator between the experience of punishment and development of BPD traits.

POSTER 37

EFFECTS OF BODY IMAGE ON MARITAL SATISFACTION: THE ROLE OF SEXUAL SATISFACTION

MARGARITA ASHKINAZI, RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Past models studying body image and relationship satisfaction have primarily focused on females in newlywed couples. However, data shows that both men and older adults are vulnerable to experiencing body dissatisfaction as well. By studying these populations, the current study expanded on previous models and observed 141 married couples to see how body esteem affects marital satisfaction, mediated by sexual satisfaction. Additionally, measures of body related partner commentary and libido were looked at as well.

POSTER 38

MENTAL JUGGLING: HIGH COGNITIVE LOAD AND HIGH ANXIETY NEGATIVELY IMPACT ABMT EFFICACY

DAVID YAP (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE), BORIS LITVIN, KIMBERLY MARYNOWSKI, TRACY DENNIS (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE)

The aim of this study was to understand how additional factors impact the effect of working memory load on attentional bias modification training (ABMT) efficacy. We examined the effect of working memory load on ABMT, and whether it depends on working memory capacity (WML) and anxiety level. ABMT is most effective in low WML and low anxiety conditions, and is least effective in high WML and high anxiety conditions.

POSTER 39

THE ROLE OF THE FATHER IN CASES OF MOTHER-DAUGHTER SEXUAL ABUSE

CHRISTINE HATCHARD (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN PICCOLI (WIDENER UNIVERSITY), MARIAH LASTER, ALEXANDRA SCHULTZ (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the role of the father in cases of mother-daughter sexual abuse (MDSA). Qualitative methods were used to analyze archival data from an online forum. The most prevalent themes described fathers as non-protective, abusive, and emotionally absent. Results suggest that fathers in cases of MDSA share similar qualities as mothers in cases of father-daughter sexual abuse, but non-offending fathers may be significantly less protective of child victims than non-offending mothers.

POSTER 40**SELF-COMPETENCY AND DISTRESS IN ADOLESCENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA**

ELYSE A. BEAUDET (CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY), CLAIRE J. STARRS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM), JOHN R.Z. ABELA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SHUQIAO YAO, XIONG Z. ZHU (SECOND XIANGYA MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CENTRAL SOUTH UNIVERSITY), WEI HONG (PEKING UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCE CENTRE)

The current study examined self-perceived competency as a predictor of depressive and anxiety symptoms in Chinese adolescents. Participants included 1,116 adolescents in both urban and rural mainland China. Participants completed self-report measures assessing self-perceived competency, depressive symptoms and anxiety symptoms over the course of 18 months. Results suggest that low levels of self-perceived competency, particularly in the academic and social domain predicted depressive and anxious symptoms. Gender differences by self-competency domain will also be discussed.

POSTER 41**SUD TREATMENT PAYMENT OBSTACLES FOR THE LGBT COMMUNITY**

DANIELLE DELLAMO, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Data from the 2016 National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services examined payment options for substance use disorders treatment within programs that do (n=2,575)/do not (n=11,824) offer LGBT-focused treatment services. Chi-square analyses demonstrated no differences between the programs in that all programs seemed to primarily offer cash, Medicaid, and private insurance options while not offering Medicare or Federal/Military insurance as frequently. Results will be discussed in the context of the current Medicaid expansion.

POSTER 42**EVIDENCE OF CO-RUMINATION IN A SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM**

JULIA C SHOVE (UTICA COLLEGE)

Participants were asked to read a series of either negative or positive Facebook posts putatively written by a female peer (in actuality, written by the researcher), and then make comments in response to the posts. Participants wrote more in response to negative than positive FB posts, despite the fact that there were no differences in overall levels of satisfaction with life. These results provide evidence for co-rumination in a social media platform in college students.

POSTER 43**REDUCED SOCIAL SUPPORT A MEDIATOR OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESSORS AND MENTAL HEALTH**

SOWMYA KSHTRIYA, HOLLY KOBEZAK, JACQUELINE

LAWRENCE, PAULA POPOK, SARAH LOWE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

"Reduced Social Support as a Mediator of Occupational Stressors and Mental Health Outcomes in First Responders"

Social support (SS) has been recognized as a protective factor in the aftermath of work-related trauma exposure. However, SS has yet to be examined as a mechanism linking occupational stressors (OS) to adverse mental health outcomes in the first responder population. The current study aimed to address whether OS predicts adverse mental health outcomes through a reduction in SS.

POSTER 44**ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH EATING DISORDER SYMPTOM SEVERITY**

BRIANNA CERRITO, JULIANNE O'CONNELL (SILVER HILL HOSPITAL), ERIC COLLINS (SILVER HILL HOSPITAL; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), SARA NIEGO, MICAELA SCULLY (SILVER HILL HOSPITAL), FRANK BUONO (SILVER HILL HOSPITAL; YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Eating disorders are highly co-occurring with substance use disorders (23.3-36.8%) (Hudson et al., 2007; Wolfe & Maisto, 2000). A better understanding of the relationship between co-morbidity and symptom severity is important for improving clinical outcomes, as eating disorders are difficult to treat (Hudson et al., 2007). The current study seeks to examine whether alcohol dependence is associated with more severe eating disorder psychopathology as well as more severe anxiety and depression.

POSTER 45**CELEBRITY VS. NON-CELEBRITY STORIES AS A MEANS TO REDUCE MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA**

TYRUS MCCARTNEY, SUSAN NOLAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Celebrities with a mental illness are often used as examples in educational tools to reduce stigma. We randomly assigned students to read vignettes of celebrities, non-celebrities, or no vignettes to explore differences between groups for public and self-stigma. There was not a significant effect of condition for public stigma [$F(2, 164) = 1.97, p = .143, \eta^2 = .023$], or for self-stigma [$F(2, 164) = 0.26, p = .77, \eta^2 = .003$].

POSTER 46**THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND EMOTION REGULATION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS**

REBECCA GEBERT, NATHAN LOWRY, COLLEEN JACOBSON (IONA COLLEGE)

Social media (SM) has become a universal aspect of society, and it continues to grow in popularity. The current study investigated the relationship between social media use, emotional expressivity, emotion reactivity, depression, and perceived loneliness among a sample of 260 participants aged 18-30.

Results demonstrate many significant relationships between various aspects of SM and psychological wellbeing, including positive relationships between depression and SM use, and negative correlations between emotional expressivity and SM use.

POSTER 47

COMPARING ANXIETY AND RISK TAKING BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHY SUBTYPES AND NARCISSISM

EDIE YE, BENJAMIN JOHNSON, KENNETH LEVY (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Narcissism personality disorder and antisocial personality disorder are currently listed as distinct disorders in the DSM-5. However, psychopathy and narcissism may be two personality types that exist on the same continuum. Fifty participants who completed narcissism, antagonism, disinhibition, anxiety, and risk-taking measures were compared. Significant positive correlations were found between narcissism and primary psychopathy. Our results support existing literature that narcissism and primary and secondary psychopathy subtypes overlap in some domains and differ in others.

POSTER 48

WHICH VARIANT OF ANXIETY BEST PREDICTS EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS IN A COMORBID CONTEXT?

LILIANA MARTINEZ, JAN MOHLMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), VIVIANA WUTHRICH (MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY)

The association of specific variants of anxiety to individual EF skills is largely unknown. This study tested the predictive ability of four anxiety variants (e.g. worry, trait anxiety) relative to specific EF (e.g. inhibition, category formation) in a sample of 143 adults. None of the variants predicted EF when tested with demographic variables, however, with comorbid specific phobia symptoms, two variants were significantly associated with performance in an anagram task. Implications and recommendations are discussed.

POSTER 49

CHILD MALTREATMENT, ADULT ATTACHMENT STYLES, AND EMOTIONAL DYSREGULATION

BASIMAH ZAHID, ZUHA AHMED, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

This study investigates insecure attachment mediating the relationship between child neglect and emotional dysregulation using archival data. Hypotheses test relationships between: neglect and emotional dysregulation, neglect and insecure attachment, and emotional dysregulation and insecure attachment. Participants completed Early Trauma Inventory (ETI), Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS), and Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ). Results indicate significant positive relationships between variables. Indirect effect of neglect on emotional dysregulation was significantly positive, indicating insecure attachment mediates the relationship.

POSTER 50

DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE TO ASSESS YOUNG ADULT SOCIAL MEDIA USE

COLLEEN JACOBSON, NATHAN LOWRY, REBECCA GEBERT (IONA COLLEGE)

Social media (SM) has become ingrained in daily life. This study presents the development and psychometric properties of the Comprehensive Assessment of Social Media Use (CASM), a self-report measure that assesses seven facets of SM use: branding, impulsivity, inducement of positive/negative affect, connective behaviors, addictive behaviors, and inappropriate use. 260 young adult participants completed the CASM and other measures. The CASM displays good factor structure, convergent and discriminant validity, and associations with health.

POSTER 51

TRAUMATIC STRESS AND ITS CORRELATES IN PARENTS OF ADOLESCENTS WITH RESTRICTIVE EATING

NICHOLAS DENNIS, ELIZABETH PARKS, DEVIN KIRBY, COURTNEY BREINER (CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA), K. KARA FITZPATRICK (PRIVATE PRACTICE, PALO ALTO, CA), C. ALIX TIMKO (CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA)

Anorexia nervosa is a severe, biologically based disorder with potentially fatal consequences. It is the third most common chronic illness in adolescents. Having a chronically ill child can be experienced as a significant trauma for parents. Trauma symptoms in parents of children with anorexia have not been explored. We present preliminary findings from a post-hoc analysis of parents who had a child hospitalized for medical complications secondary to a restrictive eating disorder.

POSTER 52

AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY EXAMINING BENEFITS OF YOGA NIDRA USING A CONTROL GROUP

ANNA LAURA W. MCKOWEN (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study aims to assess the benefits of Yoga Nidra using a control-group. College Students and Veterans were randomly assigned to either a 4-week Yoga Nidra program or wait-list. Analysis implicates improvements on overall health and coping self-efficacy. Additionally, participants experienced more pleasant, less negative, and more relaxed feelings post-session plus an increase in overall mood. This research is one of the only randomized, wait-list-control trials of Yoga Nidra. Further research is warranted.

POSTER 53

DO OVERT BEHAVIORS RELATE TO ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN SUBSTANCE USE?

JULIANNE O'CONNELL, BRIANNA CERRITO (SILVER HILL HOSPITAL), ERIC COLLINS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JAZMIN MALDONADO, JENNIFER REID, LINDSEY

BALUKONIS (SILVER HILL HOSPITAL), FRANK BUONO (YALE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the five domains of the SIP-R in events of individuals with substance use disorders (n=94) and see if there is a relationship between their total domain scores and their anxiety and depression levels. Preliminary data found total SIP-R scores significantly predicted individual's depression and anxiety levels ($p = .046$), demonstrating a relationship between the domains impacting substance use as well as comorbid mental health conditions.

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Invited Speaker

Juilliard/Imperial

LEARNING INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: LEONARD GREEN

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: DAVID KEARNS

DELAY DISCOUNTING: PIGEON, RAT, HUMAN – DOES IT MATTER?

LEONARD GREEN (WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS)

Delay discounting refers to the decrease in subjective value of an outcome as the time to its receipt increases. Across species and situations, animals discount delayed rewards, and their discounting is well-described by a hyperboloid function. Despite the many similarities in discounting observed between human and nonhuman animals, at least three differences have been reported (i.e., differences in time scale; differences in the shape of the hyperboloid discounting function; and lack of a magnitude effect with animals), raising the possibility of fundamental species differences in intertemporal choice. The present talk will evaluate these differences. Despite these putative differences, the pervasiveness of discounting across species and situations suggests it is a fundamental process underlying decision making.

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

Gotham

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: VIOLENT SCHOOL INCIDENTS

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: JESSICA FIDLER

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY ROUNDTABLE: VIOLENT SCHOOL INCIDENTS

School shootings are a public health crisis that highlight the need for more preventative measures and treatment interventions. School Resource Officers (SROs) are an example for a

prevention strategy while community and individual trauma counseling is often implemented as a treatment approach. This roundtable will discuss the challenges of addressing the need for more law enforcement presence in schools, and ways to effectively support the community after such tragedies.

Presentations

Effects of School Resource Officers & Trauma Counseling After Violent School Incidents

by Jessica Fidler, Marisa Aspeomonti (University of New Haven)

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

Ziegfiled

DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ADVERSITY

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: KIMBERLY CUEVAS

BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ADVERSITY ON CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

Developing biological systems are embedded in broader sociocultural contexts. This symposium incorporates diverse examinations of the biological, psychological, and social consequences of early adversity.

Presentations

Brain-Mind-Body: How do early environments shape our bio-psycho-social development?

by Bridget Callaghan (Columbia University)

The deleterious effects of early adversity on neurocognitive development: Insights from poverty and institutional rearing

by Sonya V. Troller-Renfree (Teachers College, Columbia University), Charles A. Nelson (Harvard Medical School; Boston Children's Hospital), Charles H. Zeanah (Tulane Medical School), Nathan A. Fox (University of Maryland, College Park), Kimberly G. Noble (Teachers College, Columbia University)

Under Attack: Development of beliefs about the self and other in the context of ethno-political violence

by Erika Y. Niwa (City University of New York, Brooklyn College and Graduate Center), Paul Boxer (Rutgers University, Newark), Eric Dubow (Bowling Green State University), Rowell Huesmann (University of Michigan), Khalil Shikaki (Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research), Simha Landau (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), and Shira Dvir Gvirsman (Netanya Academic College)

Discussant(s): Nim Tottenham (Columbia University)

Friday, March 1, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Event **West Side Ballroom 1 & 2**
PSI CHI AND TEACHING WORKSHOP: INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SPACES
Friday, March 1, 2019
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN & MARIANNE FALLON

DESIGNING INCLUSIVE CLASSROOMS

This engaging workshop is designed for teachers of all levels, high school, community college, undergraduate, and graduate for the purpose of creating an inclusive micro-culture within the classroom and the institution. Students are also welcome to contribute to an honest dialogue of the challenges and opportunities associated with creating inclusive learning spaces.

Friday, March 1, 2019
11:00am-12:20pm

Poster **West Side Ballroom 3 & 4**

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE/LEARNING/TEACHING POSTERS

Friday, March 1, 2019
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

POSTER 1

WHAT MAKES A GOOD UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING ASSISTANTSHIP?

KERRI A. DILLON, JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study determined which undergraduate teaching assistant (UTA) activities and relationships contributed to productive assistantships. All psychology UTAs during two years were surveyed, and 53 completed the online survey (88% response). The most valued activities involved attending scheduled classes, contracting about TA responsibilities, and providing feedback on class progress. The most frequent UTA duties are also summarized. UTAs reported professors' respect, openness, approachability, willingness to take feedback, and honesty as characterizing good working relationships.

POSTER 2

TEACHING PSYCHOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM: A CASE STUDY OF PERU

LISA ONORATO, MARK DAVIES (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

We present our off-campus course on Psychology and Sustainable Tourism. We discuss the application of psychological principles in tourism practice as well as the

methods we use to teach concepts of responsible, sustainable tourism to students travelling abroad.

POSTER 3

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF UNDERGRADUATE MULTICULTURAL SYLLABI

CHARISSE CHAPPELL, KATIE MALDONADO, BRIDGET BERDIT, MARQUI ZIMMERMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined undergraduate multicultural issues in psychology courses to determine how consistent they are with respect to the APA diversity indicators for undergraduate programs. An examination of 30 syllabi found that most required at least one textbook, and the most frequent form of assessments were tests, quizzes, attendance and participation. The majority discussed topics such as prejudice, discrimination, oppression, race, ethnicity, and cultural identity, consistent with the diversity indicators established by APA.

POSTER 4

INCORPORATING A COMMUNITY PROJECT IN A CHILD DEVELOPMENT COURSE

JASON MCCARTNEY, RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Community-based learning has been shown to be effective across academic disciplines. We hypothesized that creating a lesson plan for a local museum would improve students' knowledge of course material (covered in-class and out-of-class). The project included written assignments, a presentation, and children's book activities. Student exam scores indicated better recall for material presented in-class and children's book activities showed students applying more in-class skills early in the term and out-of-class skills later in the term.

POSTER 5

EFFECTIVENESS OF TEST SPECIFIC SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTION IN PSY 101 COURSES

REGINA ROOF-RAY (HARFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

In order to evaluate the impact of voluntary test-specific supplemental instruction (SI) in Psychology 101, data was collected and compared between attenders and non-attenders. While those who attended supplemental instruction sessions did have a better average test score, their first to second test score performance decrease more than those who did not attend. This, and other variables, illustrates several potential factors to consider in the use of voluntary test-specific supplemental instruction.

POSTER 6

A CASE STUDY IN ASSESSING INSTRUCTION METHODS IN INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

YANA DURMYSHEVA (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE), ROMMEL ROBERTSON (QUEENSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE), ALBERTO

MANZI (MERCY COLLEGE), THALIA HERRERA (HUNTER COLLEGE)

The project focuses on comparing face-to-face, hybrid, and online sections of an Introduction to Psychology course designed using equivalent topics, materials, and assessments. The data were collected from 31 sections (N=766), taught by the same instructor at an urban community college over a period of 5 years. It addresses important limitations of past studies where comparisons were drawn with small samples, courses that were dissimilar, and/or offered over a short period of time.

POSTER 7

CAREERS COURSES IN PSYCHOLOGY: PREVALENCE CHANGES FROM 2012 TO 2018

DANIELLE RATZ, DANA RAND, J. CRAIG CLARKE, ROBERT FOELS, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Research on the prevalence of careers courses questions whether the APA learning goal of career planning/development is being followed. We used a stratified proportionate random sample of 614 psychology departments to explore careers courses at two different time points (2012, 2018). Careers courses are scarce yet increasing in prevalence, focusing on primarily on career issues and graduate education. The limited availability of careers courses likely hinders how the APA learning goal is being met.

POSTER 8

PEDAGOGICAL TECHNIQUES RELATED TO GROWTH MINDSETS IN UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH METHODS

AMANDA GOLD, JULIA WATSON, CANDALYN RADE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY- HARRISBURG CAMPUS)

This pilot study evaluated influences of the peer review process on student learning about research methods, and the ways mindset theory may be associated with the benefits of higher education. A convergent mixed-methods approach was employed to assess changes in participant (n=9) mindset across the duration of a one-semester research methods course, as well as qualitative analysis of participant incorporation of professor and peer review feedback into final papers. Results and implications to be discussed.

POSTER 9

USING GOLDFISH TO TEACH PSYCHOLOGY OF LEARNING PRINCIPLES

LAURA SWINYER, CHANELL SINGLETARY-ESKRIDGE, LINDSAY R. MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The objective of this evaluative study was to assess how certain learning principles can be demonstrated by using goldfish as an animal model in an undergraduate psychology of learning course. In a series of labs, goldfish demonstrated successful habituation, counterconditioning, higher-order conditioning as well as completing a preference assessment and reinforcer assessment. These findings demonstrate that learning concepts can be

applied to various organisms to provide undergraduate students with hands-on educational activities.

POSTER 10

USING DIFFICULT UMPIRE CALLS IN BASEBALL TO ILLUSTRATE PSYCHOLOGY AND PHYSICS CONCEPTS

SARAH STARLING, STEVEN SWEENEY (DESALES UNIVERSITY)

The real-life example of a first base umpire making a difficult call was included in a lecture about visual and auditory processing. Students reported that the example was a valuable learning experience that increased their interest in the lesson. The class showed less knowledge loss leading up to their exam than did a separate section that did not include the baseball example. The use of this example in an introductory physics class is also discussed.

POSTER 11

NETFLIX: HOMEWORK AVOIDANCE BECOMES HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

CHERYL NEWBURG (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY)

Students can avoid doing homework through their documented propensity to watch a lot of Netflix. This poster presents a homework assignment that requires students to watch a movie on Netflix. Their task is to assess the accuracy of the portrayal of mental health diagnoses and/or psychotherapy in the movie. This assignment requires both critical thinking and active learning through an approach that also enhances understanding of mental health diagnosis and current psychotherapy practices.

POSTER 12

DEMONSTRATING HUMAN CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS: INFORMATIVE, INTERACTIVE, LIVELY, FUN!!!

RONALD SHAPIRO (RONALD G. SHAPIRO, LLC)

Participate in and view photos of activities for individual use or for use in an integrated program for high school and college psychology classes, psychology club meetings, general science classes and a variety of professional, business, industrial, community and youth group programs. Activities include: Multitasking: Reciting and Balancing; Details and Eye Witness Accuracy; Details and Answering Questions; Assumptions and Object Localization; Perceptually Inverted Navigation (PIN): Drawing and Directing; and Recalling Who is on Stage.

POSTER 13

GRIT ASSESSMENT: SELF VS. OBSERVER RATINGS

SAVANNAH TOTH, LOU MANZA, EMILY SCHLUSSER, REBECCA MCILHENNY, ABIGAIL RILEY, MARAH GRINESTAFF, ASHLEY DOTEY (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

College students' grit (and other cognitive-related processes) was assessed via self-report and a subjective evaluation from a

familiar observer. Primary participants perceived themselves as having moderate levels of grit, while observers viewed them as possessing stronger levels of this trait. Furthermore, underestimating one's grit correlated with ineffective habits of mind and a fixed mindset. However, neither grit levels nor any of its associated qualities were associated with performance on various objective critical thinking tasks.

POSTER 14

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG FACULTY POLICIES, TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION, NON-ACADEMIC TECHNOLOGY USE, AND GPA

ALYSSA DOYLE, JEFFREY BARTEL, JAMIE FORNSAGLIO, EMILY CYGRYMUS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We examined the relationships among faculty technology policies, technology addiction, distracted technology use, and overall GPA in 241 college students. While lax faculty policies predicted increased cell phone and laptop non-academic technology use (NATU), addiction did not moderate this relationship as predicted. Further, while cell phone use predicts GPA, laptop use does not. Finally, cell phone NATU mediates the relationship between technology policies and GPA, while laptop NATU does not.

POSTER 15

FOMO PREDICTS STUDENT TECHNOLOGY DISTRACTION WHILE STUDYING BUT NOT IN THE CLASSROOM

EMILY CYGRYMUS, JEFFREY BARTEL, JAMIE FORNSAGLIO, ALYSSA DOYLE (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the relationship between Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) and technological distraction in class and while studying--and types of distractions in these domains--in college students (N=241). We found a significant relationship between FoMO and distraction while studying but not between FoMO and distraction in class. We also found participants engaged in email, social media, chat/messaging, news/information engagement, and videos more while studying than in class.

POSTER 16

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF AND ENGAGEMENT IN TECHNOLOGY DISTRACTIONS

JEFFREY BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), JAMIE FORNSAGLIO (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We aimed to extend current research regarding whether students' perception of technology distraction is related to their own non-academic technology use (NATU). Our analysis of 241 college students suggests that students report being unlikely to be distracted by others' technology usage in the classroom; the frequency of peer use is unrelated to distraction likelihood reported; and participants higher in laptop NATU think they distract their classmates but are not themselves distracted by others' NATU.

POSTER 17

INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT OF WRITING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES WITH THE USE

TERESA OBER (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This presentation describes the study of a digital tool created to assist students in drafting their papers for research methods in psychological science. Manuscript Builder was designed to provide computer-mediated procedural support in the planning stages of writing. Participants (N=22) were students enrolled in an undergraduate psychology course who were randomly assigned to complete the three conditions. Results indicated the use of Manuscript Builder was associated with higher quality written reports compared with alternate conditions.

POSTER 18

CRITICAL THINKING IN THE CLASSROOM: TESTING A TOOL TO COMBAT FAKE NEWS

SUSAN A. NOLAN, SEAN BOGART (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The CRAAP test is a teaching tool that helps students assess a source's currency, relevance, authority, accuracy, and purpose (Blakeslee, 2004). We randomly assigned students to use or not use the CRAAP test to assess the accuracy of online news articles. We failed to find significant differences in assessments of accuracy and confidence in accuracy (all p's > .30, all Cohen's d's < .20). We discuss possible ways to increase the effectiveness of such tools.

POSTER 19

NEWS SOURCE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE

BRYAN ITZEP, HANNAH BRANTHWAITE, KARA GARRETT, ANNA WINGO, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests people with greater exposure to events through social media are more likely to experience a higher post-traumatic response. The present study examines the relationship between the form of news source, heart rate, and electrodermal activity. Participants read news brief either from news articles or fake Facebook posts, however results suggest similar physiological arousal in both forms.

A REVIEW ON ADHD: WHAT WE WANT THE TEACHERS KNOW

QIONG YU (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, LINCOLN CENTER CAMPUS)

Teachers always report that it is very challenging to serve children with ADHD in their classroom. This paper aims to provide an up-to-date summary of ADHD research, regarding what teachers should know about ADHD and what strategies they can use to serve this population. This paper can also provide some insights for teacher training and teacher consultation.

POSTER 20

PSYCHOLOGY MAJOR SATISFACTION IS STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY INTERACTIONS WITH FACULTY

AMY HUNTER, NADIA MESHKATI (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Senior Psychology majors were surveyed about their experiences and categorized as being satisfied, somewhat satisfied, or unsatisfied based on responses to an open-ended question. Relationships between satisfaction and student perceptions were assessed.

Satisfaction was most strongly related to student-professor interactions. Perception of preparation for post-college life was significantly but less strongly related to satisfaction, as was finding value from doing research or internship. This demonstrates the primary role faculty play in determining student satisfaction.

POSTER 21

COMMON GOALS ACROSS SUBDISCIPLINES: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF 274 PEER-REVIEWED SYLLABI

MORGAN STUMPF, GIACINTA GIGLIO-VALENTINO, GINA DASTO, HANNAH BURHANS, EMMA LAYNE, AMANDA BRADY, MARK WALTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Although APA provides recommendations about learning activities (e.g., APA, 2009) and assessment approaches (e.g., APA, 2009; pass.apa.org), we empirically investigated which learning objectives instructors most frequently use in practice. We examined the learning objectives evident in the 274 peer-reviewed syllabi at the Society for the Teaching of Psychology's Project Syllabus. We found that understanding research methods and theory, applying literature to understand problems, and understanding social aspects of behavior are most prevalent across all sub-disciplines.

POSTER 22

STUDENT PERSPECTIVES OF COHORT-BASED EDUCATION IN PSYCHOLOGY

LINDSAY PHILLIPS (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), CAROLYN BALTZER, LISA FILOON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), CYNTHIA WHITLEY (MONTGOMERY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE), CHRISTINA FOGLE (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY), KELLY TRAHAN (MONTGOMERY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Forty-two students currently enrolled in psychology cohorts at a small, private liberal arts college participated in an online mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) survey on their experience as a member of a cohort-based educational program in undergraduate psychology. Results (focusing solely on student satisfaction) indicated reasons why cohort-based learning might be particularly beneficial in the study of psychology.

POSTER 23

SCIENTIFIC LITERACY AND GRAPH INTERPRETATION:

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCT VALIDATION

HANNAH MANNING, HAYLIE MORRILL, JESSICA STALLINGS, ERIN WHITT, LARENCE BECKER, J. CRAIG CLARKE, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The ability to interpret graphs is an important APA learning goal. We used an experimental task and a validated measure to test graph interpretation skills in 34 undergraduates. We found that the graph interpretation scores were higher when concrete words vs. nonsense syllables were used, and that a validated scientific literacy measure could reliably distinguish correct vs. incorrect performance on graphing task. We discuss implications of findings on APA learning goals.

POSTER 24

WHEN SUPERVISION HURTS: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

MACKENZIE MCNAMARA, KATHERYN ROBERSON, LAWRENCE PETERSON, JAKE MOORE (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), HEIDI HUTMAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL V. ELLIS, ENGLANN TAYLOR (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Supervisors are entrusted with enormous power and influence over the professional futures of the supervisees who depend on them. Therefore, gaining deeper understanding supervisees' experiences of supervision is critical. Qualitative data from incidents of harmful supervision were analyzed using the Consensual Qualitative Research-Modified (CQR-M) approach. Themes regarding the characteristics of harmful supervision emerged. Implications of the findings for supervision theory, research, and practice will be discussed.

POSTER 25

CASE STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY: COMMON QUESTIONS AND STUDENT LEARNING

DANA RAND, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Case studies allow students to integrate their psychological knowledge and apply it to a (typically) in-depth example. Given the APA learning goals of knowledge and critical thinking, we are content analyzing approximately 70 psychology case studies from the National Center for Case Study Teaching in Science. The goal of our study is to investigate what the common critical analysis elements are that students are expected to demonstrate.

POSTER 26

MOLECULAR MECHANISMS UNDERLYING INCUBATION OF OPIOID CRAVING

SARA DOWNEY, HANNAH L. MAYBERRY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA S. ELLIS (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ANDRE B. TOUSSAINT, ANGELA R. BONGIOVANNI, SHIVAM BHAKTA (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), KYLE PEER (CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA), COLIN A. PIERCE, MATHIEU E. WIMMER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Incubation of drug craving is a phenomenon in which prolonged abstinence from a drug of abuse results in increased drug seeking behaviors in response to drug-associated cues. This phenomenon has been observed in human substance users, as well as in pre-clinical models of addiction. We recorded and quantified rodents' behavior while they underwent assessment for drug seeking to better understand behavioral changes that accompany incubation of craving.

POSTER 27

ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT PREVENTS AUTISTIC-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN STRESS REACTIVITY IN MATERNAL SEPARATED MICE

BRAD DIAMOND, CATHERINE CORNWELL (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

These experiments were aimed at validating an environmental paradigm for autistic-like behavior by using a procedure of early-life maternal separation (MS) in CD-1 mice. Autism is often comorbid with generalized anxiety. This study examined whether MS impairs normal stress reactivity in such mice, employing several tasks, and whether such impairments could be reversed by two weeks of environmental enrichment (EE) after weaning. Results indicated that EE rescued impairments of MS on stress reactivity.

POSTER 28

EXPOSURE AND LOSS OF ENRICHMENT MEDIATES ETHANOL CONSUMPTION IN ADOLESCENT FEMALE RATS

JOSHUA PECK, NATALI LIPARI (SUNY CORTLAND)

Alcohol use among adolescent females has significantly increased in the United States. One potential treatment strategy to support alcohol abstinence in young females is Environmental Enrichment (EE). We examine if the implementation of EE during ethanol self-administration will significantly reduce consumption in adolescent female rats. We found that EE significantly reduced ethanol consumption and the removal of EE led to an increase in ethanol intake. The results suggests that EE may be a promising treatment.

POSTER 29

INFANT MALTREATMENT ALTERS SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND AMYGDALA DEVELOPMENT: REPAIR THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT

LILY JACOBS, EMMA KIRSCHNER (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), DIVIJA CHOPRA, STEPHANIE CHAN, MAYA OPENDAK, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Early life maltreatment is associated with later-life pathology, with social behavior deficits as one of the earliest effects to emerge. Understanding how these behavioral deficits can be repaired is a critical social issue. Here, we studied the neurobehavioral effects of being reared with an abusive mother (maltreatment) rat. We found that deficits in social behavior could be significantly attenuated with two weeks of enrichment environment during pre-adolescence.

POSTER 30

EFFECTS OF MINT SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON PAIN THRESHOLD AND TOLERANCE

RAYMOND J CANTER JR (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, JUAN PABLO TROCONIS BELLO, SABRINA SORIANO (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants were exposed to one of three varieties of mint scent (mentha piperita, mentha spicata and mentha gracilis) and underwent a cold pressor test. Pain threshold, pain tolerance, physiological measurements, mood and workload measurements were assessed. Different mint varieties varied in their ability to distract participants from pain, and produce a change in mood states and physiology, with menta piperita showing the greatest effects.

POSTER 31

DORSAL STRIATAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REWARD DEVALUATION EFFECTS IN INTERVAL TIMING

NORMAN TU (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), ERIC GARR (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Rats were trained on an instrumental peak timing task in which lever pressing was reinforced 20 s after stimulus onset by plain or sweet pellets in the presence of different discriminative stimuli (tone, light). Following devaluation of one of these food types, responding to the stimuli was assessed when dorsolateral or dorsomedial striatal activity was suppressed or not (by local NBQX infusions or inhibitory DREADDs). Disrupting striatal activity impaired devaluation performance, while preserving temporal control.

POSTER 32

THE TRANSFER OF DLR SCHEDULE THROUGH VICARIOUS CONDITIONING

ELIZABETH DAY, CLAIRE BOSTROS, MIKEY NEWELL, HANNAH NINNESS, MADISON WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The present study was conducted to investigate whether vicarious conditioning assists in acquisition of a novel response, requiring impulse control. By exposing the rats to a model who was previously conditioned to a differential reinforcement of low rate schedule with a latency of seven second, we tested the vicarious learning capabilities in the same conditions. There was no significant difference in learning between the two groups.

POSTER 33

COGNITIVE HABITUATION AND ATTENTION

EDWARD SCHICATANO, MARGARET GALATIOTO, AARON ORTMAN, LEANA PANDE (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Habituation is a process that allows the brain to filter redundant information. The present experiments tested skin conductance habituation in a task in which participants either kept a mental

count of the numbers presented on a computer screen (less cognitive demand), or counted only numbers that were between 20 and 30 (moderate cognitive demand). Habituation occurred in both conditions, but was less in the moderate cognitive demand condition.

POSTER 34

GOOD NEWS, BAD NEWS, AND NO NEWS: HOW DO PIGEONS VALUE INFORMATION?

BRITTANY SEARS, MARGARET MCDEVITT (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Research with pigeons shows that providing signals correlated with impending outcomes can result in suboptimal choices. Pigeons were presented with a choice between two alternatives that each led to food 60% of the time, but dissociated "good news" from "bad news". Our results demonstrate a strong preference for the alternative that provided good news. These results provide further support the notion that choice behavior is influenced by both conditioned and primary reinforcement effects.

POSTER 35

RETROGRADE AMNESIA FOR A UCS PREEXPOSURE MEMORY

KAITLYN M. MCMULLEN, ALEXA F. IANNITELLI, JAMES F. BRIGGS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Experimentally induced retrograde amnesia has been used to study memory processes in animals for many years. Recently, memories for extinction and CS preexposure have been shown to be susceptible to amnesia. Here, we demonstrate that UCS preexposure may also be susceptible. Experiment 1 confirmed that prior exposure to a UCS only impairs associative learning. Experiment 2 demonstrated that administering the amnesic agent Cycloheximide immediately following UCS preexposure may alleviate the impairment of UCS preexposure.

POSTER 36

EFFECT OF COLOR, CONTRAST, AND CONTROLS ON STIMULUS LEARNING IN DEVELOPING ZEBRAFISH

RUTH M. COLWILL, BETH NANJALA LUVISIA, CARRIE SHAO, ROBERT CRETON (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

We recently reported that, during testing with a moving visual stimulus, zebrafish larvae previously exposed to that stimulus displayed less freezing and avoidance than larvae exposed to an identical but stationary control stimulus. Here, we further examined this simple form of learning. Experiment 1 varied the effects of stimulus properties (color and contrast). Experiment 2 assessed different control stimuli. Results confirmed the occurrence of stimulus learning. Implications for what the effective stimulus is are discussed.

POSTER 37

OPTOGENETIC STIMULATION OF THE CENTRAL AMYGDALA PROLONGS INTERNAL CONSEQUENCES OF SODIUM DEPLETION

JOHN COTE, HELY RODRIGUEZ, MIKE ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Addictions persist despite adverse consequences. This study investigated whether optogenetic stimulation of the central amygdala (CeA) could generate an addiction-like preference that persists despite sodium depletion. Rats were trained to choose between drinking either salt water, or sugar water paired with CeA-laser stimulation. When sodium depleted, the experimental rats drank less sodium and had more sucrose responses than controls. These results suggest that stimulation of the CeA can generate addiction-like preferences despite internal consequences.

POSTER 38

EXTENDED EXTINCTION, EXTINCTION CUES, AND PHASE TIMING EFFECTS ON SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY

CODY BROOKS, ANDREA WEYNETH (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Rats conditioned and extinguished with a tone that signaled food showed stronger spontaneous recovery 6 days following standard-duration cued extinction (3 sessions) compared to after extended cued extinction (18 sessions). Subsequent testing 21 days after initial testing revealed similar results, with an extinction cue not producing an additive effect on the suppression of spontaneous recovery. Extended extinction reduced spontaneous recovery.

POSTER 39

CONTRASTING COUNTERCONDITIONING AND EXTINCTION WITH RESPECT TO RENEWAL

ALAINA BERRUTI, CODY POLACK (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JEREMIE JOZEFOWIEZ (UNIVERSITY OF LILLE), YAROSLAV MOSHCENKO, RALPH R MILLER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The present study assessed differences in the susceptibility of counterconditioning and extinction to renewal as part of an ongoing project seeking general rules of associative interference. In earlier studies, we found extinction to be more effective than counterconditioning in reducing responding, which could have been caused by unintended differential renewal between counterconditioning and extinction. Thus, this experiment explored the impact of overt context shifting on the effectiveness of both counterconditioning and extinction.

POSTER 40

THE EFFECT OF EXTINCTION CUES ON RESPONSE RECOVERY: A META-ANALYSIS

FELIPE ALFARO, CONSUELO SAN MARTIN, MARIO A. LABORDA, GONZALO MIGUEZ (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE)

Pavlovian conditioning and extinction are models of behavior disorders and its treatment. Extinguished behavior recover under some circumstances, and the use of Extinction Cues has been

found to diminish this recovery. A meta-analysis was performed on the magnitude of the effect of Extinction Cues on response recovery. Relevant papers were selected, filtered, coded, and analyzed using single experiments and effect sizes. Integrated results suggest only a moderate effect of Extinction Cues on diminishing response recovery.

POSTER 41

CONTRASTING THE EFFECTS OF EXTINCTION ON EVALUATIVE AND PREDICTIVE LEARNING

JORGE MALLEA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), ARACELLI CAÑETE, FERNANDA SÁNCHEZ-VILARÓ, FRANCISCA DÍAZ, MARIO A LABORDA, GONZALO MIGUEZ (UNIVERSITY OF CHILE), VALERIA V GONZÁLEZ (UNIVERSITY OF MINHO)

Evaluative conditioning (EC) shares many characteristics with other forms of Pavlovian conditioning, but appears to be resistant to extinction. This was evaluated in two experiments. Experiment 1 showed no extinction of EC using massive extinction and/or with a change of context between acquisition and extinction. Experiment 2 showed that, in the same preparation, expectancy can decrease after extinction, and that there is evidence of extinction of EC when a choice test is used.

POSTER 42

DISSECTING THE ADDICTION-LIKE PREFERENCE CREATED BY OPTOGENETIC STIMULATION OF THE CENTRAL AMYGDALA

MARYAM MIAN, HANNAH XU, CARLI L. POISSON, DANIELLE VAAMONDE, JULES M. CHABOT, CHARLOTTE M. FREELAND, MIKE J.F. ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

We have recently shown that optogenetic stimulation of the Central Amygdala (CeA) creates an addiction-like preference for a stimulation-paired suboptimal reward over a non-laser paired safe reward (Tom et al., 2018). However, this preference only existed if subjects had already developed a preference for a laser-paired sucrose reward over an equally good reward. Future experiments will examine which parameters are crucial in the development of a CeA preference for it to persist under suboptimal conditions.

POSTER 43

ANXIETY IN ADULT RATS FOLLOWING ADOLESCENT CANNABINOID EXPOSURE

DEANNA CASHEL, HANNAH PARRISH, GABRIEL MEDLEY, BLAKE FLINCHUM, LAUREN BUYNACK, PAMELA JACKSON (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

The current study used male adolescent rats to investigate whether the lack of weight gain in cannabinoid-exposed animals may be responsible for some of the variability in behaviors observed in the adult. We administered an appetizing supplement to half of the groups in an attempt to increase their weight during the drug injection period. The results of this study provide insight into the inconsistent changes in anxiety found in previous research.

POSTER 44

HIPPOCAMPAL NEUROPEPTIDE-Y IN RELATION TO SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN THE NAKED MOLE-RAT

CYNTHIA DUNNE-JAFFE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY), CYNTHIA DUNNE-JAFFE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

The Naked Mole-Rat is a fossorial rodent with eusocial behaviors, with larger animals participating in maintenance behaviors (defense, nest building, tunnel excavation) and smaller animals participating in digging and foraging. We have identified individual differences in expression of neuropeptide-Y (NPY) in the hippocampus among worker animals. Here, we measured whether division of labor can account for NPY expression. By utilizing confocal microscopy, results show that NPY can be a biomarker for eusocial behavior in mammals.

POSTER 45

ASSESSING SEX DIFFERENCES IN PERSEVERATION ON MAZE VERSION OF ATTENTIONAL SET-SHIFTING TASKS

NADIA MESHKATI, STEVEN MASI, MONICA STARBINSKI, AMY HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

In this study, male and female rats were tested to determine if there are sex differences in a maze version of an attentional set-shifting task (ASST). Previous studies do not show sex differences on the digging version of ASST (Tait et al., 2018), which poses the question of whether the same can be seen in the maze version. Similar to prior research, sex differences were not observed in the maze version of ASST.

POSTER 46

CAN RESTING-PHYSIOLOGY PREDICT STRESS-PHYSIOLOGY?

SANDRY GARCIA, SARAH KARK, KEVIN FREDERIKS, ELIZABETH KENSINGER (BOSTON COLLEGE)

We examined whether it is possible to predict an individual's stress response from their resting autonomic nervous system and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis activity. 65 subjects completed a resting-physiology session where ANS activity was recorded, and completed the Trier-Social-Stress-Test a week later. TSST increased ANS and HPA activity, and sex-differences were found for HPA activity, with males mounting greater stress levels. More power and a greater sample is necessary to test the correlation between resting-physiology and stress-physiology.

POSTER 47

ARE YOU AT RISK OF BECOMING AN ALCOHOLIC? A MACHINE LEARNING STUDY

SIVAN KINREICH, JACQUELYN MEYERS, DAVID CHORLIAN, BERNICE PORJESZ (SUNY DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER)

Predictive models of who is prone to develop alcohol dependence are still unclear. Sample included 530 subjects from COGA enabling the comparison between before and after alcohol

dependence developed. Machine learning SVM analysis was performed for SNPs, EEG and family history features. Results indicate that multivariate model outperformed models based on each of them alone, emphasizing the fact that wider selection of features will generate better prediction scores allowing accurate estimation of AUD development.

POSTER 48

REPEATED CONDITIONING STRENGTHENS THE PREFERENCE FOR SEX-ASSOCIATE ENVIRONMENTS IN MALE RATS:

HALEY DUFALA (EDINBORO UNIVERISTY OF PENNSYLVANIA), LAUREN KAPP, DEANDRA MOSURA, WAYNE HAWLEY (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this study was to determine if ejaculation modulated the preference for sex-associated environments following multiple conditioning trials. Male rats received multiple trials of sexual experience in specific chambers of a conditioned place preference apparatus. Although repeated conditioning trials increased the percentage of time in sex-associated environments, only reliable ejaculators showed a preference for sex-associated environments during the final trials. This methodology should be considered when examining the rewarding aspects of sexual behavior.

POSTER 49

NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTATION IN ADOLESCENT MALE RATS EXPOSED TO CANNABINOIDS

LAUREN BUYNACK, LOGAN PACK, RAYMOND LUNDY, BLAKE FLINCHUM, NICHOLAS STELLY, HANNAH PARRISH, DEANNA CASHEL, GABRIEL MEDLEY, PAMELA JACKSON (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

Cannabinoid exposure during adolescence leads to memory deficits in adulthood. It also reduces food intake and weight-gain, which may account for these changes. The current study manipulated weight-gain using an appetizing supplement and compared groups on an object recognition task. Habituation to the open-field revealed changes in anxiety as a function of drug and supplementation, but object memory was excellent across groups, suggesting supplementation may protect memory performance but not induction of anxiety.

POSTER 50

EXAMINING THE ROLE OF SELF-REPORTED EXERCISE ACTIVITY IN EPISODIC MEMORY PROCESSES

ABIGAIL ROPER, HOLLY DEROSA (IONA COLLEGE), SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

To examine whether higher levels of self-reported exercise lead to improvements in episodic memory processes, the current study used a spatial pattern separation task and a general verbal episodic memory task to measure the extent of cognitive benefits of exercise on hippocampal memory function. Results revealed that individuals who reported a greater weekly amount of regular strenuous exercise exhibited an advantage in spatial pattern

separation performance, but not in general verbal episodic memory performance.

POSTER 51

THE EFFECTS CHRONIC STRESS ON SOCIAL DOMINANCE IN RODENTS

AILEEN BAILEY, LANE FRIEDMAN, TAYLOR MERCHANT (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Depression is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide. Negative allosteric modulators of GABA-A receptors containing alpha-5 subunits (GABA-NAMs) produce rapid anti-depressant effects in several traditional behavioral measures. We investigated the influence of chronic stress in rodents to see: 1) if chronic stress altered the social hierarchies, and 2) to see if the GABA-NAM, L6-55, 708 would restore any changes in dominant/submissive behaviors.

POSTER 52

CHRONIC SOCIAL INSTABILITY AS A MODEL OF DEPRESSION IN FEMALE MICE

MICHAEL JARCHO, JOHN O'HARA, MARC BADALUCCO, TIA BROWN, CASEY SCOTT, CHEYENNE FIORE (SIENA COLLEGE)

Chronic social stress is associated with anxiety and depression, particularly among women. Historically, biobehavioral models of anxiety and depression have relied on males subjected to repeated social defeat stress. While valuable, this model may not be the most translatable for the population most frequently diagnosed with anxiety and depression. In this experiment we exposed female mice to a psychological stressor, social instability. We observed behavioral indicators of despair and anhedonia in mice subjected to instability.

POSTER 53

SEX SPECIFIC OUTCOMES OF PATERNAL DEPRIVATION PRIOR TO ADOLESCENT SOCIAL DEFEAT

HALEY NORRIS, JULIA FORBES, AMELIA BIELEFELD, BRANDON CREISHER (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), COURTNEY DYE (OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BECKER (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated how paternal deprivation prior to social defeat in adolescence influenced behavioral outcomes. California mice were either raised with two parents or had the father removed and then experienced either social defeat or a control condition. Paternal deprivation and social defeat impacted the development of anhedonia and anxiety-like behaviors differently in males and females. Females are more susceptible to a combination of stressors while males demonstrate more resilience.

POSTER 54

NEONATAL ALCOHOL EXPOSURE AFFECTS CHOLINERGIC INNERVATION OF THE RAT PRELIMBIC CORTEX

NATALIE GINN, KATRINA MILBOCKER, ANNA KLINTSOVA
(UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Our study of a third-trimester binge alcohol exposure in a rodent model of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) elucidated neural mechanisms that potentially underlie the behavioral impairments and cognitive deficits characteristic of FASD-affected individuals. The central cholinergic system, crucial in learning and memory, may significantly contribute to these symptoms in FASD. Voluntary aerobic exercise (wheel running) was implemented to investigate its potential rescue effects on cholinergic fiber structure and medial prefrontal cortex volume.

POSTER 55

EARLY LIFE STRESS REDUCES MORPHINE SELF-ADMINISTRATION IN MALE, BUT NOT FEMALE RATS

RACHEL E. CARPENTER, ANGELA R. BONGIOVANNI,
SAMANTHA R. ECK, CORY S. ARDEKANI, DEBRA A.
BANGASSER, MATHIEU E. WIMMER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The opioid epidemic is a major public health concern and addiction is caused by a combination of environmental and genetic factors. Here, we combined a limited bedding and nesting model of early life stress with a morphine self-administration paradigm to assess the impact of early life adversity on addiction susceptibility in adulthood. We also investigated the propensity for relapse to further explore the potentially deleterious consequences of early life stress on addiction-like behaviors.

POSTER 56

STARTLE RESPONSE HABITUATION IN ZEBRAFISH: AN EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS USING VIDEO FREEZE TECHNOLOGY

EMILY CHABOT, NICK GIBNEY (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

This study tested the ability of a currently available video tracking software to analyze the movement of zebrafish during startle and habituation trials. The results indicated that the software was able to reliably record startle movement, as well as evidence of habituation and dishabituation. These findings increase opportunities for future research to expedite and standardize analysis of fish movement.

POSTER 57

FRAMING MODULATE THE EFFECT OF IMMEDIATE LOSSES ON DELAY DISCOUNTING

HUGO REYES-HUERTA (AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF AGUASCALIENTES)

Manipulations of availability of economic resources on delay discounting have produced mixed findings. Two experiments were conducted to assess the effect of introducing an immediate positive or negative upfront bundled with an intertemporal choice. Experiments only differ in the way the upfront was described: integrated or segregated from the intertemporal choice. In both experiments, only the introduction of a large negative upfront affect discounting: reducing and increasing discounting in the

integrated and segregated description, respectively.

POSTER 58

INCREASING RESPONSE COMPLEXITY TO MITIGATE RESURGENCE: A TRANSLATIONAL APPROACH

CHARLENE AGNEW (THE GRADUATE CENTER & QUEENS COLLEGE), JOSHUA JESSEL (QUEENS COLLEGE), ROBERT ALLAN (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

We tested whether training a complex response mitigates resurgence of a previously reinforced response. We sequentially taught pigeons a simple response as an analogue for problem behavior in children with autism followed by an alternative simple response as an analogue to functional communication training (FCT) intervention. We next taught a complex alternative response as an analogue to complex FCT intervention. We then investigated where responding occurred under extinction conditions.

POSTER 59

EMPATHY AND CORTISOL LEVELS PREDICT CHANGE IN OXYTOCIN FOLLOWING GROUP ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

MARILYN HEKRDLE, EMERY HARLAN, OLGA LIPATOVA
(CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this experiment was to explore how participation in a competitive group activity modulates college students' levels of oxytocin and cortisol in saliva (determined using ELISA kits). Additionally, we tested whether students' empathy trait (measured via Interpersonal Reactivity Index) would predict a change in their oxytocin levels. The results indicate that group activity reduced cortisol levels; and the change in oxytocin levels was dependent on participants' empathy trait of perspective taking.

POSTER 60

AMPHETAMINE SENSITIZATION REVERSES ATTRACTION FROM INCENTIVE TO PREDICTIVE CUES UNDER REWARD UNCERTAINTY

HELY O. RODRÍGUEZ-CRUZ, CALLIE R. CLIBANOFF, KIAN A. CAPLAN, ANNA S. KNES, MIKE J. F. ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Reward uncertainty is a prominent feature of gambling, and slot machines offer a myriad of light and sound cues. Here we show that whereas reward uncertainty decreases the predictive value of Pavlovian reward cues, it increases the incentive value attributed to these cues, making them more attractive. However, reward uncertainty combined with amphetamine sensitization enhances attraction to the predictive cue most distal to reward and decreases attraction to the more proximal incentive cue.

POSTER 61

EFFECT OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND AGE ON RETROMER COMPLEX PROTEIN VPS26

CINDY GIBSON, DANIELLE MURDOCK, LINDSAY WIECKI

(WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

A traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a major risk factor for development of neurodegenerative disorders. The retromer complex has been implicated in neurodegenerative disease pathology; however, its role in TBI has not been identified. Western blot analysis of retromer core protein VPS26 showed a significant effect of age in brain injured rats compared across groups ranging from twenty-four hours and two years. Whether these changes are therapeutic or neurotoxic is unknown.

POSTER 62

EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL (ERP) EVIDENCE THAT EVENT BOUNDARIES RECONSOLIDATE MEMORIES

NICHOLAS DANDUONE, JOHN BREZINA, ERIC PREISLER, ABIGAIL SHVORIN, P. ANDREW LEYNES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The relationship between event boundaries and reconsolidation of memories were investigated using event-related potentials (ERPs). Inserting event boundaries eliminated the FN400 (the ERP correlate of familiarity) and the LPC (the ERP correlate of explicit recollection). These findings suggest that reconsolidation at any time during encoding changes the way memories are evaluated.

POSTER 63

REWARD UNCERTAINTY ELICITS CUE-TRIGGERED CRAVING FOR PREDICTIVE AND INCENTIVE CUES

TARA PENG, NITA ROME, HANNAH XU, JULES CHABOT (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN MUSTO, MIKE J.F. ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Cues preceding rewards contain both predictive and incentive value, and reward uncertainty, as seen in gambling, is believed to increase incentive value while simultaneously decreasing predictive value. Here we assigned predictive and incentive value to two distinct cues and used Pavlovian-to-Instrumental Transfer to examine how reward uncertainty affects cue-elicited craving in rats. We found that uncertain, but not certain, reward conditions lead to cue-induced craving in response to both predictive and incentive cues.

POSTER 64

THE EFFECTS OF SIMULATED VISUAL IMPAIRMENT ON THE PERCEPTION OF EXPRESSIVE EYES

CAROLYN ORTIZ WOOD, ANDREA LI (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY)

This experiment aimed to investigate how simulated visual impairment, emulating cataracts (reduced contrast) and refractive error (blur), affect facial expression categorization, using the eye region of the face. Mild levels of reduced contrast impair perception significantly more than equivalent levels of blur. When categorizing five basic expressions, contrast reduction significantly impaired participants' ability to correctly categorize all expressions. However, under the blur condition, only the ability to correctly categorize the expression happy was

significantly impaired.

POSTER 65

THE EFFECT OF ACUTE STRESS AND NATURAL ESTROGEN FLUCTUATIONS ON SPATIAL LEARNING

BLAKELY LOCKHART, SAMANTHA CLEMENTS, OLGA LIPATOVA (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The present experiment tested the interactive effects of an acute restraint stress and naturally cycling female gonadal hormones on rats' ability to acquire and retain spatial information on the Open-Field Tower Maze task. Female rats with naturally high, but not low, levels of estrogen showed impairment in acquisition following an acute stress exposure compared to females that were not stressed. Furthermore, stress experience during acquisition impaired rats' 48-hr memory retention.

POSTER 66

BEHAVIORAL ABNORMALITIES IN THE CNTNAP2 KNOCKOUT RAT MODEL OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

COLE POULIN, HANNAH MUNGENAST, MAKAYLA ROGERS, ANDREA AYALA, ADAM FOX (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Mutations in the CNTNAP2 gene have been linked to many cognitive and neurodevelopmental disorders, such as Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). This study utilized several tasks to measure levels of social, exploratory, anxiety behaviors and motor coordination in a CNTNAP2 knock-out (KO) rat model. We found increased anxiety-like behavior and social interaction in the CNTNAP2 KO rats. These results have implications for understanding the role that CNTNAP2 plays in neurodevelopmental disorders, like ASD.

POSTER 67

PREDATOR-SCENT STRESS MODEL OF PTSD EXHIBITS PARADOXICAL ANXIOLYSIS AND ENHANCED EXTINCTION LEARNING

PAIGE CURRIE, CHEYENNE MCQUAIN, RACHEL LOYST, ADAM FOX (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Little research has investigated the maintenance and adaptation of appetitive behaviors in rodent models of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Twenty-four rats were trained on an operant lever-press response sequence. Twelve were then exposed to a predator scent stress (PSS) paradigm to induce PTSD-like trauma. Following PSS exposure, rats were tested for maintenance, adaptation, and extinction of the previously learned response sequence. PSS rats' exhibited paradoxical anxiolysis and their operant behavior extinguished significantly quicker.

POSTER 68

NEURODEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS OF EARLY ALCOHOL EXPOSURE IN TRANSGENIC DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER

BRITTNEY LEISTER, CAITLIN KENNEDY, ANTOINETTE

NASH, CAROLYN DANNA (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study analyses the effects of ethanol on neurogenesis of neurons and neuroglia. We use a transgenic *Drosophila* model with the gene FRT40A, UAS-CD8-GFP, UAS-CD2-Mir/ FRT40A, UAS-CD2-RFP, UAS-GFP-Mir; act-Gal4 UAS-flp/Gal80ts to allow us to track neurogenesis with both spatial and temporal specificity. In this genotype, green fluorescent protein (GFP) is expressed in neurons and red fluorescent protein (RFP) is expressed in glia. Both neurons and glia that are created during a heat-shock of at least

POSTER 69

FOS IMAGING IN HIGH AND LOW DEMAND SPATIAL LEARNING TASKS IN TURTLES

ALEXANDER P. WALSH, ALICE S. POWERS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) maze learning is an evolution model for mammalian spatial navigation. We examined high (HD) and low demand (LD) effort tasks in an x-maze. Animals in HD took longer to learn and had more C-FOS positive cells than LD in dorsal and medial cortex (regions implicated in learning). More immunoreactive cells were found in the medial cortex than dorsal cortex in both conditions. No sex differences were found across the experiment.

POSTER 70

THE INFLUENCE OF INTERTRIAL INTERVAL AND TRIAL-INITIATION AGENCY ON CUE COMPETITION

MIHWA KANG (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, GRADUATE CENTER), INGRID REVERTE (UNIVERSITY OF ROME, SAPIENZA), STEPHEN VOLZ (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), GUILLEM ESBER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

The discovery of cue-competition effects encouraged the notion, formalized in multiple models of associative learning, that CSs compete for predictive power, yet the nature of such competition is unclear. Using two novel cue-competition designs, we found that a short inter-trial interval (ITI) is detrimental to cue-competition in Pavlovian conditioning, but not to discrimination learning in general. Crucially, cue-competition prevails in the face of a short ITI if the animal is given agency over trial initiation.

POSTER 71

INFANT SENSITIVITY TO MATERNAL NEUROMODULATION OF THE HPA STRESS AXIS

CECILIA DELMER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER, MAYA OPENDAK, REGINA SULLIVAN (THE NATHAN S. KLINE INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH), ANNA BLOMKVITZ (STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY)

Young rat pups and children show blunted stress and fear to threat if the caregiver is present (social buffering), although, the effect is reduced in maltreated children. We showed that maternal presence attenuated hypothalamic paraventricular

nucleus (PVN) during a threat, but it was not attenuated in abused rat pups. This suggests that the inability of abused pups to be socially buffered by the mother is due to maternal presence's failure to block HPA activation.

POSTER 72

DEVALUATION CONTEXT INFLUENCES HOW AVERSION CONDITIONING IDENTIFIES GOAL-DIRECTED AND HABITUAL BEHAVIOR

SEAN ALLAN, MICHAEL STEINFELD, ERIC THRAILKILL, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Instrumental behavior can take the form of goal-directed actions or stimulus-driven habits. Actions are sensitive to reinforcer devaluation, but habits are not. Two experiments suggest that instrumental devaluation results depend crucially on where devaluation through taste-aversion conditioning is learned. When the aversion is conditioned in a different location (the home cage), the aversion transfers to the operant chamber, but there is no effect on instrumental behavior. This can be misinterpreted as evidence of habit.

POSTER 73

EFFECTS OF RECALL INSTRUCTIONS ON DISCRIMINATIONS IN CAUSAL REASONING

BILL WHITLOW, JERILYN CHRISTENSEN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

This lab has examined how configural-oriented vs. element-oriented mental set affects what is learned about cues in causal reasoning. In this study, processing orientation was varied using interactive vs single item recall instructions. Instructions that encouraged memory for cue combinations promoted configural processing of the causal reasoning task and instructions that promoted memory for individual items promoted elemental processing.

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Gotham

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: PEER SUPPORT GROUPS

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: SAMANTHA KENT

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY ROUNDTABLE: PEER SUPPORT GROUPS

Substance use in college is more prevalent across the U.S. and can be correlated with mental health issues. There is growing need for peer support systems on campus which have been discovered to have substantial positive impacts among students who have substance use issues. Peer support is vital on college campuses as it creates a safe space where students do not feel judged – they are working with students who have or had similar

struggles.

Presentations

Peer Support Groups: Substance Use and Their Benefits on Campus

by Samantha Kent, Asia Chuaviriya (University of New Haven)

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Wilder

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: DEVELOPING LEADERS OF CHARACTER

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JOHN DIBBLE

DEVELOPING LEADERS OF CHARACTER: THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES AND REFLECTION

The United States Military Academy strives to be the world's preeminent leader development institution. This teaching symposium will focus on processes and activities used at West Point for developing leaders of character. Reflective assignments, activities, and 360 degree feedback empower cadets and faculty to monitor progress towards developing attributes and competencies required for Army officers. Each presentation includes a discussion of how this developmental model can be used to support student growth at civilian institutions.

Presentations

West Point Leader Development: A Theory-Based System

by Thomas Judd, Andrew Hagemaster, Elizabeth Velilla (United States Military Academy)

General Psychology for Leaders: Using Psychology to Promote Self-Awareness and Understanding of Others

by Angela Yarnell, John Dibble, Tracie Caccavale (United States Military Academy)

Using Virtual Battlespace Gaming Simulations in the Classroom: Type of Post-Simulation Reflection Matters

by Arianna Morell, Elizabeth Wetzler, Lisa Korenman (United States Military Academy)

Periodic Development Reviews: A Tool to Monitor Leader Development

by Steven Condly, John Morrow, Lolita Burrell (United States Military Academy)

Discussant(s): John Dibble (United States Military Academy)

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Ziegfiled

DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: SOCIOECONOMIC ADVERSITY

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JESSICA BURRIS

IMPACTS OF SOCIOECONOMIC ADVERSITY ON ATTENTION AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Developing in a low SES environment can impact an individual's development across the lifespan, with specific impacts on attention and executive function. These impacts are clearly evident in the preschool years, with some studies showing attentional differences based on SES evident as early as infancy. Using diverse methodologies, the talks in this session will explore the impact of a low SES environment on attention and executive function from infancy to early childhood.

Presentations

Patterns of Attention Towards Negative Emotion in Infants From Low SES Families

by Jessica Burris (Rutgers University), Kristin Buss, Koraly Perez-Edgar (Pennsylvania State University), Vanessa LoBue (Rutgers University)

Examining Longitudinal Associations of Socioeconomic Risk, Infant Attention and Early Childhood Self-Regulation

by Annie Brandes-Aitken, Stephen Braren, Natalie Brito, Clancy Blair (New York University)

Socioeconomic Status and Neural Processing of Executive Function in Preschoolers: An Assessment of the P3b

by Amanda Tarullo, Ashley St. John, Kayla Finch (Boston University)

Discussant(s): Kimberly Noble (Teachers College, Columbia University)

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Gilbert

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: FORGIVENESS AND MEANING-MAKING IN FOUR REGIONS OF THE WORLD

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: ANI KALAYJIAN

FORGIVENESS AND MEANING-MAKING IN FOUR REGIONS OF THE WORLD

ANI KALAYJIAN (TEACHERS COLLEGE)

How effectively can positive psychology transform emotional wounds of grief from death and dying, especially following natural and human-made mass traumas? This session describes a 7-step Integrative Healing Model used to help transform the

wounds of grief to positive lessons and wisdom in four global regions: the Caribbean, Caucasus, Middle East, and Africa. This is based on a decade of research in over 46 countries, and 25 states in the USA.

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Invited Speaker

West Side Ballroom 1 & 2

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: REGAN GURUNG

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER LW THOMPSON

SEEING THROUGH CLOTHING: OBJECTIFICATION, IMPRESSION FORMATION AND SEXISM

REGAN GURUNG (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN GREEN BAY)

What messages are your clothes sending? People form first impressions quickly and based on easily visible information. We tend to rely heavily on clothing in particular to judge others. Unfortunately, a rich body of research demonstrates clothing is linked to objectification, sexism, and racism. What are the factors that predict such negative perceptions? Can we diffuse it? How does objectification of men and women compare? I provide a brief history of clothing research with a focus on experimental designs measuring objectification and a call to focus on short circuiting the automatic reactions to clothing to reduce sexism and racism.

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Chelsea

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: DAVID CAICEDO

AVENUES AND SOCIETAL APPLICATIONS OF SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION THEORY

In this symposium, we present several emerging research themes and societal applications of System Justification Theory (Jost & Banaji, 1994), a quarter century after its inception. We present empirical research that tackle how system justification motives and political ideology interplay to shape attitudes towards individuals experiencing homelessness, heterosexism, the political status of Puerto Rico, and the racial status quo. We conclude with theoretical insights into the role of system justification in collective action, and how to bolster action toward social change.

Presentations

On the palliative function of ideology: Economic system justification predicts self-reported and physiological responses to economic suffering

by Shahrzhad Goudarzi (New York University)

The role of system justifying ideologies in resistance to the Black Lives Matters protest movement

by Benjamin Saunders (Long Island University, Brooklyn)

Mixed effects of system justification on sexual minorities' well-being

by Mark Hoffarth (New York University)

Colonial system justification: Social, psychological, and discursive foundations

by Eduardo Rivera (New York University)

Utopian thinking, collective action, and system justification

by Vivienne Badaan (New York University)

Discussant(s): David Caicedo (City University of New York)

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Juilliard/Imperial

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSI CHI SYMPOSIUM: GRADUATE SCHOOL AND THE MASTERS DEGREE OPTION

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: TONY CRESPI

GRADUATE SCHOOL AND THE MASTERS DEGREE OPTION: CHOICES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN A COMPETITIVE MARKET

M.A.? M.S.? Clinical Psychology? School Psychology? Clinical Mental Health Counseling? School Counseling? Family Therapy? For students interested in graduate education the choices are daunting. Full-Time or Part-Time? Critically, what employment opportunities exist for the MA Degree? Is an MA a good option? Is an MA a good choice enroute to a Ph.D.? This presentation examines master's degree options, employment, and discusses MA credentialing . The applied nature and interactive discussion should be engaging to participants.

Presentations

School Psychology To Forensic Psychology: Maximizing Employability In A Challenging Economy

by Tony Crespi (University of Hartford)

School Counseling and Clinical Mental Health Counseling: Inside Counselor Education

by Margaret Generali (Southern Connecticut State University)

Supervisors and Advisors: Reflections On Graduate Education and Training

by Mackenzie McNamara (University at Albany, State University of New York)

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY: PAPER SESSION I

Friday, March 1, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: T. ALEX DANIEL

11:00am - 11:15am

WORKING MEMORY ACROSS TASTE, HEARING, AND VISION

THOMAS DANIEL, CORINNE OUELLETTE (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study compares working memory for sights, sounds, and tastes. Using an N-back task, participants were tested for their memory of visual, auditory, and taste cues at varying delays. Accuracy was highest for auditory and lowest for taste. As the delay length increased, working memory performance also decreased. These findings show that while sights, sounds, and tastes may have different rates of accuracy, they all conform to qualitatively similar

11:20am - 11:35am

COVERT REHEARSAL IN VISUOSPATIAL WORKING MEMORY: EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT

LINDSEY LILIENTHAL (PENN STATE ALTOONA)

Previous research has suggested that providing environmental support during location memory tasks can facilitate rehearsal, but these studies had allowed free eye movements and thus overt rehearsal. The present study investigated the effects of support when fixation was required, limiting participants to covert rehearsal. Contrary to previous results, memory decreased over time even with support, and explicit rehearsal instructions had no impact. This suggests that covert visuospatial rehearsal may be less effective than overt rehearsal.

11:40am - 11:55am

THE CHRONOLOGY OF MEMORY: HOW WE KNOW WHEN REMEMBERED EVENTS OCCURRED

ROBERT KRAFT (OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY)

This study focused on the information in memory that specifies our age during remembered events. To identify this information, the study employed a direct approach. Participants provided descriptions of personal event memories, indicated how old they were when the remembered events occurred, and detailed the ways they determined their age. Specific responses coalesced into general categories, producing a taxonomy of the types of information used to determine when remembered events occurred.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

ENHANCING RECALL: THE ROLE OF REINSTATING EPISODIC CONTEXTS IN RETRIEVAL-BASED LEARNING

JOHN SCHWOEBEL, KALI A. REGAN (UTICA COLLEGE)

Participants indicated whether words were previously seen in list 1 or 2, whether they appeared with one environmental scene or another, or restudied the words. Subsequent recall was significantly better for the list and scene discrimination conditions relative to restudy. Recall was organized around lists after the list discrimination task, but organized around scenes after the scene discrimination task. These findings support and suggest the need to expand the episodic context account of retrieval-based learning.

Friday, March 1, 2019

12:30pm-1:50pm

Invited Speaker

West Side Ballroom 1 & 2

INVITED PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE: ELDAR SHAFIR

Friday, March 1, 2019

12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: DANA DUNN

CONTEXTS OF SCARCITY: A BEHAVIORAL POLICY PERSPECTIVE

ELDAR SHARIF. PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

The talk will consider some of the behavioral findings around the powerful effects of context, among them the mindset that arises in situations of scarcity, and the implications for the design and implementation of behaviorally informed policy.

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

Hudson

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: PAPERS II

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: JOHN DONAHUE

2:00pm - 2:15pm

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OLFACTORY IDENTIFICATION, ODOR HEDONICS, AND ATYPICAL BEHAVIORS

JULIANNE CARY, JOSEPH LAFRANCE, SARA COSTELLO, EMILY BOVIER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT OSWEGO)

This study determined if olfactory functioning predicted atypical behavior in a subclinical sample. Participants completed

assessments of positive, negative, and disorganized behaviors, along with olfactory identification measures and odor hedonics. Olfactory identification was not significantly related to atypical behaviors, but subjective ratings of odorants differed among groups. This suggests that although olfactory identification assessments may not be sensitive enough, subjective perceptual experiences may be an informative sensory marker that predicts differences in atypical behaviors.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

EXAMINING POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMOLOGY WITHIN A MULTIDIMENSIONAL MODEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY

JOHN DONAHUE, SHANE STORI (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

Preliminary research supports the effectiveness of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) in the treatment of PTSD. While ACT is a treatment that targets psychological flexibility, studies that comprehensively examine this construct (including the six processes of flexibility and the six processes of inflexibility) are lacking. This study examined PTSD within a multidimensional psychological flexibility framework and found that all six inflexibility processes were linked with PTSD, however flexibility processes were largely not associated.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

PREDICTING SCHIZOTYPY AND POSITIVE SYMPTOMS UTILIZING ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EVENTS AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

ERIN RYAN, TOM O'KANE, TOM DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Adverse childhood experiences (ACE) and low socioeconomic status are associated with the development of a wide variety of mental health issues later in life including schizophrenia-spectrum disorders. Although this relationship has not been examined in sub-clinical populations. Data was collected from 190 undergraduate students examining adverse childhood experiences, socioeconomic status, and schizotypal symptoms. The presence of ACE appeared to be predictive of schizotypal symptoms in young adults. Further results and clinical implications will be discussed.

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Event Broadhurst/Belasco

PSI CHI EVENT: FOCUS GROUPS
Friday, March 1, 2019
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: AYANA WOODARD

TELL PSI CHI WHAT YOU THINK ABOUT PSI CHI MERCHANDISE

Psi Chi members can celebrate their membership by purchasing--or receiving gifts of--Psi Chi merchandise. Psi Chi cords and stoles honor your graduation, and Psi Chi apparel and accessories remind you of your lifetime membership. Psi Chi's Merchandise Coordinator, Ayana Woodard, wants to learn what you like and what you want to see. And, who knows? Perhaps you'll walk away with some Psi Chi merchandise as a thank you!

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Empire

HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: GROUPS ON THE MARGINS

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

A HISTORY OF GROUPS ON THE MARGINS

Psychologists have always been aware of groups that fall outside the mainstream. In earlier eras, these groups were studied in light of comparisons with the majority population. In this symposium, different groups of often-marginalized people will be considered.

Presentations

Early psychological perspectives on African Americans: Hidden assumptions and conclusions

by Bernard Beins (Ithaca College)

Ethical issues surrounding Autism: Asperger, Kanner, and Wakefield

by Judith Newman (Penn State University)

A historical analysis of Carl Roger's theories and race relations

by Christian Holle (William Paterson University)

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Juilliard/Imperial

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: SERVICE LEARNING

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: JULIE PELLMAN

WHAT I HAVE GAINED FROM SERVICE LEARNING

To fulfill their service learning requirement, my students pick a placement in a community-based agency or use of an eco-friendly bag. Pellman (2015) found that, as a result of their service learning experiences, her students felt more positively about their community, wished to educate others, and became more environmentally conscious. It is also important to hear from the students. My students from New York City College of

Technology would like to share their service learning experiences.

Presentations

My Service Learning Curriculum: A Discussion

by Julie Pellman (New York City College of Technology)

Service Learning with Community-Based Volunteers

by Richard Auyeung (New York City College of Technology)

Outcomes of Service Learning

by Ilhom Bakiev (New York City College of Technology)

The “Bag Project” – An Extension of Current Values

by Ashley Chang (New York City College of Technology)

A Reusable Bag- An Eco-Friendly Lifestyle

by Wedad Zokari (New York City College of Technology)

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper Gotham

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND SCHOOL

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: ANICA CAMELA MULZAC

2:00pm - 2:15pm

THE PREDICTIVE UTILITY OF EARLIEST ASSESSMENT VERSUS CHANGE IN CHILDREN’S PROBLEM BEHAVIOR

ROLAND REYES, PAUL MCDERMOTT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MARLEY WATKINS (BAYLOR UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL ROVINE, JESSICA CHAO (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study compared the relative contribution of earliest assessment of preschool children’s contextually-specific problem behavior with subsequent observations of those behaviors for the prediction of later performance in first grade. Children’s problem behavior in 22 classroom situational contexts was assessed annually through prekindergarten, kindergarten, and first grade. Results from a two-stage analytical approach support the use of initial assessment as a suitable strategy for the identification and intervention of children’s classroom problem behaviors.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

AN EVALUATION OF SUICIDE PREVENTION EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

DAVE KOLAR (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

According to the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, nearly 45,000 lives were lost to suicide in 2016. One avenue to lowering the number of people who die by suicide is to educate

youth about mental health issues and signs of suicide. The current research examines the effects of one such program in schools and showed that students were better able to recognize signs of depression and suicide after completing the program.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

CAN POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY INTERVENTIONS IMPROVE CLASSROOM EXPERIENCE?

ANICA CAMELA MULZAC, DINA NUNZIATO (SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE)

Research showed that application of character strengths in various life areas yields positive gains. This pilot study examined the relationship between usage of positive psychology interventions (PPI: i.e. character strengths, gratitude, personal values, mindfulness) and student report of general classroom engagement (CE) and life wellbeing (FS). A convenient sample of 16 students revealed a significant difference between pre and post FS and CE. This suggests a positive influence of strength usage on wellbeing and engagement.

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker

West Side Ballroom 1 & 2

TEACHING KEYNOTE SPEAKER: ERIC LANDRUM

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

A CRITICAL WINDOW FOR MEETING PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS’ NEEDS: MISSED OPPORTUNITIES AND MORAL OBLIGATIONS

R. ERIC LANDRUM (BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Similar to the critical window for language acquisition, I believe that there is a critical window for student’s reception of (academic- or career-based) advising information. When the delivery window is missed, the usefulness of the information to the student is reduced—student beliefs can become misaligned with reality. This penalty is further magnified by the lack of basic information we have available about the pursuits of workforce psychology graduates, that is, the majority (57%) who enter the workforce directly with their bachelor’s degree in psychology. As a discipline, we need to elevate our understanding of the psychology workforce pathway to the same importance as to understanding psychology graduate admissions criteria; otherwise, the gap between haves and have-nots (second-class citizens) will continue to grow. As scientist-educators, we have the opportunity and the obligation to inform our students about their future options.

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Gilbert

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: THE UNITED NATIONS

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: WALTER REICHMAN

PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AT THE UNITED NATIONS

"What is the origin, history, and current status of psychology and behavioral science organizations at the United Nations?" In this symposium, several experienced experts offer their accounts on this question.

Presentations**History of psychological science at the United Nations**

by Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

The mission of the Psychology Coalition at the United Nations

by Roxanne Moadel-Attie (U.S. Census Bureau)

11 years of Psychology Day at the United Nations

by David Marcotte (Fordham University)

36 years of Social Work Day at the United Nations

by Elaine P. Congress (Fordham University)

An Ambassador views behavioral science at the UN

by Hon. Hamid Al-Bayati (Former Ambassador of Iraq to the United Nations)

Discussant(s): Walter Reichman (Sirota Survey International)

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster

West Side Ballroom 3 & 4

DEVELOPMENTAL POSTERS

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: KIMBERLY CUEVAS

POSTER 1**RELIGIOSITY, SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AND SELF-ESTEEM AMONG COLLEGE-AGE MODERN ORTHODOX JEWISH WOMEN**

Liorah Rubinstein, Terry DiLorenzo (Yeshiva University)

Religiosity, sexual behaviors and sexual self-esteem are negatively related in Christian and Muslim samples. The present study examines Orthodox Jewish women. Forty-three undergraduates completed measures of religiosity, sexual behavior, and sexual self-esteem. Skill/experience was positively associated with behavior; morality and attractiveness were

negatively associated with religiosity. Positive correlations between behavior and religiosity were found only in single (non-committed) participants. Our study expands the literature by examining Jewish women.

POSTER 2**MATERNAL STRESS AND HOSTILITY RELATE TO CHILD PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AT 3.5 YEARS**

Carmel Brough, Vicky Phillips (Boston University), Katie Kao (Harvard Medical School), Amanda Tarullo (Boston University)

Displaying high levels of prosociality as a child relates to long-term social competence, hence it is critical to identify factors that promote early prosocial behaviour. Maternal sensitivity, hostility and perceived stress were measured in relation to preschool children's prosocial behaviour. Lower maternal perceived stress was associated with greater reported child prosocial behaviour. Surprisingly, more hostile mothers had children with greater reported prosocial behaviour, however this may change over time as the child's self-regulation system develops.

POSTER 3**SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND CORTISOL AS CORRELATES OF COGNITIVE OUTCOME**

Madison Newell (Boston University), Katie Kao (Harvard Medical School), Amanda Tarullo (Boston University)

The association between socioeconomic status and cognitive outcomes is well established, however there remains a limited understanding of the role of biological stress in cognitive outcomes. 91 preschool children completed tasks that measured receptive vocabulary, school readiness and executive function. High socioeconomic status and higher waking cortisol levels were both uniquely associated with better receptive vocabulary. Higher socioeconomic status was also associated with better school readiness and lower bedtime cortisol levels.

POSTER 4**MATERNAL SOCIAL SUPPORT IN RELATION TO CHILD SALIVARY CORTISOL AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS**

Miriam Kamens, Amanda Tarullo (Boston University), Katie Kao (Harvard Medical School)

Maternal social support plays an important role in mothers' health, but the impact on the child is not well understood. We examined the role of maternal social support in young children's physiological stress regulation and socioemotional development. Lower maternal social support was correlated with child cortisol dysregulation and more child internalizing problems.

POSTER 5**ASSESSING RELATIONS BETWEEN NEGATIVE REACTIVITY AND BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION IN INFANCY**

SARAH VOGEL, CLANCY BLAIR (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

n=1,292 participants from the Family Life Project. Participants completed the Toy Reach Task to measure behavioral inhibition and the Mask Task to measure negative reactivity. At 6 months, negative reactivity was related to lower exploration ($b=-0.44$, $p<0.001$) and higher attention ($b=0.147$, $p<0.01$) on highly stimulating trials. The results held for exploration at 15 months ($b=0.167$, $p<0.05$). Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 6

EXAMINING POTENTIAL LINKS BETWEEN CAREGIVER ANXIETY AND THE RATE OF SPONTANEOUS

JULIA MOSES (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), CAITLIN ROGOFF, KARINA KOZAK, NATALIE BRITO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Rate of spontaneous eye blinks (EBR) in infants may provide insight into early brain function. Participants were infants at 3-months of age. Video was recorded during a free-play condition between mother and baby (5 minutes) and examined to count the number of eye blinks per minute using frame-by-frame analysis. A significant effect was found of maternal state anxiety on EBRs with infants of mothers with lower state anxiety scores having higher EBRs.

POSTER 7

SCAFFOLDING INFANT LANGUAGE: MATERNAL BEHAVIORS ASSOCIATED WITH 3-MONTH-OLD EXPRESSIVE AND AUDITORY COMPREHENSION

ASHLEY GREAVES, NATALIE BRITO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Parental scaffolding has been positively associated with infants' developmental outcomes. Evidence suggests that the most effective scaffolding strategies are age-appropriate, contingent on child behavior, cognitively stimulating, and emotionally supportive. This study aims to examine associations between parental behaviors that may align with these standards and early language skills. Maternal resourcefulness positively predicted scores in expressive comprehension, while higher levels of overriding and lower levels of forcing predicted higher scores in auditory comprehension.

POSTER 8

INFANTS LOOK LONGER AND MAKE MORE REACTIVE FACIAL EXPRESSIONS TOWARD IMPOSSIBLE FIGURES

CHRISTINA KRAUSE, DANIELLE LONGO, SARAH SHUWAIRI (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ)

Our prior work demonstrated that four-month-olds look longer at impossible relative to possible figures, suggesting young infants distinguish between local and global contours. We aimed to determine if increased looking co-occurs with more facial expressions associated with puzzlement and surprise, i.e., raised eyebrows, wide open eyes. Impossible figures evoked significantly more affective expressions compared to possible ones ($p<.001$). Infants appear to detect spatial anomalies in impossible objects and are learning about 3D object coherence.

POSTER 9

MATERNAL PRESENCE BLOCKS FEAR LEARNING IN INFANT RATS BY BLOCKING PLASTICITY MOLECULES

JOYCE WOO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), ANNA BLOMKVIST (UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM), PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER, MAYA OPENDAK, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Maternal presence blocks amygdala-dependent fear learning in infant rats, although how simple maternal presence prevents amygdala plasticity remains elusive. Using infant rat fear conditioning, we tested two important molecules for memory consolidation (ERK, mTOR). We show that an amygdala molecule supporting memory consolidation (ERK) is controlled by maternal presence in pups younger than PN (postnatal) 16. In older pups, with maturation and the emergence of mTOR, the mother can no longer alter ERK.

POSTER 10

EARLY-LIFE TRAUMA REDUCES FLEXIBILITY IN PFC NETWORK PROCESSING OF THREAT DURING INFANCY

STEPHEN TAN, MAYA OPENDAK, PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Having behavioral flexibility is key to the expression of adaptive behaviors. Research in children suggests this flexibility is compromised if maltreatment is experienced in early life. Here, using infant rats maltreated by the mother (or control rearing), we presented pups a threat with or without the mother present. We then assessed a brain area well-documented to be important for behavioral flexibility, the prefrontal cortex (PFC). Abused pups showed compromised PFC compared to controls.

POSTER 11

INFANT TRAUMA INDUCES ADOLESCENT PERTURBED AMYGDALA-FEAR LEARNING

KIRA WOOD, PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER, MAYA OPENDAK, REGINA SULLIVAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Most of the pathological effects of infant trauma are delayed until peri-adolescence, where many behavioral systems are dysfunctional, including fear. Using infant rats that were maltreated by the mother, we assessed the ability to learn fear (odor-shock conditioning) in adolescent and adult rats. Our results showed blunted fear learning and blunted amygdala processing compared to typically reared pups.

POSTER 12

EARLY LIFE MALTREATMENT REDUCED THE ROLE OF THE STRIATUM IN THREAT LEARNING

GAYATRI VENKATARAMAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER, MAYA OPENDAK (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER), ANNA BLOMKVIST (STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITET), REGINA

SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER)

Early life trauma compromises learning in human and animal models assessing the neurobiology of learning. Here we examined the role of the striatum, a brain area that is important for timing events and determining the relationship between cues and trauma, in a fear conditioning paradigm. We showed that the striatum functioning in fear conditioning is compromised in pups that have been abused by the mother compared to pups reared under control conditions.

POSTER 13

MATERNAL MODULATION OF INFANT CORTICAL OSCILLATIONS AFTER ABUSE

KAITLIN HOLLIS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TEACHERS COLLEGE), STEPHEN CHEN, DONALD WILSON, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Caregiver abuse has been shown to alter infant neural development, although the underlying mechanisms remain unclear. Here, rat pups were reared by an abusive mother, induced with insufficient nest-building materials for several days while recording cortical local field potentials (LFP) during the abuse in the infant. While pups continued to approach the abusive mother, the pups' LFP response to the mother was blunted.

POSTER 14

DEVELOPMENTAL TRANSITIONS IN AMYGDALA PROTEIN EXPRESSION SUPPORTING THREAT MEMORY

EBEN ANANE, REGINA SULLIVAN, MAYA OPENDAK (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Infant memory exhibits unique characteristics compared to the adult, including a sensitive period when stress hormone levels can block or buffer threat learning. Here we measure amygdala expression of proteins associated with adult memory after learning, including AMPA receptors and PKMz, during and after this sensitive period. We observe that while pups show threat learning after postnatal (PN) day 10, this behavior is not associated with adult-like protein expression patterns until the sensitive period closes.

POSTER 15

EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY DIMINISHES RAT PUPS' VTA AND REWARD VALUE OF MOTHER

STEPHANIE CHAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), MAYA OPENDAK, PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER)

For children, the caregiver serves as a safe-base, reducing the child's fear response and enhancing exploration. Experiencing abuse compromises this system. Here we reared infant rat pups with an abusive or a control mother to explore the neurobiology. We found that abused pups did not show a robust ventral tegmental area (VTA) response to the mother, compared to

controls. Since the VTA is an important reward brain area, this suggests abuse may devalue the mother.

POSTER 16

ACADEMIC ERRORS IN PRESCHOOL: TYPIFYING ERRORS DURING CENTERS AND SHARED BOOK READING

CARLY CHAMPAGNE, JENIFER EATON, ANNEMARIE HINDMAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Student error experiences are crucial to their motivation and learning, and can serve as tools for instruction. To understand how to motivate students and productively use errors, we must first understand the nature of students' errors. Yet, academic errors are seldom explored explicitly or defined conceptually. This study qualitatively explores academic errors in 25 preschools. Several types of student errors are discussed alongside the importance of contributing to improved early interventions and instructional practices.

POSTER 17

DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES IN ADOLESCENT SOCIAL MEDIA USE

SHAYLYNE NOLAN, JILL M. SWIRSKY, MICHELLE ROSIE, HONGLING XIE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Understanding how adolescents use social media may help inform targeted intervention strategies and improve adolescent well-being. This project examined demographic differences (race, gender, age) in five specific social media behaviors (self-disclosure, self-presentation, lurking, social monitoring, and general social media use). Findings suggest significant age and gender differences in self-disclosure, gender differences in self-presentation and social monitoring, and age differences in lurking and general social media use.

POSTER 18

EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND LANGUAGE ABILITIES DIFFERENTIALLY RELATE TO INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC

YUHEIRY RODRIGUEZ (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), STACI WEISS, PETER MARSHALL (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether executive function (EF) and language abilities measured by the NIH Cognitive Toolbox are related to maternal education and family income in college students (N=58) and children aged six to eight years (N=80). Regression analyses indicated that for children, family income significantly explained variance in EF, while in adults maternal education attainment related to EF and family income related to language ability. These findings inform investigation and intervention into SES-related disparities in achievement.

POSTER 19

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN "HOT-COOL" EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND TEMPERAMENT DURING EARLY CHILDHOOD

LAUREN BRYANT, JULIE MARINO, NICHOLAS PINNOCK, CASSIE RADZANOWER, JIONGNAN LIU, DILSARA LIYANAGE, KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Executive functions (EFs) are higher-order cognitive processes that control thought and behavior. Adult research suggests that rewards enhance EF, and this association is moderated by temperament (e.g., reward-responsiveness). To investigate whether similar associations are present during early childhood, we administered rewarded and non-rewarded Stroop-like tasks to 3- to 5-year-olds and collected parent-report measures of reward-responsiveness. Children's task performance was enhanced during the rewarded EF task; however, reward-responsiveness was only associated with non-rewarded EF performance.

POSTER 20

THE EEG MU RHYTHM AND TEMPERAMENT IN 6- AND 12-MONTH-OLDS

CHRISTINA FLORES, DILSARA LIYANAGE, LAUREN J. BRYANT, KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The EEG mu rhythm desynchronizes (MRD; i.e., decreases in EEG power relative to baseline) at central scalp sites during both the observation and execution of actions. Individual differences in temperament may account for variations in MRD during action perception. This study investigates associations between the EEG mu rhythm and parent-report measures of temperament at 6 and 12 months of age. Initial analyses revealed that ratings of infants' soothability were correlated with their action observation MRD.

POSTER 21

A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF THE SENSORIMOTOR EEG MU RHYTHM

KIMBERLY CUEVAS, LAUREN J. BRYANT (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), DILSARA LIYANAGE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

The sensorimotor EEG mu rhythm exhibits neural mirroring properties; it is reactive during both the perception and production of goal-directed actions. The present study examines longitudinal changes in EEG mu rhythm reactivity and scalp topography during the first postnatal year. Preliminary analyses indicate age-related changes in the frequency band that captures peak mu rhythm reactivity at central scalp sites.

POSTER 22

THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE ON EPISODIC MEMORY DEVELOPMENT

NUWAR AHMED, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

We examined 3-year-olds' performance on an episodic memory and episodic foresight task. Children were told they would be hiding objects in different locations and were randomly assigned

to one of two experimental conditions based on the presence (i.e., narrative condition) or absence (i.e., explicit instruction condition) of a story narrative that ties the objects together into a cohesive memory. Preliminary analyses suggest that memory binding and episodic foresight are facilitated when using a story narrative.

POSTER 23

ONLY A FEW FIGURE OUT A COMPLEX LOCATION CUE

AMY LEARMONTH, JORDAN STEWART, RUCHAEL MCNAIR, TUBA MASOOD, KIRSTEN FERNANDEZ, SHAZNA ALI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Preschool children and adults found a target on a computer screen using either geometric cues or a non-geometric cue (a star) that signaled the target location through a relationship that was both distal and indirect. Participants learned to use the geometric cue (above chance on three of five blocks of trials), but only a subset of adults used the star. These data show a different pattern from previous work using a less complex cue.

POSTER 24

COMPARISON OF TOUCHSCREEN IMITATION BETWEEN TYPICALLY DEVELOPING PRESCHOOLERS AND PRESCHOOLERS WITH ASD

MADLINE LUI (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), LARA LOBUE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), EMILY JANHOFER, CHRISTINE CHA, NICHOLAS STRAUTMAN, RACHEL BARR (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), PETER GERHARDSTEIN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Typically developing (TD) and ASD preschoolers were tested with an imitation paradigm. Children watched video 3D, live touchscreen, or live 3D demonstrations of how to solve a puzzle and were tested on a touchscreen or with 3D magnets. Children with ASD performed worse than TD children on goal efficiency and the 3D puzzle, but not on touchscreen, suggesting that children with ASD have preserved touchscreen imitation but difficulty with imitation efficiency.

POSTER 25

DISCOVERY IN THE ORDINARY: MOTHERS TEACHING DESIGNED ACTIONS OF COMMON ARTIFACTS

CHRISTINA VISO, LANA KARASIK (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY), JENNIFER RASHWANI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), JEFFREY LOCKMAN (TULANE UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE TAMIS-LEMONDA, KAREN ADOLPH (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Everyday objects—containers, toys, clothing, etc.—have specifically designed actions for use. Features of objects might offer clues of where to act but not how, suggesting that the designed action of objects must be discovered. Mothers of children ages 12-36 months were asked to teach their children to open containers with pull-off or twist-off lids. Mothers provided demonstrations, hands-on support, and representational gestures of what to do based on children's age and container type.

POSTER 26**THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFANT WALKING IN TAJIKISTAN**

KASEY-ANNE BROWNE, SARA FERNANDEZ, LANA KARASIK (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), CATHERINE TAMIS-LEMONDA, KAREN ADOLPH (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Locomotor development in infancy is used as a marker of health and wellbeing. The World Health Organization (WHO) published age standards of these skills without fully considering the role of culture or childrearing. Crawling and walking was assessed in 118 Tajik infants whose caregivers used a restrictive gahvora cradle. Infants showed delays in skills relative to the WHO standards calling into question the relevance of these standards for comparing infant development around the world.

POSTER 27**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN POSITIVE PARENTAL AFFECT AND SOCIAL ATTENTION IN PRESCHOOLERS**

TUAN CASSIM, JENNIFER WAGNER (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Early social attention can play an important role in facilitating the development of social competence. Individual differences in social attention can relate to both biological and social factors, and the current study used eye-tracking to examine face attention biases in preschoolers alongside measures of parental affect. Findings revealed associations between parental positive affect and face attention biases in children, suggesting that parental mood might influence variability in social attention patterns in early development.

POSTER 28**ADOLESCENCE: AGE, GENDER, AND CROSS-CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN SELF-ESTEEM AND EMOTION REGULATION**

ENRICA BRIDGEWATER, ERIKA NIWA, LAURA REIGADA, JACOB SHANE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

This study analyzes age, gender, and cross-cultural differences in middle and high school students who attend STEM-based after school programs to determine whether being of a particular age or belonging to a particular gender or racial/ethnic group can affect the development of self-esteem and emotion regulation. By using self-report questionnaires to compare how young people of different backgrounds experience these processes, this study demonstrates the complexity and unique nature of adolescence as a developmental period.

POSTER 29**CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT AMONG TURKISH AMERICAN ADOLESCENTS AND EMERGING ADULTS**

FIRDEVS GURSOY, ERIKA NIWA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Due to the shifting political climate both in the United States and Turkey, the present study focuses on how ethnic identity and civic engagement play a role in the identity development among Turkish-American adolescents and emerging adults in New York City. Adolescence is a crucial stage in the development of a person's identity (Erikson, 1968). The study showed that adolescents with higher levels of social responsibility are more likely to be civically engaged.

POSTER 30**EMOTION REGULATION, EMPATHY, AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN EARLY CHILDHOOD**

CAROLINA ARGUELLO (HUNTER COLLEGE), ELIZABETH DAVIS (THE GRADUATE CENTER, HUNTER COLLEGE), ARYEH SCHWARTZ, HELENA SHI, SARAH MYRUSKI (HUNTER COLLEGE), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (THE GRADUATE CENTER, HUNTER COLLEGE)

Emotion regulation moderates the association between empathy and prosocial behavior in adults. The present study explored this moderation effect in children. Results showed that child positive regulation moderated the effect between child empathy and prosocial behavior. For children with high emotion regulation and moderate emotion regulation, greater empathy predicted significantly more candies donated during the donation task.

POSTER 31**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT, TEACHER WELL-BEING, AND YOUNG CHILDREN'S BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES**

SARAH ELBAUM, ROSEANNE FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Access to adequate workplace support has been found to buffer classroom stressors for early childhood educators. Reducing stress has in turn been shown to be related to improvements in teachers' overall well-being which correlates with positive developmental outcomes for children. Using data from the 2014 Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES), the purpose of the present study is to examine the association between workplace environments, teacher well-being, and young children's behavioral outcomes.

POSTER 32**THE EFFECT OF IMPOSED GENDER ON CHILDREN'S FOOD CHOICE**

HEATHER MACALISTER, AVERA PEARSON (MARY BALDWIN UNIVERSITY)

In a series of studies, we imposed gender onto foods via stickers and packaging and found that children at peak cognitive and gender rigidity (N=160; median age=6.2) preferred gender-consistent choices over tastier gender-inconsistent ones.

POSTER 33**PREDICTORS OF MOTIVATION TO COACH IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND ADULT COACHES**

MERRY SLEIGH, DONNA NELSON, ALYSSA NELSON
(WINTHROP UNIVERSITY)

Recent high school graduates (n = 106) and adult sport coaches (n = 50) provided information about their high school extracurricular experiences, engagement, burnout, and motivation to coach. High school students' motivation to coach was predicted by their identification and engagement with adolescent activities. Coaches' motivation was linked to positive and negative adolescent events, including those connected with impactful coaches. This other-focused motivation, driven by past experiences, also made the coaches vulnerable to experiencing burnout.

POSTER 34

YOUNG ADULTS' PERCEPTIONS OF COPARENTING DYNAMICS IN THEIR FAMILIES OF ORIGIN

REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN, HANNAH FUNG, MEGHAN FOSTER (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

Pregnant couples' perceptions of coparenting in their families of origin have been shown to influence expectations of their future coparenting, though studies have not yet explored these associations in young adults prior to starting their own families. Undergraduate students were individually interviewed about their family-of-origin coparenting perceptions and expectations for their own future coparenting. Findings indicated that negative family-of-origin coparenting perceptions correlated with pessimistic expectations for future coparenting and low confidence in future parenting roles.

POSTER 35

READING CIRCLE INTERVENTION TO DECREASE RACIAL BIAS IN CHILDREN

STACEY ZAREMBA, RACHEL ERNEST (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

This study examined the effectiveness of a six-week storybook intervention program designed to decrease racial bias in children. The participants were 36 third -fifth grade students. The children were read books with a theme of tolerance over a six-week period followed by a discussion of the story. Racial attitudes were assessed both before and after the intervention with the Multi-response Racial Attitude measure (MRA). Data analysis indicated that the intervention was not effective at

POSTER 36

THE SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN'S KNOWLEDGE THROUGH MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' QUESTIONS

KATRINA DRURY, LILLIAN MASSARO, AUDREY WILLIAMS, ALLISON DIBIANCA FASOLI (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

The current study examines whether mothers and fathers differentially contribute to children's knowledge development. It does so by comparing types of questions used by fathers and mothers in conversations with their children. Results suggest that mothers and fathers rely on different types of questions, with

fathers more likely to use questions that emphasize parent knowledge and mothers more likely to use questions that emphasize child knowledge.

POSTER 37

DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS IDENTITY AND COMMITMENT DURING EMERGING ADULTHOOD: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

KAYLISE ALGRIM, FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

In the present study, we examined the development of religious identity in relation to religious commitment longitudinally. We found the religious identity at age 26 mediated the relationship between early religious fundamentalism at age 23 and later religious commitment at age 32. We also explored the religious identity themes (at age 26) in a set of interviews. The study suggested the development of religious identity might be a resolution of the decline in religious commitment.

POSTER 38

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND BELONGINGNESS AS INDICATORS OF EMERGING ADULTS' SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE

ABIGAIL HERNANDEZ, OWEN LONG, HOLLY CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Using data from the collaborative EAMMI2 project, authors examined emerging adults' reasons and frequency of social media usage and their relation to perceived social support and belongingness. As hypothesized, those who used social media more frequently had a higher sense of belonging, need to belong, and a greater perceived support. Although both need to belong and sense of belonging were positive related to social media usage, authors found a negative relationship between the two.

POSTER 39

BELONGING AND MARITAL PERCEPTION VARIANCES IN EMERGING ADULTS WITH DIFFERING DISABILITY IDENTITIES

OWEN LONG, HOLLY CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Using data from the collaborative EAMMI2 project, authors examined group differences between emerging adults who do not have a disability and who have a disability and either do or do not self-identify as disabled. As hypothesized, there were significant differences in the groups' sense of belonging, need to belong, and perception of marriage. Findings suggest that this newly-recognized developmental period of emerging adulthood is more difficult to navigate when living with a disability.

POSTER 40

CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS, CHRONIC PAIN, AND SUBJECTIVE WELL BEING IN EMERGING ADULTS.

PATSY ZETKULIC, HOLLY CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Data from the EAMMI2 collaborative research project was used to examine the relationship between chronic health conditions or

chronic pain and subjective well being, markers of adulthood, and self efficacy in emerging adults. Participants who experience a chronic health condition or chronic pain have lower life satisfaction and poorer well being. Those with a chronic health condition reported greater achievement of normative compliance than peers and those with chronic pain reported greater achievement of independence.

POSTER 41

KEEPING THE JOB AND BUYING THE STUFF: UNDERSTANDING THE NATURE OF “ADULTING”

TYSON KREIGER, ANGELEE SMITH, KALI REGAN (UTICA COLLEGE)

“Adulting” is used by young adults to describe engaging in mundane activities associated with adulthood. Despite its common usage, no formal study has examined what constitutes adulting. To better understand this concept we asked 223 college undergraduates to provide 3 examples of adulting. Responses were categorized into a hypothesized model of adulting and the first iteration of the Adulting Index (AI) was developed. Future research will use the AI to confirm the hypothesized factor structure.

POSTER 42

UNDERGRADUATES’ PERCEPTION OF GRIT

BROOKE HANSEN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Student Grit has been identified as a predictor of academic achievement and retention (Duckworth et al., 2007). To explore undergraduates’ perception of grit, we asked 85 undergraduates to provide their definition of grit and an example of their own and another’s behavior that demonstrate grit. Themes included a pattern of likening grit to courage, hard work, stoicism, and willpower during hardship and citing older adult family members as those who exemplify grit.

POSTER 43

EVALUATING A COMPREHENSIVE LITERACY ENRICHMENT APPROACH STARTING AT AGE THREE

HAIYAN ZHANG (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - COLLEGE AT CORTLAND)

This study evaluated the utility of providing comprehensive literacy enrichment to children as early as age three. Two groups of four-year-olds (n=1320) enrolled in a literacy-enriched Head Start program were compared on their development of literacy skills over one program year. Multilevel growth modeling analysis showed that four-year-olds who received prior enrichment at age three exhibited significantly higher literacy skills but relatively slower growth rate, as compared to four-year-olds who did not receive prior enrichment.

POSTER 44

DIFFERENCES IN MOTHERS’ AND FATHERS’ COPING STRATEGIES IN RESPONSE TO MARITAL DISAGREEMENTS

HANNAH ABRANTES, AMANDA PIECHOTA, ELIZABETH PERRONE, ABIGAIL FIELDING, KELLY WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to observe coping mechanisms between mother–father pairs. Twenty-seven mother–father pairs completed the Coping Strategies Inventory-Short Form. Consistent with gender role theories, mothers were more likely to use an emotion-focused coping style, whereas, fathers were more likely to use a problem-avoidant coping style.

POSTER 45

PARENTS’ LOVE AND AFFECTION TOWARDS THEIR PARTNERS AND THEIR POSITIVE PARENTING

ZOE A. PAVONCELLO-KELLEY, CHRISTINA M. SLOAN, KELLY A. WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Mothers’ and fathers’ love and affection towards each other and their positive parenting towards their children were examined. Twenty-seven families participated with their 5- to 6-year-old child. Linear regression results suggested that fathers who showed more love and affection toward their partners had higher levels of positive parenting, while mothers’ love and affection scores were unrelated to their positive parenting.

POSTER 46

HOW MUCH DO PARENTS KNOW ABOUT BULLYING?

MARTHA MENDEZ-BALDWIN, STEPHANIE RIGGI, SARANDA SHABAJ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Bullying is an issue of great concern for today’s youth, parents, and educators. A survey, Parents’ Attitudes About Bullying, was created for this study. A small percentage of parents do not think their children worry about bullying and a majority do not think their child has witnessed bullying.

POSTER 47

DIFFERENCES IN NARRATIVE CHARACTERISTICS ABOUT THE 2008, 2012, AND 2016 US ELECTIONS

KELLY MARIN, ALLISON HICKEY (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study is a cross-sectional study that examines differences in characteristics of emerging adults’ narratives across three Presidential Elections: 2008, 2012, and 2016. A computerized text analysis, LIWC 2015, was used to examine various narrative characteristics, and the findings suggest differences across several of the linguistic categories. These differences (and similarities) in narrative characteristics across the three elections are interpreted in the context of a developmental framework as well as a socio-historical master narrative.

POSTER 48

PERSONALITY TRAITS PREDICT CHANGE IN DEPRESSION LEVELS DURING THE TRANSITION TO COLLEGE

SARAH WHITEMAN, NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

We examined how the Big Five personality traits predicted changes in depression levels during the transition to college. The study followed a cohort of 489 first-year freshman attending a large public Mid-Atlantic University. We estimated a series of latent growth curve models that suggested that students scoring higher in conscientiousness at baseline had only slight increases in depression whereas those scoring lower in conscientiousness had steep increases in depression over the first year of college.

POSTER 49

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL AND ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION: THE ROLE OF ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES

JULIE GILMORE, LAUREN ALVIS, AARON METZGER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study simultaneously examined the potential influences of parental psychological control and organized activity involvement on adolescent problem outcomes. Results indicate parental psychological control is associated with greater depression, substance use, and alcohol use. Additionally, involvement in academic clubs exacerbates the effects of psychological control on depressive symptoms. These findings provide greater knowledge about factors that contribute to depression in adolescence, and can be used to inform potential interventions for addressing youth depression.

POSTER 50

PERSONALITY PREDICTING CHANGES IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF COLLEGE

KELSEY BARTON, NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines how the Big 5 personality traits predict change in average alcohol use during the transition to college in a cohort of 580 first time freshman attending West Virginia University. The results indicate that those scoring lower in conscientiousness started drinking at much higher rates than those with high conscientiousness and they consumed more alcohol over time. These results can help researchers develop effective intervention programs for college drinking.

POSTER 51

DAYCARE FROM THE INFANT'S PERSPECTIVE: HOW CAREGIVING EXPERIENCE IMPACTS RESPONSIVENESS TO VOCALIZATIONS.

DANNA SYDOW, BAILEY HARPER, ARIANA ANSEL, RACHEL ALBERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

What is the impact of caregiving experience on women's responses to and perceptions of infant vocalizations? Participants verbally responded to prerecorded examples of infant vocalizations as they would in a live interaction. While mothers and non-mothers vary in response from infant acoustics, our research suggests childcare teachers with significant

caregiving experience perceive vocalizations similarly to mothers.

POSTER 52

DIFFERENCES IN ATTENTION AMONG ATTACHMENT CLASSIFICATIONS

MEGAN ROWAN, CLARE INGERSOLL, ABI JOHNSON, GINNY PETERSON, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined the effect of attachment on children's attention toward an attachment-themed storybook. Attachment was measured in eighty-three children ages 54 to 63 months using the Attachment Story Completion Task, and attention was measured by a lack of talking and movement during the reading of the storybook. Results indicated that ambivalent children displayed more movement than both secure and avoidant children, indicating lower attention.

POSTER 53

HELICOPTER PARENTING AND THE USE OF PERSON PRAISE AND PROCESS PRAISE

JULIA DANN, CHRISTIAN KELLER, RACHEL WILLIAMS, HEATHER CARROW, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined whether parents with helicopter parenting tendencies praised their children more than those without such tendencies. Sixty-eight mothers filled out a questionnaire measuring their helicopter parenting tendencies, and the frequency of maternal praise during a cleanup task with their child was observed when their children were between 54-63 months of age. The results showed that for girls, mothers high in helicopter parenting tendencies gave more praise than mothers low in such tendencies.

POSTER 54

INFANT GAZING AND TEMPERAMENT PROFILES AS LONGITUDINAL PREDICTORS OF CHILDHOOD GRIT

JORDAN NILES, ARNELA GRUJIC, GINA MIREAULT (NORTHERN VERMONT UNIVERSITY-JOHNSON)

Grit has been linked to a range of successful outcomes and has been correlated with curiosity. Longitudinal data (N=58) are presented indicating that grit and curiosity may begin in infancy. Specifically, infant temperamental approach was significantly correlated with curiosity. Additionally, Profile 3 infants later exhibited more curiosity as children than Profiles 1 or 2. These data suggest possible innate origins of grit and curiosity.

POSTER 55

LANGUAGE PERFORMANCE IN BILINGUAL AND MONOLINGUAL TODDLERS WITH AUTISM, GROUPED BY AGE

SARAH PHILLIPS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), HEATHER JUNG, PETER VIETZE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Parents are often discouraged from teaching their ASD child more than one language. The current study analyzes the effects of bilingualism and age on language development in ASD toddlers. Results revealed significant effects for age, and the interaction between age and bilingualism, on language scores. Additionally, the interaction between age and bilingualism had a significant effect on cognitive scores. Further discussion includes interpretations of the results, limitations, and future implications.

POSTER 56

IMPACT OF PARENT ATTACHMENT AND PARENTING STYLES ON DECISION-MAKING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JENNA WASARHELYI, BENJAMIN JOHN, BRYCE LONG, GRETCHEN LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Students (N = 80) at a small liberal arts university completed a survey that measured personality, parent attachment, parenting styles, and decision-making styles. We hypothesized that conscientiousness and impulse control, low levels of attachment anxiety and avoidance, and authoritative parenting would be positive influences on decision-making in students. Regression analyses revealed that results for conscientiousness, impulse control, and attachment avoidance were generally consistent with predictions. Results for parenting styles were less consistent.

POSTER 57

DIFFERENCES IN ANXIETY BASED ON FAMILY OF ORIGIN

STEPHANIE SHIRK, CASSIDY THOMPSON, ERIN SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated family of origin and anxiety levels in First-Year college students. 121 undergraduate students completed an online survey. Our first aim was met by collecting demographics and descriptive statistics about our sample. Our second aim was met by testing our hypothesis using an independent samples t-test. Results supported our hypothesis, indicating students from non-intact families had significantly higher levels of state anxiety. Results will be discussed with implications,

POSTER 58

ADULT AGE DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES ABOUT CHIROPRACTIC CARE

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

The value of chiropractic care is misunderstood by many older adults, though its effectiveness has been demonstrated for all ages. Administering a questionnaire developed by Jimerson, we tested adult age differences in attitudes about chiropractic care. Experience proved to be a more important factor than age. If a person was previously treated, they were more willing to go back, found it more effective, were more trusting, and had a better overall understanding of chiropractic care.

POSTER 59

ADULT AGE DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES ABOUT ORGAN

DONATION

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

Organ donation is a controversial topic in modern medicine. To determine the motivations and barriers to becoming an organ donor, and to assess age differences, a questionnaire developed by Verma was administered to three adult age groups. Unexpectedly, the oldest adults expressed the greatest willingness to donate their organs. Results are discussed in terms of an individual's readiness and sense of obligation to prepare for their death.

POSTER 60

VALIDITY OF THE ADOLESCENT GIRLS' RESILIENCE SCALE IN A COLLEGE SAMPLE

JEFFERY E. ASPELMEIER, HANNA R. HATFIELD, KELSEY M. FRANK, FLORA E. PAPADIMITRIOU, TORI J. SHEETS, ASHLEY M. SPRINKLE, ANJA WHITTINGTON, ANN N. ELLIOTT (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

Convergent and incremental validity of the Adolescent Girls' Resilience Scale (AGRS; Aspelmeier, Whittington, & Budbill, 2015) was tested in a sample of women enrolled in their first semester at college. The AGRS measures factors that are associated with resilient responses to risk exposure. The AGRS strongly converged with self-esteem, social support, and attachment security. The AGRS also showed superior utility in predicting psychological symptomatology compared to equivalent components of another commercially available measure of resilience.

POSTER 61

EFFECTS OF TOY COLOR AND GENDER-TYPICALITY ON PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDREN'S TOY ENJOYMENT

SARAH HOHL (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effect of color and gender-typing of toys on adults' perception of how enjoyable a toy would be for a child. Participants rated nine toys in a 3 (color: pink, blue, or grayscale) X 3 (gender-typicality: girl, boy, or neutral). Boy toys were seen as more enjoyable for boys and girl toys more enjoyable for girls. Pink toys were perceived as more enjoyable for girls, regardless of gender-typicality.

POSTER 62

BIRTH ORDER AND PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTAL FAVORITISM: INFLUENCES ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

GWEN PURSELL, KALANI HOLLMAN, JASMIN EVANS, AMARA HILL (WESLEY COLLEGE)

Research has examined associations between birth order, academic achievement and mental health. Perceived parental favoritism may also influence these factors. This study investigated associations between birth order, parental favoritism, GPA, and self-esteem hypothesizing that first-borns would have higher GPAs than later-borns. Perception of parental

favoritism was expected to be associated with GPA and self-esteem. Findings were marginally significant. First-borns had the highest GPAs. Perception of parental favoritism was associated with higher GPAs and self-esteem scores.

POSTER 63

DOES READING FICTION INCREASE EMPATHY?

RACHEL WAGNER, ADAM OKULICZ-KOZARYN, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Empathy is crucial in understanding the development of human social relationships and behavior. We hypothesized that book reviewers more frequently use empathic words as they read more fiction books over time. To test this, we assessed the empathic language used in 100,000 book reviews from Goodreads.com over substantial amounts of time. Our central finding is that the proportion of empathic words in reviews increase as a function of the number of reviews written.

POSTER 64

SOCIAL ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, COPING SELF-EFFICACY, AND COPING STRATEGIES AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

SENEL POYRAZLI, MADHURI DUGYALA (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

The study aimed to find the relation between social anxiety, depression, coping self-efficacy (CSE), and coping strategies among college students. There were 158 participants in the study. Results indicated that there were significant correlations between gender, social anxiety, depressive symptom severity, psychosocial impairment, quality of life, CSE, and coping strategies. Clinical implications for college counseling personnel and future research directions are accordingly discussed.

POSTER 65

DISTRACTING EFFECTS OF TEXTING NOTIFICATIONS ON ADOLESCENTS' ATTENTIONAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

WYTHE WHITING, KARLA MURDOCK, KATHERINE RICHARD (WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIV)

The distracting effects of cell phone text notifications were examined while teens (12–18 years) and their parents performed simple math addition problems. The reaction time costs of these notification alerts (relative to alert-free problems) were found to be greater for teens than parents and were also accompanied by greater heart rate variability in teens for trial blocks containing alerts. These findings demonstrate teens' greater susceptibility to text-related distractions, which correlate with response inhibition processes.

POSTER 66

ENGAGEMENT AT HEAD START PROGRAMS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LOW-INCOME HISPANIC AND NON-HISPANIC FATHERS.

MICHAEL HARRIS (BOSTON COLLEGE), LOK-WAH LI,

SUNAH HYUN, JULIE WISNIA, CHRISTINE MCWAYNE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated how engaged, supported, and welcomed low-income Hispanic fathers feel as partners with Head Start programs in facilitating their children's early learning, and how their experiences differ from non-Hispanic fathers' experiences in Head Start programs. Hispanic fathers scored significantly higher on three questionnaires that measure engagement with Head Start programs, suggesting that they may feel more connected to their children's Head Start programs than do non-Hispanic fathers.

POSTER 67

EMOTION REGULATION AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN ATTACHMENT AND PEER COMPETENCE

ASHLEY SEIBERT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated emotion regulation as a mediator between mother-child attachment security and peer competence. Children who reported greater attachment security were reported by their mothers to have greater emotion regulation and peer competence. Children who were reported to have greater emotion regulation were reported to have greater peer competence. Based on these associations, mediation could be investigated. Emotion regulation was found to mediate the link between attachment security and peer competence.

POSTER 68

EMERGING ADULTS ON FACEBOOK: AN EXAMINATION OF PEER RELATIONSHIPS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING

MARGARET BOOTH (DICKINSON COLLEGE), SILVANA ALARCON (SPECTRUM ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL), NAILA SMITH (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Technology plays a prominent role in the lives of emerging adults, with many using social media, such as Facebook, to communicate daily with peers. The current study examined how the quality of peer relationships on Facebook influences psychological wellbeing. Results showed that higher quality of peer relationships on Facebook were associated with more personal growth and positive relations with others, suggesting that the quality of Facebook peer relationships may boost certain aspects of psychological wellbeing.

POSTER 69

CAREER AND/OR FAMILY: ONE OF LIFE'S DIFFICULT CHOICES

SHAWN WARD (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

Response patterns to specific career and family decisions and opinions about women's and men's involvement at work or in the family were examined using participants' gender, sex-role status, and years in school as indicators. Men and women valued equally having a career. Women however valued family more than men did. Responses to real-life career scenarios followed traditional division of labor for male participants while females encouraged women to pursue careers more than males did.

POSTER 70**TEMPERAMENT AND LIE-TELLING: A NEW AVENUE FOR RESEARCH**

ALEXANDRA PONCE DE LEON-LEBEC (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), ANGELA CROSSMAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE), LAURE BRIMBAL (UNIVERSITY OF IOWA), HELEN GAVRILOV (QUEENS COLLEGE), VICTORIA TALWAR (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

The current, longitudinal study explores the relationship between children's temperament and lying. During three phases spanning 9 years, children participated in experimental lie paradigms and parents reported on their development. In the final phase, parents completed a temperament questionnaire. Analyses explore correlations among child characteristics and their lie-telling over time. Findings suggest temperament is a potentially important, understudied individual difference that impacts the development of lying. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 71**KINDNESS MAKES A DIFFERENCE: ASSESSING THE EFFICACY OF ADDY & UNO/REALABILITIES CURRICULUM**

PATRICK RILEY, NAVA SILTON, AMANDA ANZOVINO, LAUREN ASHBROOK (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Nineteen students penned qualitative letters following a performance of Addy & Uno, A New-Off Broadway Musical and after participating in The Realabilities Comic Book Series Curriculum intervention, which teaches about disabilities, pro-social values, and promotes a stop-bullying platform in the schools. Following the Musical and Comic Book Series Curriculum interventions, participants showed clear knowledge and comprehension of disabilities and of the importance of a stop bullying platform and found the musical and comic series.

POSTER 72**PERFECTIONISM IN SCHOOL-AGE FEMALE COMPETITIVE DANCERS IN RELATION TO PARENTING CHARACTERISTICS**

ALYSSA OKTELA, KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Parents are highly involved in their children's activities. Given their involvement, parenting styles may influence variables related to child performance. We examined the relationship between perfectionism and parenting styles for dancers. Results indicated a significant positive correlation between parental demandingness and self-oriented perfectionism and a significant negative correlation between parental autonomy-granting and self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism. These findings add to existing literature by examining a predominantly female sport.

POSTER 73**NINETEEN AND DRUNK: ALCOHOL'S IMPACT ON INTERNAL CONSENT DURING COLLEGE STUDENT HOOKUPS**

STACY HONG, ANN MERRIWETHER, SEAN MASSEY, MAGGIE PARKER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Previous research on alcohol and sexual consent found no gender differences on measures assessing internal consent, or feelings associated with willingness to engage in sexual activity. The current study explores the relationship between level of intoxication, gender and internal consent in the context of a hookup encounter. Results suggest that high levels of intoxication during hookup encounters were found to have a more negative effect on feelings of consent for female respondents than for males.

POSTER 74**EVERYBODY'S TIPSY: ALCOHOL, REGRET, PLEASURE, AND SATISFACTION IN COLLEGE STUDENT HOOKUPS**

ANNIE BEYER-CHAFETS, SEAN MASSEY, ANN MERRIWETHER, MAGGIE PARKER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Research on the effects of intoxication during sexual encounters has produce conflicting results, suggesting it both enhances and represses pleasure, satisfaction, and regret. The current study explores how intoxication affects pleasure, satisfaction, and regret in sexual hookup among male and female college students. Results suggest that male and female participants experience similar outcomes at lower levels of intoxication, but higher levels result in less satisfaction and pleasure and more regret among female college students.

POSTER 75**PARENTS ON YOUTH SPORTS: ATTITUDES, BEHAVIORS, AND BELIEFS**

MARIA BARTINI, ALYSSA KEEGAN, BRODI HARRINGTON, JOSHUA WANDREI, KASHA WISSMAN, LINDSAY DARLING, SARA DUNHAM (MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS)

We collected online survey data from parents of youth sport participants under the age of 18 across the United States to learn about the frequency of positive and negative involvement and to explore individual difference variables that may predict that involvement. As hypothesized, parents reported more positive than negative behaviors and parents who viewed their own sport participation as focused on task mastery behaved more positively and focused more on prosocial benefits of sport.

POSTER 76**HOW INTRINSICALLY AND EXTRINSICALLY-MOTIVATED REASONS STRUCTURE GOAL IMPORTANCE OVER TIME**

SAIGE STORTZ (GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JACOB SHANE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Intrinsically and extrinsically-motivated reasons guide individual's goal choice, and provide structure to individual's goals over time. Data from a 10-month longitudinal study of young adults transitioning out of undergraduate studies were used to examine this proposition. The results revealed three goal factors, corresponding with intrinsic, extrinsic, and integrated goal reasons. Moreover the reasons participants gave for why specific goals were important to them helped explain both stability and change in these goal factors over time.

POSTER 77

HOW DO SURPRISING EVENTS IMPACT CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO REPORT ON LEARNING?

LEAH ZACHARIAH, RHYANNON BEMIS, JADE GOMEZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Twenty-three children participated in a one session study as a part of a Living Laboratory partnership. Children took part in a modified version of the Taylor et al. (1994) and Stahl and Feigenson (2017) paradigms. They learned two novel colors and where asked to indicate how and when they learned them. Colors were presented using surprising or expected events. Results indicated minimal effects of surprising versus expected events with one significant effect regarding gender.

POSTER 78

CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO JUDGE SELF AND OTHER'S KNOWLEDGE STATES FOR NOVEL INFORMATION

JADE GOMEZ, RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined children's ability to determine differing knowledge states in themselves and others concerning non-generic, novel information. Forty-seven children ages three through seven years participated in a study that combined Bemis & Leichtman's (2013) Aleutian Islands learning event with Caza et al (2016)'s model for measuring awareness of mental states of self and others. Results indicated a significant effect of age with older children performing better than younger children.

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster

Chelsea

SOCIAL PAPERS: SELF AND WELL-BEING

Friday, March 1, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: WARREN REICH

2:00pm - 2:15pm

A METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING BEHAVIORS THAT EXACERBATE STRESS

GERARD RAINVILLE (AARP)

The negative impact of life-stressors (e.g. family conflict, grief, etc.) may be prolonged for those engaging in maladaptive coping behaviors. Using moderator models and probability-based US population data, the negative impacts of a life-stressor index on perceived stress (Perceived Stress Scale, Cohen et al., 1983) are significantly worsened for respondents engaging in elevated levels of avoidant (napping, sleeping, and stress-related eating) or diversionary behaviors (gambling, smoking, and/or recreational shopping) in response to stress.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

ACTUAL, BEST, AND WORST SELVES AS PREDICTORS OF WELL-BEING AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR

WARREN REICH, ASHLEY HANNON (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY)

Two hundred twenty-three participants (171 female) completed measures of life satisfaction, mental health, optimism, prosocial behavior, and a detailed self-descriptive task. Hierarchical Classes analyses of self-descriptive data produced three indices of self-role integration: the proportion of roles that share descriptors with actual, best, and worst selves. Multiple regression analyses showed that all three forms of self-role integration were independently correlated with life satisfaction; best and worst predicted well-being, and actual and best predicted prosocial behavior.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

A TWO-STUDY INVESTIGATION ON EFFECTS OF EMOTION REGULATION AND STRESS ON WELL-BEING

MATTHEW WILKINSON (OHIO UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA BEAUCHAMP (WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY), PEGGY ZOCCOLA, RYAN JOHNSON (OHIO UNIVERSITY)

Maladaptive emotion regulation is theorized to deplete self-regulatory resources which in turn reduces physical and mental health. This investigation examines how emotion regulation use affects relationships between stress and well-being across two study samples. In summary, greater expressive suppression and lack of emotional awareness strengthened negative relationships between stress and well-being. Cognitive reappraisal failed to moderate stress and well-being relationships. This investigation indicates excessive maladaptive emotion regulation intensifies the negative impact of stress on well-being.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

CHANGES IN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIES FOLLOWING SELF-ESTEEM THREAT

JESSIE BRIGGS, ANDY KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Participants had their intelligence threatened. Participants in study 1 (N=113) recalled memories of their choosing, in study 2 (N=240) recalled academic memories relevant to the threat domain, and in study 3 (N=248) recalled interpersonal memories not relevant to the threat. Participants denigrated threat relevant attributes and idealized nonthreatened attributes. Those who compensated with high self-esteem adopted more concrete

construal and recalled memories rated as more similar to their present.

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Juilliard/Imperial

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: LEARNING & AFFECTIVE SYSTEMS IN RODENTS AND HUMANS

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER

DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING AND AFFECTIVE SYSTEMS: EXAMINATION OF CIRCUIT INTERACTIONS IN RODENTS AND HUMANS

Although clearly unique from the adult, the neurobiology of developmental learning and affective systems are still being elucidated. Components of these systems specifically adapt to the ecological niche necessary for survival in the young organism. However, developmental disruptions produce lasting changes in affect, cognition and behavior. Due to the sensitivity of neurobiological circuits to developmental insult, it is imperative to understand human development and use animal models to understand the age-specific mechanism of developmental perturbations.

Presentations

Neural Circuits Underlying Contextual Fear Conditioning: A Developing Story

by Andrew Poulos (University at Albany, SUNY)

Early Environments and Emotional Brain Development

by Nim Tottenham (Columbia University)

Maternal Regulation of Threat and VTA-Amygdala Connectivity in Developing Pups

by Patrese Robinson-Drummer, Maya Opendak, Regina Sullivan (New York University Medical Center)

Discussant(s): Regina Sullivan (New York University Medical Center)

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Ziegfiled

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: IMPACT OF CLUTTER

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: TRINA DAO

“MY CLUTTER OR MY STUFF?” IMPACT ON HOME AND OFFICE

Community psychologists focus on contextual influences on person-environment settings. It is important that community psychologists ascertain how our environments (like home and office) may be affected by over abundant possessions (termed “clutter”). In this interactive symposium, we explored the role of clutter on aspects of both home and office settings. We examined these influences across samples of young and older community adult samples.

Presentations

My office, my clutter: Assessing job satisfaction with employment length.

by Jakob Carballo, Kayleigh Zinter, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

“The older I get, the more I make” – And clutter

by Ryan Claudio, Trina Dao, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Clutter impacts job-tension: Comparison by office type

by Trina Dao, Alanna Mullen, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Does personalizing my workplace promote clutter? Comparing age and gender

by Kelly Lancaster, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Office tenure by hours and employment length: Exhaustion and engagement

by Alanna Mullen, Trina Dao, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Work, work, work: Impact on job performance by workplace clutter

by Alanna Mullen, Trina Dao, Joseph Ferrari (DePaul University)

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster

West Side Ballroom 3 & 4

PSI CHI POSTER SESSION: DEVELOPMENTAL, PERCEPTUAL/COGNITIVE, LEARNING, FORENSIC, NEURO, SPORT, TEACHING, & TESTS/MEASUREMENT

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: DR. MARIANNE FALLON

POSTER 1

YOUTH SOCCER PLAYERS' VIEWS ABOUT BULLYING AND HAZING

LORENZO FROEHLE, MARTHA MENDEZ-BALDWIN (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examined views about bullying and sports hazing among youth soccer players. Results show that youth soccer players have mixed views about sports hazing and bullying. Correlations revealed that those who believe hazing is a part of sports culture are more likely to believe fear of hazing motivates athletes.

POSTER 2**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE ATHLETIC COPING OF NCAA DIVISION-III SOCCER PLAYERS**

ALEXANDRA HAMEL, VIRGINIA N. IANNONE (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated gender differences in mental toughness and performance among 52 NCAA Division III athletes from Men's and Women's Soccer. Results showed significant gender differences in athletic coping, with males reporting higher coping scores than females. Interesting differences in the relationship of games played to ratings of playing time importance and satisfaction were also found. Future research will continue to examine these gender differences in more detail.

POSTER 3**AEROBIC EXERCISE EFFECTS ON MOOD, SELF-EFFICACY, AND BDNF: CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF WOMEN**

MACKENZIE KEWLEY, PAUL FINN, ADAM WENZEL (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The current study used data from three prior studies to run an analysis on Brain Derived Neurotropic Factor (BDNF), self-efficacy, and mood before and after exercise in a female sample across the lifespan to see if scores changed with age. Overall the study found the youth sample significantly increased pre and post exercise in both mood and self-efficacy and mood and self-efficacy did not significantly increase for the college and elderly samples.

POSTER 4**EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF EXERCISE ON FRUSTRATION-INDUCED ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN RATS**

EASON TAYLOR, JON ST. LOUIS, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Emotional events, like frustration, can increase the risk of developing anxiety, but are understudied. Using rodent models, we examined the physiological and neurological effects of frustration on anxiety-like behavior, and used exercise, a known experiential anxiolytic, to rescue potential anxiogenic effects. Control rats showed elevated stress hormone levels and increased anxiety-like behavior following frustration, while exercised rats were buffered from both responses, suggesting that exercise can help prevent emotion-induced changes in mood and behavior.

POSTER 5**PROXIMITY IN A BACHELOR GROUP OF WESTERN LOWLAND GORILLAS (GORILLA GORILLA GORILLA)**

MACKENZIE HOLM, JOELLE BUENAVENTURA, JULIANNE DUKO, ANGEL JACABELLA, TAYLOR STUART, LIAM PIERSON, TARA FITZGERALD (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), CHRISTINA PAVIA (PHILADELPHIA ZOO), REBECCA CHANCELLOR (WEST

CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

In this study, we used focal and all occurrences sampling to investigate proximity in a bachelor group of two silverback western lowland gorillas at the Philadelphia Zoo. We found that the males spent the majority of their time > 5 meters apart. In addition, one of the males initiated most of the approaches. Our results support previous research that silverbacks in bachelor groups spend the majority of their time at greater distances from other members.

POSTER 6**CAFFEINATED COFFEE CONSUMPTION: MENTAL PERCEPTUAL EFFECTS IN COMPARISON TO PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE**

CRYSTAL LEMUS, HOPE FENTON, KYLE BAILEY, FAIZI CROFTS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to measure placebo effects of perceived caffeinated coffee consumption upon physiological measures, heart rate and skin conductance, and subjective reports of hyperness and alertness. Significant increases in perceived alertness occurred when told caffeinated coffee was consumed, regardless of what was actually ingested, but no effects on hyperness and physiological arousal were seen. These data suggest a placebo effect of perceived caffeine on mind, not body.

POSTER 7**IS TROUBLE BREWING? THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAFFEINE INTAKE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR**

AISHWARYA PATWARDHAN (SUNY BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE), NAOMI MCKAY (SUNY BUFFALO STATE), ISABELLE SEQUEIRA (SUNY BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE), BRITTANYANN MONAHAN (SUNY BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE), NATASHA HAUSLE, JONATHAN POETHIG, AALIYAH HEAVEN (SUNY BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Caffeine intake has been shown to be positively correlated with sensation-seeking and aggression. There is, however, very little research on the topic of caffeine intake and criminal behavior. It was hypothesized that caffeine intake would have a positive correlation with antisocial behavior. Participants completed online questionnaires that measured monthly caffeine intake, aggression, sensation-seeking, and antisocial behavior (as a measure of criminal behaviors). It was found that caffeine intake positively correlated with sensation-seeking and antisocial behaviors.

POSTER 8**EFFECTS OF FREQUENCY AND ENGAGEMENT OF CRIME TELEVISION ON THE CSI EFFECT**

SHANA HOLLENBACH, MADISON BERKEY, ERIN DAVIDSON, NICOLE OLIVER, FRANCIS CRAIG (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The current study investigated the CSI Effect and whether level of engagement and frequency were significantly influential in the

verdicts of the participants. The participants read a randomly assigned scenario and gave a verdict. Participants then completed two surveys that measured their levels of engagement and frequency of watching television. High frequency watchers were less likely to give guilty verdicts than low frequency watchers, ($p < .039$). The results suggest partial support for the CSI Effect.

POSTER 9

THE EFFECT OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND GENDER ON DEFENDANT CREDIBILITY

MADISON CAMPBELL, JESSICA RAY-MARINO, RYAN FASNACHT (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

In this experiment, we examined the effects of SES (low, neutral, or high) and gender (man or woman) on overall defendant credibility. Participants ($N=117$) read a trial summary involving an attempted bombing. Participants were randomly assigned to an SES and gender of defendant conditions, which were noted in the trial transcript provided. Contrary to our hypotheses, no significant effects of SES and gender on overall credibility were found.

POSTER 10

A MALE PERPETRATOR'S SEXUAL ORIENTATION AFFECTS PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT TOWARDS WOMEN

REGINA CUDDEBACK, LEAH WARNER (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Participants ($N=383$) read scenarios where a gay or straight man sexually harassed a woman and then rated the severity of the situations. Scenarios where the perpetrator was labeled as gay were considered less severe ($M=3.5$, $SD=1.42$) than the "straight" scenarios ($M=4.14$, $SD=1.01$), $F(1, 191) = 5.03$, $p < .05$. Implications include how implicit beliefs regarding gender and sexuality may affect how sexual harassment is perceived.

POSTER 11

ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL CONSENT

EMMA L. NOVICK, DARYAL A. BOND, DARLENE C. DEFOUR (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The purpose of the current study was to examine which factors (demographic and attitudes) may contribute to perceptions of what constitutes sexual consent among middle-school students. Implications of findings for the developers of intervention programs will be discussed.

POSTER 12

PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

HUNTER RUNGE, CRYSTAL YAUTZ, SARAH JOHNSON, SARAH DEFRANCO (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

We explored the interactions between victim and perpetrator

gender, and the impact of a legal or social frame, in relation to perceptions of sexual assault in written scenarios. Victim gender had an impact on both legal and social perceptions: participants were more likely to view sexual assault as a crime and had less positive social attitudes about the perpetrator when the victim was female rather than male.

POSTER 13

THE EFFECT THAT LABELING TRAUMA AS SEXUAL ASSAULT OR AS RAPE

MELANIE ALLEN, ARIANNA SPIRTOS, KARIMI NYAMU, MARJORIE CARROLL, LISA KORENMAN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

Rape and sexual assault are highly ambiguous in terms of conceptualization of such situations. Our study examined whether there are differences in scripts when the word prompt is "sexual assault" versus "rape" when writing about either a man or a woman is the victim. Results indicated that there were significantly more themes present in scripts where participants were prompted with sexual assault than rape, implying differences with how people view sexual assault and rape.

POSTER 14

THE EFFECTS OF POST EVENT INFORMATION ON MEMORY FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT

KRISTIN PUTZ, MACKENZIE FERGUSON, JESSICA AMBROSE, HENRI NOEL-ALEXANDRE, TOM JANSEN, DAVIDS SANTOS, LISA KORENMAN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

We examined how post event information affects recollection of a party scene when prompted with three different scenarios; sexual assault, car accident, home safe. We predicted those prompted with situations involving rape versus accident or home would ascribe to themes typically found with rape myths. Results revealed that schemas influenced participant's recollection for the rape prompt, supporting previous research investigating rape myths, giving insight on individuals' biases for characteristics attributed to victims of rape.

POSTER 15

THE IMPLICATIONS OF STRESS AND POSTWARNINGS ON SUSCEPTIBILITY TO THE MISINFORMATION EFFECT

AMANDA NEAL, SHANNON SOKOLOW (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This study sought to understand the general relationship of stress on the misinformation effect. It was hypothesized that a causal relationship exists between susceptibility to the misinformation effect and stress levels. Negative Affect (NA) and Perceived Stress Scores (PSS) were found to be positively correlated. ANOVAs did not find significance regarding the researchers' hypothesis. There are a variety of limitations in this study, including a small sample size of mostly college women

POSTER 16

ACCURACY AND CONFIDENCE IN RECALLING POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EVENTS

NAIOMY ALMONTE, SARA VETTER, SYDNEY DRISCOLL, TUBA MASOOD, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

We investigated accuracy in recall of negative or positive events after reading short stories containing both elements, and whether confidence in memory recall also differed by valence of event. We found a significant difference in confidence in their answers regarding negative events versus positive events that were not present in passages and found a trend toward significance in accuracy for recalling negative events versus positive events that were present in the passages.

POSTER 17

MEMORY CONFORMITY AND FALSE MEMORY SUSCEPTIBILITY

MARGARET HALL, YI FENG, ELIZABETH HOLLAND, GRACE EAGAN (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate memory conformity and false memory susceptibility in children, we tested 3- to 5-year-olds using DRM stories and a puppet providing suggestive information. Children were either in misinformation condition, where the puppet suggested the critical lures of the DRM stories, or in the control condition. Regardless of the condition, younger children are less susceptible to false memory than older children. There is no evidence for memory conformity's impact on false memory.

POSTER 18

SOUNDSCAPES OF SUCCESS: THE EFFECT OF WHITE NOISE STIMULATION ON COGNITIVE RECALL

JOHN BEYER (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Despite its overall importance, memorization of information is difficult cognitive work. What can be done to alleviate some of the strain in this process? I hypothesized that by adding a constant, neutral white noise during encoding, retrieval of material would become more accurate. No significant data supported the hypotheses across control, low, and high volume groups. It was concluded that the results were asynchronous with the previous literature due to limitations in the study.

POSTER 19

ACUTE EFFECTS OF MUSIC GENRE AND GENDER ON MOOD AND HEART RATE

JUSTIN COHAN, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The current study investigated the acute effects of listening to music (classical or electronic) versus white noise on mood and heart rate in young adult males and females. Results revealed differential effects of music and white noise stimuli on heart rate and self-report mood measures. In addition, females appeared to be more sensitive than males to changes in their subjective level of arousal after listening to either music or white noise stimuli.

POSTER 20

PERCEPTION OF MAJOR/MINOR KEYS BY ASCENDING VS. DESCENDING PITCH

JAKE ZIEDE, EMMA LONG, BRYAN BURNHAM (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Research has revealed differences in perception of major versus minor musical keys, where major keys are perceived more positive and less awkward than minor keys. Our experiments replicated the perceived differences in major versus minor keys. More importantly, we observed the identification of musical keys is moderated by scales played in ascending or descending pitch. Specifically, major scales are identified better if played ascending, but minor scales are identified better if played descending.

POSTER 21

THE IMPACT OF ATTENTION ON VISUOSPATIAL TASK ABILITY

KAITLYN MARINO, MEGAN ROWAN, JAMES TURLEY, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined differences in speeded visuospatial task ability between individuals with high and low ADHD symptomology. Forty-five participants self-reported ADHD symptoms and executive functioning skills, and completed the Symbol Search and Coding tasks of the WAIS-IV with the presence of a background auditory stimulus. Results suggest that the high ADHD symptomology group performed worse on Coding than the low ADHD group. As expected, executive functioning values from the BRIEF correlated with ADHD scores.

POSTER 22

THE EFFECTS OF VISUALIZATION ON PERFORMANCE: GUIDED VS. UNGUIDED

KELSEY TISCHLER, MARGARET MILLWARD, MADELYN BRAKE, CAITLYN WATKINSON, ELIZABETH ANDREWS, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

The main hypothesis for this study was that visualization would positively affect performance on the task of throwing a tennis ball into a bucket. A one-way analysis of variance between the three groups found a significant difference of $F(2, 88) = 3.186, p = .046$ supporting the hypothesis above.

POSTER 23

THE YERKES-DODSON LAW AS IT IS INFLUENCED BY POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

NICHOLAS GRAY, DWIGHT HENNESSY (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Task difficulty and threat of social implication can have an effect on the assumptions of the Yerkes-Dodson Law. The present study attempted to understand how these variables influenced performance on a task. The results showed significant results in

task difficulty and performance correlating. The social implication variable began to show trends but did not produce significant outcomes. Further research can be done on identifying personality traits and altering methodology.

POSTER 24

PERCEPTIONS OF FAIRNESS IN ALTRUISTIC PUNISHMENT

CHRISTIAN CONNER, JOY DUDEK, NATHAN HYNES (CANISIUS COLLEGE), WIL CUNNINGHAM (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO), NATHAN ARBUCKLE (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

Altruistic punishment – the willingness to pay a cost to punish others – is often observed when participants interact with or are exposed to others who behave selfishly. In the present study, we examined perceptions of fairness in a hypothetical altruistic punishment scenario. We found that overall, a commonly used scenario is not perceived extremely unfairly, but that if the situation was perceived as unfair, then participant responded in ways consistent with a desire for altruistic punishment.

POSTER 25

MORAL FRAMING AND MECHANISMS INFLUENCE PUBLIC WILLINGNESS TO OPTIMIZE COGNITION

MADLINE HASLAM (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JOHN MEDAGLIA (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), DAVID YADEN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

With the rapid advancement of technology, public access to potentially useful cognitive optimization mechanisms has emerged a “do-it-yourself” noninvasive brain stimulation movement. In hypothetical vignettes, moral acceptability is only somewhat related to the public's willingness to use brain stimulation for specific purposes. The role of moral framing across mechanisms in optimizing cognition is unknown. We found that thinking morally reduced the public's willingness to optimize cognition.

POSTER 26

EFFECTS OF MORAL JUDGMENTS ON MEMORY FOR EVENT DETAILS IN HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM

KYLE MASTROPIETRO, KAITLIN ENSOR, NANCY FRANKLIN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The present study examined the relationship between moral judgments and memory as a function of readers' Autism Spectrum Quotient scores, the intentions of story characters, and the story's outcome. Participants read several stories and completed a recall test one week later. We will discuss how different patterns of memory distortions for story details reflect moral mental models formed by people of differing social processing abilities.

POSTER 27

EFFECTS OF GAMING AND SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE ON MEMORY TASK PERFORMANCE

COLM BRENNAN (IONA COLLEGE)

To examine whether higher levels of self-reported video game use lead to improved performance in visuospatial memory processes, the current study used a written visuospatial memory task to measure the extent of cognitive benefits of video gaming and social media usage on memory function. Results revealed that individuals who reported a greater weekly amount of video gaming or reported higher levels of social media usage exhibited no significant advantage in memory task performance.

POSTER 28

THE INTERACTION OF ANXIETY AND HEART RATE VARIABILITY ON EXECUTIVE FUNCTION PERFORMANCE

SARAH ELSAYED, JARED MCGINLEY (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Anxiety, a disorder that can be described on the basis of one word; fear (Carnevali, et. al, 2017). Individuals with high levels of anxiety have a reduced ability to inhibit cognitive behaviors (Friedman & Thayer, 2009). The goal of the present study is to identify this relationship between anxiety, heart rate variability, and inhibition. Participants watched short video clips of horror films prior to performing cognitive tasks, the Simon, Stroop, and Flanker task.

POSTER 29

EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND DAILY EMOTIONAL REACTIVITY

LINDSEY GIUNTA, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO, RUBY WHEATON, JULIE KITTLEMAN, ALEXANDRA SPINELLI, CAMERON SACCHET, ISABELLE OLIVA, ALI PEREZ, MELANIE POPOVITS, JONI BROWN (ST JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Executive function (EF) is an umbrella term that encompasses the set of higher-order processes (such as inhibitory control, working memory, and attentional flexibility) that govern goal-directed action (Hughes, 2005). Executive function may be related to emotional reactivity which refers to the intensity and duration of an immediate emotional experience (Davidson, 1998; Zelkowitz & Cole, 2016) to one's environment. EF may influence emotional reactivity as individuals attend or distract from emotional events or shift perspective.

POSTER 30

INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTION ON EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

RAN ZHOU (QUEENS COLLEGE), JORDAN WYLIE, JUSTIN STORBECK (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY AND QUEENS COLLEGE)

The present study investigated the influence of emotions and trait Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) on executive functioning. It was predicted that induced withdrawal-oriented emotions and high trait BIS would increase performance on a working memory (WM) task and a STROOP task. Results suggested a relationship between BIS and accuracy on the WM

task, and WM task performance on STROOP task. Together, these findings highlight the influence of state and trait emotion on WM.

POSTER 31

EFFECTS OF TEMPERAMENT ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AROUSAL AND COGNITIVE APPRAISAL OF EMOTIONAL STIMULI

BAILEE FICZERE, RACHEL SCHMIDT, KYLE CONGER, SYDNEY JOHNSON, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the interconnections between temperament, physiological response to a fear stimulus, and cognitive appraisal of the stimulus. Participants completed an initial Behavioral Inhibition Scale and watched a short clip while researchers recorded blood pressure, heart rate, and subjective fear response following the clip. This study will contribute to what little is known about how individuals physiologically and cognitively reconcile fearful stimuli to provide insights regarding reactions to unknown and potentially dangerous situations.

POSTER 32

LANGUAGE, LEVEL OF ACCULTURATION, PERSONALITY AND EMOTION-WORD USE

MARITZA ANGELES GONZALEZ, CLAIRE STARRS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT POTSDAM)

The current study examined whether language influences level of emotion word-use, and if the personality vulnerability of neuroticism impacts the use of negative emotion words. Participants completed measures assessing acculturation, emotion word-use, neuroticism and depressive symptoms. Preliminary results revealed that Spanish speakers, particularly those with low levels of acculturation, use more emotion words to describe a significant memory, than English speakers. In addition, analyses showed that high levels of neuroticism predicted more negative emotion-word use.

POSTER 33

SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE TAKING AND LANGUAGE: YEARS AND NUMBER OF LANGUAGES

MADISON FLANAGAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

I examined the relationship between bilingualism and social perspective taking in college students. Specifically, I looked at whether the years participants practiced another language and the number of languages known related to their ability to take on multiple perspectives. Results indicated that there was no significant relationship between these dimensions of bilingualism and scores on a social perspective taking measure.

POSTER 34

EXAMINING HANDEDNESS AND BILINGUALISM EFFECTS ON COGNITIVE PROCESSING USING THE STROOP TASK

ALEXANDER GUERRA, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The current study investigated the effects of language fluency and handedness on cognitive inhibition, using the Stroop Word and Color Task. Results did not reveal a significant effect of language fluency or handedness for performance on the incongruent Stroop task condition that assessed cognitive inhibition, but right-handed subjects did show an advantage on the congruent condition of the task.

POSTER 35

INHIBITORY CONTROL IN BILINGUALS: ADVANTAGES IN LINGUISTIC TASKS

NANDINI JHAWAR (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Bilingual individuals are thought to have higher executive functioning skills due to consistently using two or more languages, which develops the ability suppress interference from one language while trying to use the other. This study further evaluates this theory through the use of two cognitive tasks in an effort to pinpoint the nature of the advantage conferred on bilingual individuals.

POSTER 36

AN EXPLORATION INTO FACTORS AFFECTING THE RECOGNITION OF MORPHOLOGICALLY COMPLEX SUFFIXED WORDS

MEDHA SWAMINATHAN, ALLISON GALANTE, MEGHAN JAIN, SAMANTHA SCHREIBER, KELSEY TAM, BARBARA JUHASZ (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study collected sensory experience (SER) and familiarity ratings on English suffixed words to assess whether these factors, among others, impact word recognition for morphologically complex words. Participants rated 240-item SER and familiarity questionnaires on a 1-7 scale. Positive significant correlations were found between familiarity and SER for suffixed and base words. These ratings extend work by Davies, Izura, Socas, and Dominguez (2016) who previously assessed both age-of-acquisition and imageability for suffixed words.

POSTER 37

FOLLOW-UP ANALYSES FROM A WORD FAMILIES INTERVENTION IN KINDERGARTNERS

SAMANTHA WANDLING (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KARA JONES (TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), CHERYL DURWIN, DINA MOORE, DEBORAH CARROLL (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Letter naming and/or word families intervention in Kindergarten significantly improved phonological skills. Follow-up assessment revealed maintenance of the intervention on silent reading efficiency and comprehension in First Grade. Seven of the 28 children required further intervention in the First Grade. Six weeks of one-on-one Dialogic Reading Intervention resulted in significant improvement, narrowing the gap with typically reading

peers. Findings support the efficacy of specific, one-on-one early intervention for early readers.

POSTER 38

CAN DINOSAURS BE GIRLS?

MIRANDA LABBREE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study looked to determine if children and adults hold the bias to refer to animals of unknown gender as male. Participants were provided with images of a dinosaur, rabbit, and baby and asked to tell a story about each in order to determine the gender the animal was assigned by the participant. Data indicate that dinosaurs and babies are assigned male by participants and rabbits are split evenly between the two genders.

POSTER 39

DOES POWER TRUMP REASONING? PARENTAL SOCIALIZATION GOALS AND CHILDREN'S TRUST PREFERENCES

SHAN WAN, YIXIN CUI, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored the impact of culture on children's relative weighing of two factors: social dominance and epistemic competence when deciding whom to learn from. Results showed that across both cultures, 5- to 8-year-old children weigh epistemic status over social dominance status but they did not generalize this preference to a novel phase. In addition, children whose parents value obedience more were likely to be influenced more by the informant's social dominance.

POSTER 40

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL COMPETENCE AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING IN LOW-INCOME PRESCHOOLERS

DANIELLA GELMAN, ATARA SIEGEL, LESLIE HALPERN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY - STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study analyzes and connects the impact executive function (EF) has on social competence for low - income preschool age children. After administering specific EF tasks testing for different subtypes of EF, as well as teacher report surveys assessing EF and social competence, only one EF subtype (working memory) as well as teacher reported EF showed association with social competence.

POSTER 41

THE BOUNCE BACK PROGRAM: CHANGES IN CHILDREN'S TOP PRESENTING PROBLEMS

TAYLOR AVES, STEVIE GRASSETTI, ROSA BONIFACE, CASSIDY TENNITY (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The Bounce Back Program reduces post-traumatic stress symptoms among elementary aged-children (Langley, 2015).

This study assessed changes in problems most relevant to students (top problems) as indicated by the Top Problems, Brief Problems Checklist, (Chorpita et al., 2010) which was administered at pre and post therapy. Results showed decreases in distress associated with top problems ($t(17) = 5.064$ $p < .05$), indicating students experienced decreased distress related to problems most salient to them.

POSTER 42

PSYCHOTHERAPY OUTCOMES IN CHILDREN WITH TRAUMA EXPOSURE DEPEND ON SYMPTOMS AND INFORMANT

DANIELLE MILLER, LINH NGUYEN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study focuses on response to psychotherapy in children as a function of trauma exposure. We found differences in both the initial levels of distress and the amount of change over time. These results depend on type of symptoms (internalizing or externalizing) and informant (parents or children). For externalizing, the parents report higher levels of symptoms at intake for traumatized children. For internalizing, trauma impacts the children's assessment of improvement only.

POSTER 43

A META-ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIALS

HAYLIE MORRILL, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Interventions in school psychology are typically single subject experimental designs that seek to improve student outcomes in the interplay between psychological factors and school performance. We were able to identify and meta-analytically examine five group-based interventions published in the School Psychology Quarterly. We found a non-significant average effect size of 0.5 standard mean differences in group-based interventions. Implications of findings are limited by sample size and heterogeneous variability among interventions.

POSTER 44

EMOTIONAL REACTIVITY IN ADULT CHILDREN OF EMOTIONALLY IMMATURE PARENTS

LESLEY ANNE JENKINS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), LINDSAY PHILLIPS (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

This correlational study looked at whether being raised by an emotionally immature caretaker makes one prone to emotional reactivity in adulthood or if it makes one better suited to handle stress. One hundred thirty-five participants answered questions about emotional reactivity, impulsivity, and their primary caretaker's emotional immaturity during their childhood and found that the higher the emotional immaturity of the caretakers, the lower the emotional reactivity of the adult child.

POSTER 45

COLLEGE STUDENTS' IDENTITY AND SELF-ESTEEM: THE IMPACT OF PARENTING AND ATTACHMENT

MONICA JAMPO, KEVIN MORRIN (UNIVERSITY OF LOCK HAVEN)

The present study demonstrates that self-esteem is developmentally rooted in the parenting styles experienced in childhood. As such, the personality traits that are subsequently fostered through adolescence become associated with adult attachment styles and identity styles as the individual passes into young adulthood. Ostensibly, this foundation of a social, emotional, and cognitive self is further refined when one enters college, when social and academic life become central to one's identity and perceptions of self-worth.

POSTER 46

PARENTING STYLES' INFLUENCE ON YOUNG ADULTS FROM DIVERSE CULTURES

TRAN TRAN, MARIA FRACASSO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this study was to identify whether diverse parenting styles for individuals from individualist and collective cultures influenced their children's subjective well-being. Participants from western and eastern cultures completed surveys on perception of their parents' parenting style, their subjective well-being, and strength of cultural orientation. Results revealed different parenting styles of people from diverse cultures, which in turn will influence the subjective well-being of these young adults.

POSTER 47

EXAMINATION OF USE AND ACCESS OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES BY HISPANIC NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS

VICTOR ORTIZ CORTES, ROSEANNE FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Access to healthcare services is critical for the health of developing children. Hispanic children are at greater risk for experiencing poor health and educational outcomes due to limited English proficiency and lack of access to healthcare services than their non-Hispanic peers. Using data from the 2016 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) the purpose of the present study is to examine Hispanic children's access to health insurance, routine care, and the availability of health services.

POSTER 48

PSYCHOSOCIAL RESOURCES AND PARENTING STRESS IN PATIENTS RECEIVING MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT

MORGAN SHAW, NICOLE HELLER (SIENA COLLEGE)

This pilot study examined connections between depressive symptomatology, social support-seeking, and hostility/aggression for children in a sample of parents in medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder (N=10). Depressive symptomatology correlated positively with lack of support-seeking, $r=.63$, $p=.05$. Importantly, however, depressive symptomatology and social support-seeking were not correlated with hostility/aggression for children. These findings align with

previous research suggesting that parental resources (like having a partner) may buffer against parenting risk factors in this population.

POSTER 49

MATERNAL DEPRESSION AMONG MOTHERS OF PRESCHOOLERS: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

ARIELLA GROSSE, ANNA JOHNSON (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Social support is a plausible protective factor against depression among mothers with young children. Disruptions in parenting quality and parent-child interactions resulting from maternal depression have demonstrated life-long negative impacts on children's cognitive development, and thus exploring potential defenses is crucial. This study examines the role of social support for depression mothers of young children by documenting whether use of social support varies by maternal depression status.

POSTER 50

LEGAL STATUS EFFECTS ON PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS AND WELL-BEING

ISIS GARCIA-RODRIGUEZ, AMY MARKS (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

The research utilizes an interdisciplinary research approach to examine legal status effects on parent-child relationships and well-being. The aims were tested using a mix-methods analysis of parent-participant semi-structured interviews that explore resiliency, sources of legality-related fear, experiences with discrimination, and beliefs of immigrants and immigration. The results of this study suggest that undocumented parents report their children as having greater psychological impairments and greater distress in the parent-child relationship compared to documented parents.

POSTER 51

REAPPRAISAL AND SELF-CONSTRUAL MEDIATE CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN NEGATIVE AFFECT

ANH VU (JUNIATA COLLEGE), NATALIA VAN DOREN, SOTO JOSE (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Using data from the Midlife Development of United States (MIDUS) and the Midlife Development of Japan (MIDJA), we tested whether Japanese individuals' less frequent use of reappraisal, as found in previous research, predicted more negative trait affect (compared to American individuals) and whether differences in reappraisal use were further explained by differences in interdependence between Americans and Japanese. Results of a serial mediation test confirmed these predicted relationships.

POSTER 52

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF A SENIOR CENTER'S SERVICES

HANNAH RODRIGUES, HELENA SWANSON, ANDREA JUNE
(CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The study examined a senior center's quality of services provided to its members. 443 members responded to a survey that asked free response questions about their satisfaction with the center and service changes. Using the grounded theory approach, free response questions were categorized by two students independently with adequate interrater reliability. Multiple themes were identified; however, common themes prevailed. These results can be used by the Center to make service changes to improve satisfaction.

POSTER 53

PREDICTING COLLEGE SUCCESS WITH NON-COGNITIVE VARIABLES

GIULIETTA FLAHERTY, JEAN KIRNAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

College success is traditionally predicted by variables such as the SAT or high school GPA. However, these variables only explain about 25% of the variance in first year GPA, which has led researchers to explore other predictors, including non-cognitive measures of attitudes, behaviors, and work ethic. This research demonstrates the predictive capabilities of an experimental non-cognitive measure, as well as items from the Common App. It also examines their impact on gender and ethnic groups.

POSTER 54

MOTIVATORS AND CHALLENGES TO GOOD WORK IN LOWER-LEVEL VERSUS UPPER-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS

PAULA GRANER, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON, MARY KATHERINE DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this study was to explore what factors motivate and challenge lower-level Psychology majors, compared to upper-level, in their pursuit of academic good work (i.e., excellent, ethical, and engaged work). We were surprised to find the pattern of motivators and challenges were similar between the groups. Faculty may be able to use this information to help students pursue good work at all levels of their undergraduate careers.

POSTER 55

SHOULD I GET OFF SOCIAL MEDIA?

JAMES KILGO (CASTLETON UNIVERSITY)

Happiness, extracurricular activity and sex have rarely been analyzed simultaneously in the investigation of social media's involvement in adolescent academic motivation. Using undergraduates, we developed a complex model using these variables as moderators and tested it with logistic regression. We found that these variables interacted with each other and moderated the relationship between social media and academic motivation; suggesting that social media is a liability for a subset

of college students, not all of them.

POSTER 56

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COLLEGE STUDENTS' EXTRACURRICULAR INVOLVEMENT, WELL-BEING, AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS

SAMANTHA CASTIGLIONE, MELISSA WHITSON
(UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

PPrevious research suggests that extracurricular participation in college is associated with feeling connected to the institution and higher grades. Additionally, feeling connected with one's institution has been examined as a predictor of college student well-being. The present study surveys undergraduate college students to examine well-being as a potential mediator in the relationship between college students' participation in extracurricular activities and their academic performance. The results could provide important information to college students and university staff.

POSTER 57

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING SKILLS IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

OLIVIA SOKOLIC, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

As social emotional learning programs are of increasing interest in psychological and educational studies, this field of research is rapidly expanding. This study focuses on the use of social emotional learning programs with diverse learners. Data was collected from pre-freshman who attended the "Jump Start Summer College Program" at a small rural college. A questionnaire assessed student's risk factors, involvement in extracurricular activities, and exposure to social emotional skills.

POSTER 58

PRAYER FREQUENCY ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND ACADEMIC BURNOUT

NICOLE LOOKFONG, STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK
(PENN STATE HARRISBURG), FRANK FINCHAM
(UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA)

This study tests whether frequency of prayer effects levels of anxiety, depression, and academic burnout. A sample of 377 college students answered questions about demographics and their levels of anxiety, depression, and academic burnout three times during a semester. ANOVA tests were conducted to test for changes in the levels between these times for low, moderate, and high prayer frequency. The results indicate that prayer frequency doesn't affect levels of anxiety, depression, or academic burnout.

POSTER 59

THE EFFECTS OF ENERGY DRINK CONSUMPTION ON STRESS, ACADEMIC BEHAVIORS, SLEEP

PEDRAM POULADVAND (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-BRANDYWINE)

The purpose of this online survey study was to investigate the impact of energy drink consumptions on academic behaviors, perceived levels of stress, some physiological and psychological side effects, and sleep behavior in college students. Results of the study suggested a number of alarming trends including increased energy drink consumption lead to higher levels of stress, lower GPAs and lower attendance rates in heavy energy drink consumers.

POSTER 60

THE STRESSED-OUT COLLEGE STUDENT: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND COPING STRATEGIES

TAYLOR LAROBARDIERE, JENNA SENCABAUGH, JOHN-HENRY TRUDEAU, MACKENZIE GARDNER, LORAINA GHIRALDI (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

University students completed questionnaires that measured several stress-related factors, including anxiety, personality traits, affect, and mindfulness. Analyses revealed that perceived stress was significantly positively correlated with negative affect and night-eating, and negatively correlated with mindfulness. Female students reported greater perceived stress, scored higher on conscientiousness, agreeableness and neuroticism, and earned higher GPAs than male students. These results provide insight into factors that may help create effective coping interventions to minimize stress in college students.

POSTER 61

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSITION TO COLLEGE: STRESS, RESILIENCE, AND RESOURCES

ALLISON KVASNICKA (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Supporting first-year students is a priority for colleges. However, students' awareness of these resources is the first step to further utilization. The dynamic relationship between stress, resilience, counseling awareness, and support was assessed among first-semester female undergraduates. Consistent with prior research, significance was found between stress and resilience; however, there was no relationship with awareness of counseling. Discussion focuses on effective means of increasing student connectedness to supports during the first-year transition.

POSTER 62

JUST BREATHE: SIMPLE BREATHING TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE ACADEMIC STRESS

ELIZABETH FIORILLO, LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This study looked at the effects of a simple, five-count breathing technique and perceived academic-related stress levels among college students. Participants were asked to write a "to-do" list to elicit stress and then engaged in a breathing activity, sitting activity, or no activity (control). Academic stress was measured using a modified version of the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). Results suggested that there was not a significant difference between stress levels across groups.

POSTER 63

CLASSROOM ANXIETIES: THE INTERACTION OF PHONE SEPARATION ANXIETY AND TEST ANXIETY

LAUREN SHAY, DANIEL MESSINGER, MADELINE MYERS (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Phone separation anxiety and test anxiety often occur together in academic testing situations. Our research looked at cognitive task scores while experiencing these anxieties. We hypothesized that people experiencing either form of anxiety would perform worse on these cognitive tasks. We found both types of anxiety caused lowered cognitive task scores. We also found an interaction such that phone separation anxiety only decreased cognitive scores when one had high test anxiety.

POSTER 64

PREDICTORS OF TEST ANXIETY IN UNDERGRADUATE ENGINEERING STUDENTS

MEGAN PIERCY, IAN MACFARLANE, SARA ATWOOD (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Anxiety is a growing issue for college students, but little research investigates test anxiety among engineering students. This study demonstrated high levels of trait anxiety among engineering students at a small, private, liberal arts college. Results partially supported trends in the broader test anxiety literature and indicated engineering identity may play a role in moderating test anxiety. Primary limitation of the study was preliminary nature of results given small sample size at a single institution.

POSTER 65

ATTENTION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

LAUREN HART (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the effectiveness of bouncy bands as an intervention for attention deficits, something which has not yet been shown to be effective empirically. Participants will complete various tests of selective and sustained attention with and without a bouncy band chair. It is expected that participants will perform better on the tasks when fidgeting with the bands on the chair. It was found that the bouncy band improved performance on the sustained attention task.

POSTER 66

UNRAVELING THE SECRETS TO THE IDEAL STUDY SPACE FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

BREANA GRIFFIN, CATHERINE CROSBY, LORAINA GHIRALDI (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This project assessed college students' preferences for informal student study spaces by gathering opinions from students, faculty and staff. Generally, results revealed that students desire quiet spaces with natural light, comfortable seating, large tables, and whiteboards, although some differences in preferences between science and non-science students were revealed. These results

suggest that universities should consult students at their institution about study spaces preferences and consider spaces tailored to discipline-specific needs.

POSTER 67

TESTING A DIFFERENCE-EDUCATION INTERVENTION ON FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS

PETER SAAD, DANIEL WISNESKI, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETERS UNIVERSITY)

The current study sought to replicate and extend past research showing the effectiveness of a "difference-education" intervention on improving the academic performance of first generation college students. Specifically, we tested the intervention's effectiveness among a sample of high minority, STEM majors. Initial results found no effect of the intervention on participants' feelings of efficacy following the intervention, the perceived usefulness/enjoyment of the intervention, or their GPAs at the end of their first year.

POSTER 68

THE INFLUENCE OF INSTRUCTORS' MINDSET COMMENTS ON LOW INCOME MINORITY STUDENTS

DAVID DENESOWICZ, ISABELLA DIGIACOMO, DARIAN CAPUTO, SAMANTHA TORRES (CABRINI UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that teacher comments impact students' mindsets and performance (Smith, et al., 2018). We hypothesized that such comments would have a more negative effect on students from low income minority backgrounds. Undergraduate students (N=209) participated in a mindset manipulated lab based math class. Results showed that the high income minority student had the second largest difference between the fixed and growth condition with a 4% point difference on the post-math test.

POSTER 69

THE EFFECT OF FRAMING ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND PERFORMANCE IN MATHEMATICS

ALLISON KURTHY, LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The achievement of mathematics students may be linked to the way the subject is instructed. This study explored the effect of framing on college students' performance and attitudes. Half of participants were told a mathematics exam was difficult, while the other half were told the exam was easy. Students completed the exam and a questionnaire assessing their opinions on it and mathematics. Results indicated higher exam scores in the difficult framing condition.

POSTER 70

STRUCTURED PRE-ACTIVITIES INCREASE STATISTICS SELF-EFFICACY AND COURSE PERFORMANCE

TAYLOR WRIGHT, MARY NELSON, SARAH HOEGLER, SAMUEL BEHYMER (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE

UNIVERSITY)

Research across college disciplines has repeatedly documented self-efficacy as a significant predictor of academic performance. This study examines the relationship between pre-activities and both self-efficacy and statistics performance. Regression analyses showed that the number of pre-activities completed was a significant predictor of statistics self-efficacy. Likewise, the number of pre-activities completed was a significant predictor of final exam performance after taking prior GPA and self-efficacy into account, explaining 61% of the variability in final exam performance.

POSTER 71

SELF-EFFICACY AND EXAM WRAPPERS AS PREDICTORS OF CUMULATIVE FINAL EXAM SCORES

SAMUEL BEHYMER, MARY NELSON, SARAH HOEGLER, TAYLOR WRIGHT (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In postsecondary education, where learning becomes largely self-directed, student self-efficacy becomes an important variable in accounting for student success. As such, educators should focus on pedagogies that enhance student self-efficacy. The current study explores the relationship between prior GPA, self-efficacy, and exam wrappers completed. After controlling for prior GPA, it was found that self-efficacy explains 15.9% of the variability in exam scores, and number of exam wrappers completed explains an additional 8.9%.

POSTER 72

DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

ARIEL A. TUCCI, BONNIE A. GREEN, JOHN DARSINOS (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Academic Self- Efficacy was coined after realizing the need to further understand student self- motivation. We wanted to investigate further to understand influences on a student's academic self- efficacy. We looked at college students majoring in STEM fields who transferred to a four-year school from a community college. When comparing students community college students to those who matriculated to a 4 year institution from community college, we found a lower academic self-efficacy in cc students.

POSTER 73

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS AND CAREER RESOURCES INVENTORY

CIERRA ABELLERA, R. ERIC LANDRUM (BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research is to identify students' use and efficacy regarding 7 career-related resources available to undergraduate psychology majors. In a national study of four universities, students reported faculty as the most important informational resource in pursuing their career. Misalignments exist between students' knowledge and use of resources.

POSTER 74**SHORTENED FORM OF THE THE COMPASSION OF OTHERS' LIVES SCALE (COOL SCALE)**

ZOE MAAS, JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This is a presentation of research concerning the development of a 10 item measure of Compassion of Others' Lives (COOL), based on a previous 26 item version. The short version of the COOL scale was administered to 89 students at a college in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Results indicated that the shortened COOL scale has high internal reliability. While still undergoing development, this scale is on its way to becoming a reliable tool for measuring compassion.

POSTER 75**A VALIDATION STUDY OF THE BELMONT ASSESSMENT OF SECONDHAND EMBARRASSMENT**

MOLLY TATUM, HANNAH NINNESS, HANNAH STALNAKER, SAMUEL WHITWORTH, CAMREN WERNER, LILY TASHIE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Vicarious embarrassment is a feeling of embarrassment resulting from observing others' embarrassing behaviors (Uysal, Akbas, Helvacı, & Metin, 2014). This study tested the internal reliability and construct validity of the Belmont Assessment of Secondhand Embarrassment (BASE), a new scale containing scenario-specific items and subscales measuring four types of vicarious embarrassment. The BASE demonstrated internal reliability, and showed partial support for convergent and discriminant validity with predicted variables.

POSTER 76**A VALIDATION STUDY OF THE SOCIAL AND NORMATIVE DEVIATION SCALE (SANDS)**

BAILEE FICZERE, KATIE BAYUS, SIELO COLEMAN, EMAN DURRANI, KELLY GIVENS, TARA YARWAIS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to validate a new measure of non-normative behavioral tendencies for a subclinical college population. Participants completed a total of five surveys to establish construct validity and internal reliability of the Social and Normative Deviation Scale. The SANDS demonstrated internal reliability and partial convergent validity. This study contributes to psychometric analysis of non-normative behavior to more effectively encompass the overarching construct of psychopathy and its related behaviors in subclinical populations.

POSTER 77**A VALIDATION STUDY OF THE BELMONT MEASURE OF BARNUM SUSCEPTIBILITY LEVEL**

ANNA KELLY, JAMES TAYLOR, NATHAN GLYDER, MARIAH MEADS, RACHEL SCHMIDT, ALLIE WOODARD, PETE GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study sought to verify the Belmont Measure of Barnum Susceptibility Level. We hypothesized that the B.M.B.S.L. would have internal reliability and demonstrate convergent validity with narcissism and neuroticism, while demonstrating discriminant validity with rationality and self-esteem. Significant relationships were not found between the B.M.B.S.L. and any of the convergent or discriminant measures. Significant relationships were found between the B.M.B.S.L. and acceptance of generalized personality feedback.

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-5:00pm

Symposium

Gilbert

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDTABLE: PSYCHOLOGY AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-5:00pm

CHAIR: FLORENCE L. DENMARK

In this roundtable discussion, the participants comprise graduate students in psychology and interns for the United Nations. The group is geographically diverse. The interns regularly engage in various Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) committee meetings as well as the Psychology Coalition at the United Nations (PCUN). They also contribute to Psychology Day at the UN and provide a variety of perspectives for the different groups they work with. Specific contributions of each intern as well as their activities will be addressed.

Presentations

International Roundtable: Psychology at the United Nations by Angela Shen, Andrea Stephaich (New York University), Cagla Cobek, Whitney Smith (Pace University), Christopher DeCamp, Natalie Nagpal, Rudy Richa (New York University), Priyadharshany Sandanapitchai (Rutgers University)

Discussant(s): Janet Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Chelsea

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: STEREOTYPES AND INEQUALITY

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: JANET AHN

HOW STEREOTYPES PERPETUATE AND REINFORCE INEQUITY

Stereotyping limits equality. Ahn demonstrates the "second shift" for women— the division of mental and physical labor. Hu examines how certain role models curb women's persistence in STEM. Nadler shows how stereotyping affects women in gaming.

Vega explores how intersectional identity is a double jeopardy for pursuit of higher education.

Presentations

Gender Stereotypes and the Coordination of Mnemonic Work Within Couples

by Janet Ahn (William Paterson University)

Gender Differences in Motivation when Exposed to Famous Scientists

by Danfei Hu (Penn State University)

Gender Stereotypes Influence Gaming Motivations

by Natasha Nadler (William Paterson University)

A league of their own: Enhancing Black women's higher education pursuit through intersectional role models

by Melissa Vega (New York University)

Discussant(s): Janet Ahn (William Paterson University)

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Event **Broadhurst/Belasco**

PSI BETA EVENT: CHAPTER EXCHANGE

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: DR. MICHAEL COLBERT

PSI BETA CHAPTER EXCHANGE

The chapter exchange serves as an opportunity for active and inactive chapters to share information on successful fundraising, recruiting, and club activities. Information regarding Psi Beta national awards and activities will also be disseminated, as well as information on how to start or reactivate a chapter. This is a great opportunity for students and advisors to connect and to share their chapter activities for the past year.

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Invited Speaker **West Side Ballroom 1 & 2**

VIRGINIA STAUDT SEXTON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: DANA DUNN

BEARING WITNESS: HUMBLE REFLECTIONS ON THE RESPONSE-ABILITY OF CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN A "POST TRUTH ERA"

MICHELLE FINE, THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY

In an effort to resuscitate the history of critical psychology

undertaken in solidarity with movements for social justice, i will present on Whats Your Issue? A national participatory research project conducted by and for queer youth, predominantly of color, in which more than 6000 lbgtqia young people participated to offering up on an online survey their identities, activisms, struggles, encounters with police-family-school and mental health concerns as they sketched their freedom dreams.

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Wilder

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: ENHANCING PEER ENGAGEMENT

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: TERESA OBER

INTERACTIVE TECHNIQUES TO ENHANCE PEER-ENGAGEMENT AND PROMOTE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Student engagement has long been established as a fundamental aspect of quality teaching. But what active learning methods are most impactful in developing students' understanding of psychological science and, more generally, their academic skills? In this symposium, we discuss recent Scholarship of Teaching and Learning projects utilizing innovative active learning strategies to foster deep learning. Presentations focus on cooperative writing-to-learn exercises, inter-teaching methodology, computer-mediated pre-writing and peer-review activities, and teaching of ethics through group work.

Presentations

Learning Must Be Active, But Which Activities Are Best?

by Jeremy Sawyer (Kingsborough Community College of the City University of New York)

Interteaching: A Pedagogical Method to Encourage Peer Teaching

by Raechel Soicher (Oregon State University)

Online Publishing and Peer Review: A Digital Pedagogical Tool to Promote Research Report Writing

by Teresa Ober (The Graduate Center of the City University of New York)

Learning about the APA's Ethical Guidelines through the "Violating Ethics" Activity

by Christina Shane-Simpson (University of Wisconsin, Stout)

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Gotham

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: WHAT IS IT LIKE WORKING IN INDUSTRY?

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: RONALD SHAPIRO

WHAT IS IT LIKE WORKING IN INDUSTRY?

Are you considering working in industry once you complete your undergraduate or graduate psychology degree? If so, please join us to learn about: 1) employer's expectations from job applicants and employees; 2) practical recommendations for securing a career in industry (networking, producing a resume that ROARs (Results Oriented And Relevant), and interviewing); 3) tips for success as a developing employee. Faculty advisors with limited experience in industry should also benefit from attending.

Presentations

What Is It Like Working In Industry?

by Ronald Shapiro (Ronald G. Shapiro, PhD, LLC)

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Invited Speaker

Empire

HISTORY INVITED ADDRESS: CASE STUDY OF A FORMER PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL SITE

**Friday, March 1, 2019
3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

WALKING THROUGH HISTORY: CASE STUDY OF A FORMER PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL SITE

JENNIFER BAZAR (LAKESHORE GROUNDS INTERPRETIVE CENTRE), JENNIFER BAZAR (LAKESHORE GROUNDS INTERPRETIVE CENTRE)

By the early twentieth century, every state and province across North America had at least one mental health hospital in operation; following the wave of deinstitutionalization there were mixed responses to the newly emptied sites and buildings. Some were repurposed to new uses while others were simply left empty and abandoned. Those that were neglected, in particular, helped to open up a new intrigue and curiosity among neighbors of the sites: questions that led to trends in urban exploration, ghost hunting, and the general growth of myth and lore concerning the former occupants of each hospital.

In response to the growing negative associations with the former hospitals, a trend has emerged over recent decades among mental health activists and historians alike to re-engage with the sites. Their actions have included the creation of both on- and off-site museums or exhibits, the installation of memorials, cairns, or art projects, and the creation of informed historical walking tours - to name but a few examples.

This talk will examine these trends and their potential means to open contemporary discussions regarding the continued stigmatization of mental illness and public perceptions of mental

health care. Focus will be on the case study of one former psychiatric hospital site whose own history following deinstitutionalization highlights many of the same challenges and trends faced by other sites across North America.

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: VOCALIZATION, IMITATION, AND COGNITION

**Friday, March 1, 2019
3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: SHAWN GALLAGHER

VOCALIZATION, IMITATION, AND COGNITION

These papers address communication with two emphasizing the value of studying vocal imitation and two emphasizing the role of vocalization in infant learning. The first paper will provide an historical overview of the study of pitch imitation and its modern relevance. The second study describes the how auditory "imagery" helps pitch imitation and how subvocal motor movements facilitate cognitive processes. The third paper describes how infants use the rising pitch associated with a spoken question in associative learning. The final paper shows how infants' vocalizations are correlated with the number of helping prompts they need when tackling a complex motor task. It also suggests that communicative and motor tasks share common attentional resources.

Presentations

Pitch production accuracy in the imitation of one note songs
by James T. Mantell (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Tracing the functional relationship of subvocalizations during auditory imagery

by Tim A. Pruitt, Peter Q. Pfordresher (University of Buffalo, the State University of New York)

Experience with Native Language Prosody Influences Object-Label Associations in Infancy

by Ryan A. Cannistraci, Jessica F. Hay (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

The intersection of motor and language skills on problem solving

by Melissa N. Horger, Ruth Marsiliani, Sarah E. Berger (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Discussant(s): Shawn P. Gallagher (Millersville University of Pennsylvania)

Friday, March 1, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Paper

Odets

LEARNING PAPERS: FUNDAMENTAL PROCESSES

Friday, March 1, 2019
3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: DAVID KEARNS

3:30pm - 3:45pm

UNFROZEN: LEARNING ABOUT A NONCONTINGENT STIMULUS

RUTH COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Within a week of fertilization, a zebrafish larva has developed a robust behavioral repertoire that includes the ability to learn about noncontingent stimuli. Previously, we demonstrated differential responding to a moving visual stimulus as a function of prior exposure to either that stimulus or an identical but stationary stimulus. In this talk, I will describe how we have used this assay to address the 3 Cs of stimulus learning: Conditions, content and conduct.

3:50pm - 4:05pm

ROLE OF RESPONSE ERROR VERSUS EXPECTATION ERROR IN INSTRUMENTAL EXTINCTION

MARK BOUTON, ERIC THRAILKILL, SYDNEY TRASK, FELIPE ALFARO (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Two experiments separated two mechanisms of instrumental extinction: correction of "response error," when responding is too high, or "expectation error," when expectation of the reinforcer is too high. Rats learned to perform two responses in two stimuli (S1R1+, S2R1+, S3R2+, S4R2+). Both Rs were then extinguished in S1S2S3, or both were reinforced in S1S2S3. In either case, there was more R1 than R2 in S1S2S3, yet less R1 when we later compared S2R1 with S3R2.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

COCAINE, HEROIN, AND SACCHARIN DEMAND IN OPEN VS. CLOSED ECONOMIES

DAVID KEARNS, JUNG KIM, TOMMY GUNAWAN, CHRISTOPHER TRIPOLI, ALAN SILBERBERG (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Two experiments in rats investigated the effect of economy type on demand for cocaine, heroin, and saccharin. Opening the economy for saccharin by providing post-session saccharin caused its demand to become more elastic. In contrast, opening the cocaine or heroin economies in the same manner did not affect demand for these reinforcers. These results suggest that future consumption substitutes for current consumption when saccharin is reinforcer, but not when cocaine or

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium

Gotham

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: HOPE AND HEALTH

Friday, March 1, 2019
5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: REBECCA MCGARITY-PALMER

PLACING THE SELF IN A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE: HOPE WITH HEALTH

Healthy habits are essential to life satisfaction and well-being, and community psychologists explore behaviors that may promote a healthy lifestyle and community. In this interactive symposium, presenters outline several studies among a community sample from across the U.S. on their healthy habits, and whether these habits may be different based on individual personality variables that assess self-factors. We examine potential risk and protective factors that may be relevant in future health-promoting interventions.

Presentations

Does BMI and self-control relate among young adults?

by Genera Fields, Rebecca McGarity-Palmer, Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

Indecision over habits: Tomorrow works for a better healthy life?

by Samantha Friedkin, Rebecca McGarity-Palmer, Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

Self-control – now or tomorrow? Living with healthy habits.

by Kelly Lancaster, Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

Life satisfaction as a predictor of hope: Future consequences explored.

by Madeline Mazanek, Kelly Lancaster, Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

Decisional and behavioral procrastination: Predictors of specific healthy actions.

by Anissa Mosquera, Rebecca McGarity-Palmer, Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

Exercise procrastination and exercise habits: Getting in shape tomorrow.

by Nicole Olczyk, Kayleigh Zinter, Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

Handicapping one's health: Does it protect self toward hopefulness?

by Joshua Smith, Rebecca McGarity-Palmer, Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium

Hudson

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: VETERANS & TRAUMA

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: KAREN WOLFORD

NSF (REU): TRAINING DIVERSE TEAMS OF VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS TO RESEARCH TRAUMA: RECENT RESEARCH ON VETERANS

Our National Science Foundation Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) site involves collaboration between Syracuse University, SUNY Oswego, and SUNY Upstate Medical Center. This symposium focuses on research presented by members of our current cohort with research on Veterans with PTSD. Projects include analyses of existing data sets on personality, genomic biomarkers, emotion regulation, etc.

Presentations

Optimism & PTSD: The Co-Mediating Roles of Self-Regulation and Conflict Avoidance

by Ansel Bloom (Drew University), Matthew Dykas (SUNY Oswego)

Transcriptomic Correlates of Childhood Trauma in Peripheral Leukocytes of U.S. Marines

by Daniel S. Tylee (Psychiatric Genetic Epidemiology & Neurobiology Laboratory (PsychGENe Lab); Departments of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences & Neuroscience and Physiology; SUNY Upstate Medical University), Matthew J. Ruhnke (University of New Haven), Sarah D. Wolff (Syracuse University), Alfred J. Espinoza, Esha Sharma, Dewleen Baker, Stephen J. Glatt (Psychiatric Genetic Epidemiology & Neurobiology Laboratory (PsychGENe Lab); Departments of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences & Neuroscience and Physiology; SUNY Upstate Medical University)

The Association Between Childhood Trauma and PTSD in Veterans: Mediation by Moral Injury and Optimism

by Cassidy Brydon (Florida Atlantic University), Karen Wolford (SUNY Oswego), Brooks Gump (Syracuse University)

The Perception of a Secure Base, Behavioral Disengagement, and Post-traumatic stress Symptomology

by Erin Meyer (Cleveland State University), Adam J. Fay (SUNY Oswego)

The Moderating Role of Dispositional Mindfulness on Combat Exposure and Depressive Symptoms in Veterans

by Naomi M. Ruffin (Georgia State University), Adam J. Fay (SUNY Oswego)

Discussant(s): Karen Wolford (SUNY Oswego)

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Paper

Chelsea

SOCIAL PAPERS: STIGMA/STEREOTYPES

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: MEGAN CARPENTER

5:00pm - 5:15pm

QUEER FACULTY VISIBILITY: ESTABLISHING "SAFE SPACES" AND MODELING INCLUSIVITY

MEGAN CARPENTER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The current study demonstrates the impact of having an openly queer professor on perceptions of inclusivity and acceptance in the classroom. Having an "out" professor resulted in students being more likely to view the classroom as a "safe space" and to disclose how having a visibly queer faculty member aided in their own identity discovery and development. Interestingly, students without knowledge of professor identity were more likely to call for greater intersectionality in the classroom.

5:20pm - 5:35pm

THE ROLE OF SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION AND RELIGIOSITY IN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM LEGISLATION

KATLYN FARNUM (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), ABIGAIL KOLLER (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON), MADISON TAYLOR (MCMASTER UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA HARMON, KARISSA BIRTHWRIGHT (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examines the psychological mechanisms that guide support for proposed religious right to discriminate legislation. The study was a 3 (business owner religion) x 3 (service type) between participants design and included participant system justification beliefs and religiosity. Participants did differ on support for legislation based on service type, which was moderated by participant religiosity. Religiosity and system justification moderated certainty in legislation for the cake condition, but only for the Muslim baker.

5:40pm - 5:55pm

THE CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF A STIGMATIZED PROPERTY SCALE

RICHARD CONTI, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO, ALEKSANDR ZHDANOV (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MELANIE CONTI (COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH)

The Stigmatized Property Scale (SPS) is a newly developed measure to assess an individual's willingness to live in places considered by law to be stigmatized (i.e., haunted, where a violent death occurred, etc.). Participants were administered the SPS, scales measuring superstitious and paranormal beliefs to establish convergent validity, and a rational-experiential inventory for discriminant validity. The SPS was found to have high reliability and validity. Implications and directions for future research will be presented.

6:00pm - 6:15pm

PERCEIVED STIGMA/SELF-STIGMA IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: A REVIEW AND PLANS FOR ACTION

JOSEPH GUARNERI (MERCY COLLEGE), DAVID OBERLEITNER, SARA CONNOLLY (UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT)

Perceived and self-adopted forms of stigma are omnipresent. Though stigma is often discussed alongside mental illness, constructs such as race, ethnicity, and sexuality can also cause individuals to adopt feelings of stigma within themselves. This literature review examined the influence of perceived and self-stigmas on college student populations. Suggestions for research, teaching, and professional practice are provided based on the review's results.

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium

Wilder

**TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: DEPARTMENT CHAIR
ROUNDTABLE**

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

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

**Everything You Wanted to Know About Being a Department
Chair but Were Afraid to Ask**

by Amy Hunter (Seton Hall University), Keith Morgen (Centenary University)

Discussant(s): Amy Hunter (Seton Hall University)

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Event

Broadhurst/Belasco

PSI CHI SOCIAL SPONSORED BY THE NEW SCHOOL

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: DR. MARIANN EFALLON

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Paper

Ziegfiled

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS I: COGNITION & EDUCATION

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: VINAYA RAJAN

5:00pm - 5:15pm

**COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY AND MATHEMATICS
ACHIEVEMENT: PREDICTIVE RELATIONS FROM AGES 4 TO
6**

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

We examined concurrent and longitudinal predictive associations between executive function (EF) skills and mathematics achievement between the ages of 4 to 6. Findings suggest that the nature of the association between EF and mathematics ability may change with age. Whereas inhibitory control uniquely predicted mathematics ability in younger children, working memory emerged as an important predictor at older ages. Cognitive flexibility was an especially strong predictor of mathematics ability throughout early development.

5:20pm - 5:35pm

PATTERNING, THINKING ABILITIES, AND ACHIEVEMENT

ROBERT PASNAK, JULIE KIDD, DEB GALLINGTON, LAUREN STRAUSS, ALLYSON PATTERSON, HAO LYU, MEHREEN HASSAN, JIH-YAE CHO (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

The first comprehensive evaluation of multiple measures of executive functions (thinking abilities), understanding of patterns, early mathematics, and early literacy (letter-sound knowledge) was conducted. Tests were administered to 187 kindergartners (5-year-olds) from economically disadvantaged and immigrant families. The executive functions were related to each other and to understanding patterns. Early mathematics and literacy were related to all of these.

5:40pm - 5:55pm

**TEACHERS' ROLE IN STUDENT ERROR EXPERIENCES: AN
EXPLORATORY STUDY IN PRESCHOOL**

CARLY CHAMPAGNE, ANNEMARIE HINDMAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Since academic errors are predominantly identified and addressed by teachers, teacher responses to students' academic errors play a pivotal role in shaping student interpretations of errors. To guide teachers toward productive use of errors for instruction and adaptive motivation, we must first understand teachers' current practices. We qualitatively explored teacher responses to student errors in 25 preschools. Several types of teacher responses are discussed alongside the importance of contributing to improved instructional practices.

6:00pm - 6:15pm

**CREATING CHILD CENTERED CHILDCARE: LESSONS
FROM PARENTING RESEARCH TO PROMOTE LANGUAGE
DEVELOPMENT**

RACHEL ALBERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Parents and child care teachers' react differently to infant vocalizations which has implications for infants' opportunities for learning in classroom settings. This presentation will consider parenting practices that promote language development such as parents' use of contingent and sensitive social feedback. By applying research from parent-infant interactions to develop best practices for teacher-infant interactions, we can develop high-quality child care where teachers actively aim to enhance infants' opportunities for learning.

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Poster **West Side Ballroom 3 & 4**

SOCIAL POSTERS: SOCIAL COGNITION/PERCEPTION, RELATIONSHIPS, AGGRESSION, PROSOCIAL, HEALTH

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER TICKLE

POSTER 1

EFFECT OF POWER POSING, GESTURES, AND GENDER ON PERCEIVED COMPETENCE AND LIKABILITY

ASHER BYKOV (ROSLYN HIGH SCHOOL)

Communication involves far more than what we hear. In fact, nonverbal communication is integral to how we convey information. Two experiments investigated the impact of body posture, gestures, and gender on perceptions of competence and likability of a speaker and concluded that use of gestures and a confident posture are effective strategies in promoting perceived competence and likability.

POSTER 2

CONSENSUS IN PERCEIVED MORAL VIOLATIONS: A COMPARISON OF JAPAN AND THE U.S.

ARIEL KERSHNER, KAYLA SANSEVERE, PHYLICIA HARDY, LESLIE REMACHE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), AKIKA MATSUO (NAGOYA UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Autonomy, community, and divinity are moral ethics thought to be shared across all cultures (Shweder et al., 1997). The current research assessed within- and between-culture agreement in perceptions of situations that could potentially violate these three ethics. Japanese and American students generated possible violations that were then evaluated by other Japanese and American students. Shared understanding was greatest for community violations, and American-generated autonomy violations were rated as most morally wrong.

POSTER 3

MORAL SELF-JUDGMENT IS IMMUNE TO THE EASE-OF-RECALL BIAS, BUT VULNERABLE TO CONFORMITY

MAHSA ERSHADI (BOSTON COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA ALLAM (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Across three studies (N= 860), the present research demonstrates that: the ease-of-recall bias does not influence moral self-judgment, presumably because reminders of moral and immoral deeds elicit analytic information processing as opposed to heuristic processing; moral self-judgment is a normative trait which can be manipulated by conformity; and moral self-judgment is positively correlated with subsequent prosocial behavior which lends support to the moral consistency literature.

POSTER 4

MODULATING SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON PERCEPTIONS OF FAIRNESS USING TRANSCRANIAL ALTERNATING CURRENT STIMULATION

BENJAMIN MUZEKARI, MATTHEW SLIPENCHUK, LINDSEY TEPFER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), BART KREKELBERG (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Our decisions are influenced by others. Yet, it remains unclear how others impact our understanding of fairness and whether social influences can be modulated by transcranial alternating current stimulation (tACS). To investigate this issue, we applied tACS to the rDLPFC and rTPJ while participants made decisions to accept unfair monetary offers from players rated fair or unfair. We found that, when playing with fair players, concurrent stimulation of both regions decreased rejection of unfair offers.

POSTER 5

I'M SO, SO SORRY: AN INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF APOLOGIES

KAYLA S. SANSEVERE, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Participants reported their affect and forgiveness towards a transgressor who offered no apology, a simple apology, a repetitive apology, or a positive pseudo-apology. Participants indicated more positive affect, but not forgiveness, when a transgressor offered a repetitive apology rather than no apology or a positive pseudo-apology. Positive affect toward the transgressor was similar in the repetitive apology and simple apology conditions. This supports a new structure of an apology, identified as the repetitive apology.

POSTER 6

BE INGENUINE, IT'S MORE PROFESSIONAL! A STUDY OF TONE IN APOLOGIES

ALICIA GREENE, BRETT VAN HOVEN, ELIZABETH HANAKATA, DANIELLE EVANS, AMELIA BERBACH, FATIMATA KANE, SHANNON FALCONE, KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Prior research has found that among different types of apologies, non-apologies can be equally as effective in eliciting forgiveness

as real apologies. We incorporated tone into evaluating the victim's perception of the transgressor. We explored how genuine and ingenuine tones affected the perception of either a real apology, non-apology, or no apology. We found that an ingenuine tone leads to the apologizer being perceived as more professional than a genuine tone.

POSTER 7

EGOCENTRIC VERSUS HOMOCENTRIC ANTHROPOMORPHIZATION DEPENDS ON ANIMACY, PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, AND PERSON ORIENTATION

DENNIS POEPEL, SHANNON LUPIEN (DAEMEN COLLEGE)

Individuals anthropomorphize non-human targets differently, seeing similarity to one's self (egocentric) or similarity to humans in general (homocentric). The tendency to pay attention to one's physical (thing orientation; TO) vs. social environments (person orientation; PO) as well as having personal experience with a target and its animacy (living vs. inanimate) may affect the likelihood of engaging in these types of anthropomorphizing. The current study indicates how these variables are related to egocentric and homocentric anthropomorphization.

POSTER 8

THE EFFECT OF BREED LABELS ON PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER DOG ATTRACTIVENESS

KATE WESELEY-JONES (NORTH SHORE HIGH SCHOOL)

Negative perceptions of pit bulls are believed to be pervasive and to hurt these dogs' chances of being adopted from shelters. Two experiments investigated the effects of breed label and descriptor on perceptions of shelter dog attractiveness. Experiment 1 showed that dogs labeled "pit bulls" were rated less attractive than dogs labeled "mixed breed," however, Experiment 2 found contradictory results. Given the conflicting results regarding breed labels, further research is warranted.

POSTER 9

PAWCEPTION: THE CONSEQUENCE OF GENDER-ATYPICAL ACCESSORIES ON PERCEPTIONS OF DOG OWNERS

TONGYAO SU, KENNETH MICHNIEWICZ, ELIZABETH CASTELLO, MAGGIE ESPOSITO (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Prior research suggests that the type of dog one owns can influence the owner's perception. Here, we explore how the type of dog one owns, as well as the characteristics of that dog, influence the perceptions people have of the dog owner on their conformity to gender roles and their responsibility as pet owners. Findings suggest that such qualities uniquely affect male and female dog owners.

POSTER 10

CONFIRMATION BIAS: WHO DO YOU BELIEVE?

MARIA DE GORDON, COLLEEN MCDONOUGH (NEUMANN UNIVERSITY)

During the recent Supreme Court confirmation process, allegations of sexual misconduct were raised about the nominee. The accuser (CF) gave a compelling public testimony, and the accused (BK) responded with a compelling defense. Pundits on both sides found both BK and CF to be believable, which evolved into a "he said, she said" debate. This study looked at perceptions of CF and BK held by college undergraduates. Not surprisingly, self-reported political leaning predicted perceptions

POSTER 11

THE BOUNDARIES OF COGNITIVE SPILLOVER FROM NORMATIVE ANCHORS

MICHAEL DIANA, JESSICA M. NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The purpose of this study was to see if there are boundaries to the cognitive spillover from normative anchors. Participants were exposed to a normative anchor, anchor control, or no numeric information and asked about their normative beliefs. Results showed that the normative anchor increased beliefs about in-group, but not out-group, referents for the target and related behaviors, compared to both control groups. The normative anchor did not increase beliefs about unrelated behaviors.

POSTER 12

EXPERIMENTER EFFECTS IN "DEBUNKING" MOTIVATED PERCEPTION: THE CASE OF APERTURE WIDTH

J. P. GERBER, SARAH DEGENERO (GORDON COLLEGE)

Stefanucci & Geuss (2009) suggested that width estimates are influenced by the width of the observer. Firestone & Scholl (2014) argued this was due to demand characteristics. We replicated Experiments 1 and 3 of Firestone and Scholl's using blinded experimenters and 30 participants. Results from a MLM suggest that experimenter bias may be present in previous debunking work.

POSTER 13

THINKING ABOUT SCIENCE (RELATIVE TO RELIGION) LEADS TO DIFFERENCES IN PATTERN PERCEPTION

MICHAEL W. MAGEE (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BROOKLYN CAMPUS)

Participants were randomly assigned to think about science or religion, then presented with 1 of 2 pattern perception tasks. Thinking about religion (relative to science) led to seeing more false patterns in snowy images. Whereas, thinking about science (relative to religion) led to more connections between events in superstitious scenarios.

POSTER 14

THE EFFECT OF GRAPH EMBELLISHMENT ON COMPREHENSION, MEMORABILITY, AND PERCEPTIONS OF TRUST

ADRIAN KE (ROSLYN HIGH SCHOOL)

Two experiments examined the effect of embellishment on graph comprehension, memorability, and trustworthiness. Embellishment had no effect on participant comprehension levels, but as level of embellishment increased, memorability generally increased. The presence of a graph increased participant trust in the information, but embellishment had a curvilinear effect on trust in the graph, suggesting that too great a level of embellishment may undermine credibility.

POSTER 15

PARTITION DEPENDENCE IN FINANCIAL RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS

CHENMU XING, KATHERINE WILLIAMS, JAMIE HOM, MEGHANA KANDLUR, PRAISE OWOYEMI, JOANNA PAUL, RAY PETERS, ELIZABETH SHACKNEY, HILARY BARTH (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

The present work replicated and extended prior work on partition dependence in decision making, an effect in which different groupings of options lead to different choices by decision makers. Adults allocated university financial aid to arbitrarily partitioned income brackets. Income bracket partitions greatly influenced the amount of aid allocated to lower income households, even when the arbitrariness of the partitions was made salient. Strong partitioning effects remained for adults currently receiving university aid.

POSTER 16

SYMPATHIZING WITH IDENTITY THEFT VICTIMS: IMPACT OF THREAT AND JUST WORLD BELIEFS

MEGAN TRYDER, MICHAEL PHELAN, MARYTZA MOMPOINT, SHANNON KEITH, NICOLE CAPEZZA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Our research examined an identity theft situation. We conducted a 2 (system threat: present, absent) x 2 (victim occupation: surgeon, housekeeper) x 2 (victim race: white, black) between subjects experiment. Participants were randomly assigned to one of eight conditions to assess perceptions of the victim. We also explored participants just world beliefs. Our results suggest that just world beliefs and system threat play a crucial role in perceptions of sympathy of a victim.

POSTER 17

I'M BORED AND YOU'RE INNOCENT: SOCIAL JUDGMENTS AFTER BOREDOM INDUCTION

REBECCA REIDY, MCWELLING TODMAN, SAVANNAH WOODS, ELENA PETROVSKA, ROSDELI MARTE, RYAN TELLALIAN (NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

In a study involving a sample of 515 participants (72% female, Mage = 38.02 years) high boredom prone individuals rated four of six hypothetical crime vignettes as being less severe than low boredom prone participants but rated the only victimless crime (panhandling) more severely. The study failed to yield evidence of a direct effect of induced boredom on crime severity perception but did find an interaction with boredom proneness on another measure of moral reasoning.

POSTER 18

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF PROFESSORS' PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENTS WHO USE UPTALK

ASHLEY DAGOSTO (SAINT JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Professors listened to 10 pairs of student voices that articulated the same message in 'uptalk' and in regular voice. For each pair of voices, professors selected the voice that was more likely to convey one of several personality characteristics. Although some statistically significant differences emerged depending on whether the voice was that of a man or a woman, messages in uptalk were more often judged as being aloof than their regular voice counterparts.

POSTER 19

APPRECIATION OF THE LIBERAL ARTS SCALE (FACULTY): DEVELOPMENT AND CORRELATES

KAREN OQUIN, HOWARD M. REID, JILL M. NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

We developed a 24-item Appreciation of the Liberal Arts Scale for faculty (ALAS-Faculty) with a reliability of .88. Scores were higher among faculty from traditional liberal arts areas of the college than those in applied areas, providing evidence for its validity. Students had lower ALAS scores (on the student version) than faculty. Students also felt much more strongly than faculty that future students should focus time and energy on careers rather than the liberal arts.

POSTER 20

PLANNING TO HAVE KIDS? WHAT ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE?

JENNA TIPALDO (HUNTER COLLEGE), KRISTINA HORNE (BARUCH COLLEGE), NATALIA PISKORSKI (HUNTER COLLEGE), NATALIE CRUZ, MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE)

130 undergraduates completed the Sustainable Attitudes and Behaviors questionnaire (Engle-Friedman et al., 2009) to assess attitudes about having children in the current political and environmental climate. 9% of students report that they will have fewer children because of climate change and 27% have thought about it but remain unsure. Results suggest that differences in political ideology affect whether climate-change-related issues impact one's decision to have children ($F(3, 125) = 4.03, p = .009$).

POSTER 21

MOTIVATING SUPPORT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS BY COMBINING INFORMATION ABOUT DESCRIPTIVE NORMS

MADISON MONTALBANO, JESSICA NOLAN, PATRICK CHAPMAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We explored the effects of longevity and descriptive normative

information on perceptions of, and support for, an environmental organization. Participants were shown one of four different versions of a graphic that either contained longevity information, descriptive normative information, both, or neither. Results showed that when participants were given descriptive norms they rated the organization as better and were more likely to visit the website. Unexpectedly, participants given longevity information donated less of their lottery winnings.

POSTER 22

PSYCHOLOGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF MORE THAN 600 ARTICLE TITLES

ELEANOR WALTER (EHS; EASTON), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

A content analysis of the 648 article titles that resulted from a PsycInfo search using the terms “global warming” or “climate change” and “psychology” revealed that psychological research into climate change can be understood along a consequences vs. action dimension as well as a subjective vs. objective dimension. Implications for future climate change research are discussed.

POSTER 23

A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE MESSAGE IN NEWSPAPER FREE PRESS EDITORIALS

ERIN PFARR, RACHEL SAVAGE, MARK WALTER, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

In August 2018 more than 300 newspapers coordinated editorials highlighting the importance of a free press. Given that editorials can have an impact on readers' attitudes (Coppock, Ekins, Kirby, 2018), we are content analyzing these editorials to determine how this message is being communicated. Preliminary analysis of 50 editorials revealed that more emotional and less analytic language are used relative to normative newspaper data.

POSTER 24

A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE'S TWITTER COMMUNICATION: CHANGES OVER TIME

HANNAH BURHANS, ALYSSA MILLER, SABRINA GONCE, GINA D'ASTO, GIACINTA GIGLIO-VALENTINO, GIGLIO-VALENTINO, MORGAN STUMPF, THOMAS TOMCHO, MARK WALTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We conducted a content analysis of tweets sent by then candidate Donald Trump at three time periods during the run-up to the election for president in 2016. Our goal is to better understand the persuasive content utilized in the tweets. Multidimensional scaling graphs seem to indicate a positive – negative emotion dimension to the tweets. Discussion will focus on the underlying motivation behind the tweet content.

POSTER 25

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNOLOGICAL

ADVANCES AND NOSTALGIA

ELIZABETH BLAKE, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Our hypothesis is that the release of cameras for sale to the public around 1936 increased nostalgia within the population. We used an interrupted time-series method to analyze the change in frequency of nostalgia keywords in the Google Ngram database, which consists of words and phrases from books digitized by Google. Contrary to our hypothesis, our results showed a statistically significant decrease in nostalgia following the release of cameras for sale to the public.

POSTER 26

VIEWS OF CONFESSIONS OBTAINED USING FALSE EVIDENCE PLOYS WITH JUVENILES VERSUS ADULTS

EMELY ADAMES, WENDY HEATH (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Investigated how potential jurors (N=166) view confessions obtained using false evidence ploys (FEPs). Participants read an interrogation transcript with varied defendant status (juvenile, adult) and FEP type (testimonial, demeanor, scientific, control), and made decisions (e.g., verdicts). Defendant status had an impact (e.g., the interrogation was seen as more coercive when a juvenile versus adult was questioned). FEPs also impacted jurors' decisions (e.g., testimonial ploys used with juveniles versus adults were seen as especially deceptive).

POSTER 27

WHAT WARRANTS THE EXECUTION OF AN ADOLESCENT OR ADULT?

DANAIA HOLDEN, WENDY HEATH (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

During a capital trial's penalty phase, jurors weigh aggravators and mitigators before rendering a decision. Online participants (N=94) rated their level of agreement with aggravating and mitigating circumstances for juveniles versus adults. While circumstances were generally rated similarly for juveniles and adults, committing murder by accident was seen as more of a mitigator for juveniles, and females agreed more than males that a lack of remorse and being a continuing threat are aggravating circumstances.

POSTER 28

DIFFERENCES IN MORAL CODES AMONG SPORTING COMMUNITIES

JOHN PINSKY, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Although sports play a huge role in North American culture, research on the moral implications of their ubiquity have been lacking. Analyzing the moral vocabulary used in a corpus of transcribed athlete interviews yielded significant differences in the salience of each moral foundation espoused among people in each sport's community. This finding can act as the basis for future research on the different socialization effects that each sport has on its participants.

POSTER 29**PERCEPTIONS OF INJURED ATHLETES; EFFECT OF BEING AN ATHLETE ON OPINION**

MATTHEW ARTHUR, MICHAEL DOOLEY, KAITLYN O'DONNELL, ELIZABETH BIENERT, ELIZABETH HANAKATA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Two in five athletes experience a physical injury each year. Given this familiarity with injury, we tested the hypothesis that athletes would have different attitudes regarding injury than non-athletes. Sixty-one participants (39 athletes), reported their attitudes regarding acceptable injury behaviors, for both themselves and others. Results indicate that athletes rated people who were absent from previous physical commitments (e.g., practice, games) less favorably than non-athletes. These findings may have application for adherence to treatments.

POSTER 30**EFFECTS OF STRENGTH AND APPEARANCE-BASED ADVERTISEMENTS ON ATTITUDES TOWARD FITNESS FACILITY QUALITY**

MARIA ZUMMO (MISS), JANE MELAMPY (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), EMILY KERWIN, GRACE ANDERSON, RACHEL WOOLF, JANE BURKE, ANDREA MERCURIO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Past studies have rarely studied the independent persuasive effects of appearance-based exercise messages separately from strength-based exercise messages. The current study examined differences in gym quality ratings based on exposure to one of three different exercise messages (strength, appearance, or health), which were embedded within a fictitious fitness facility advertisement. Results showed no differences in gym quality ratings among the three conditions. However, limitations of the study warrant additional research on this topic.

POSTER 31**UNDERSTANDING LITTERING BEHAVIOR ON STATEN ISLAND**

MARWA SHUEIB (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY)

Despite evidence of the negative impacts onto the environment, littering remains to be an issue that requires continuous research. The Psychology of Littering Project attempts to understand littering behavior and tests different interventions aimed to reduce litter on Staten Island. The findings include results of an opinion survey done on-site at the Staten Island Mall, St. George Ferry (n=57), and as well as an online survey (n=623) that was completed by college students at CSI.

POSTER 32**"TRIGGER WORDS" AND THE 2018 MIDTERM ELECTIONS**

JOHN HULL, MERSHAWN SMITH, MARSHALL MURRAY, DEBRA HULL, DAJOUR HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduate participants evaluated 49 "trigger words,"

including many from the 2018 midterm election coverage and political advertisements, on scales of emotional response, and likelihood they would use the word in conversation. Words such as "racist" and "Nazi" produced negative emotional responses correlating positively with the word "conservative." Phrases such as "#Me Too" and "Colin Kaepernick" produced positive emotional responses correlating positively with the word "liberal." Emotional response and conversational use were generally not related.

POSTER 33**SHHHHH, IT'S A SECRET! TRANSFERRING THE BURDEN OF SECRECY**

KAITLYN O'DONNELL, MATTHEW ARTHUR, KELIN MCCLOSKEY, CONNOR BAYLEY, ELIZABETH BIENERT, RICHARD TORRES, MACKENZIE GAZE, KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We explored the effects of holding and transferring the burden of keeping a secret. Participants either received the burden of a secret or did not and were given the chance to transfer that burden by revealing the secret to another. We assessed burden using measures of stress, estimation of hill slant and a bean-bag toss. Keeping a secret was found to cause a significant burden, but there were no effects found for burden transference.

POSTER 34**UNDERDOG MUSICIANS AND THE MUSIC THEY WRITE: THE MODERATING ROLE OF GENRE**

KENNETH MICHNIEWICZ, LAURA EDELMAN (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Most people experience an affinity for underdogs. The current research examines how people evaluate underdogs (versus non-underdogs) differently based on the genre of music they compose. Across a number of measures, people view underdogs and their music more favorably regardless of genre, even when genre influences our perceptions of non-underdogs.

POSTER 35**EFFECT OF RELIGION AND LOCATION ON PERCEPTIONS OF CONTRACT AND GOVERNMENT KILLERS**

ERICA MARTINEZ (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the effect of killer type (contract or government-sanctioned), geographic location (North or South America), and religiousness (religious or non-religious killer) on perception of the killer and the severity of punishment deserved. Results showed religious government-sanctioned killers were viewed as the least guilty and government-sanctioned killers in North America (but not South America) were perceived as more likable than contract killers. Participants believed contract killers in North America deserved more severe punishment than government-sanctioned killers.

POSTER 36**SO DOPE: UNDERSTANDING PERCEPTIONS OF DRUG USE**

EMILY BROMBERG, KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to examine how people perceive drug users based on knowledge of the drug used, the drug itself, and the drug's legal status. Results suggested that legal status of the drug impacts comfort with the drug user such that participants were more comfortable with an individual using a legal drug. Additionally, participants were less concerned about and more comfortable with an individual using marijuana than an individual using Oxycodone.

POSTER 37

THE SALIENCE OF ANXIETY WORDS AFTER THE STOCK MARKET CRASH

ANTONIO WILLIAMS, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

The stock market crash on October 29, 1929 caused the worst economic collapse the U.S. has seen. Our hypothesis is that is that the crash caused great distress in United States citizens, reflected in broad cultural changes in the use of words reflecting depression and anxiety. We examined this hypothesis using sentence fragments from millions of books from the 20th century digitized by Google. Words associated with depression and anxiety became more salient.

POSTER 38

THE ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILD MARRIAGE SCALE

ALEKSANDR ZHDANOV, RICHARD CONTI, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MELANIE CONTI (COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH)

The Attitudes Toward Child Marriage Scale (ATCMS) is a newly developed measure to assess an individual's position on circumstances allowing children to marry below the age of 18. An initial 25-item pool covering case law and practices of child marriage was generated through an inductive process of consultation, peer and literature review. The resulting 21-item ATCMS yielded an acceptable level of internal consistency. Implications and directions for future research will be presented.

POSTER 39

EMOTION RECOGNITION IN STRANGERS: PRIMING FOR ATTACHMENT

STEPHANIE MANNHAUPT, RACHEL SULLIVAN, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

The present study examined conceptualizations of attachment with mothers and the ability to identify emotions of others. Participants were randomly assigned to one of four priming conditions (i.e. Attachment: Loving vs. Unloving and Affect: control conditions). A self-report assessed mothers' parenting in terms of protection and care. To examine emotion recognition, participants were shown 36 photographs of women and instructed to identify their emotions. This procedure assessed speed and accuracy of emotion recognition.

POSTER 40

DISSOCIATING THE REWARD VALUE OF SOCIAL AND NONSOCIAL EXPERIENCES

JOANNE STASIAK, DOMINIC FARERI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Social connections fulfill basic human needs to belong and support overall well-being. Prior work shows that receiving social (e.g., approval) and non-social (e.g., money) rewards evoke similar neural representations, but the relative value of pursuing social versus non-social experiences remains unclear. Using a willingness-to-pay paradigm, we demonstrate that participants place a higher subjective value on social experiences, which varies according to their overall social abilities and levels of perceived social support in their lives.

POSTER 41

RELATIONSHIP-EFFICACY AND RELATIONSHIP-RELATED ATTITUDES

MARISA COHEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

A sample of 211 participants were given measures of relationship-efficacy, sociosexuality, and attitudes toward consensual non-monogamy. Results demonstrated a negative relationship between efficacy and views on non-monogamy, a negative relationship between efficacy and sociosexuality, and a difference in efficacy between those who were and were not in a relationship at the time of the study. Relationship-efficacy is important to examine, as our beliefs about our capabilities are likely to influence our future success.

POSTER 42

NARCISSISTIC ADMIRATION AND RIVALRY IN PERCEPTIONS OF ROMANTIC PARTNERS AND RELATIONSHIP OUTCOMES

ALLISON ROBERTS, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

258 participants completed a survey assessing how narcissistic admiration and narcissistic rivalry and evaluations of oneself and one's romantic partner relate to relationship outcomes outlined in the investment model. Narcissistic admiration was positively, and narcissistic rivalry negatively, associated with partner and self-views. Admiration was associated with more satisfaction. Rivalry was associated with lower commitment. Admiration and rivalry were associated with more perceived alternatives. Self and partner perceptions mediated associations between narcissism and investment model constructs.

POSTER 43

QUEERING THE MARRIAGE PLOT?

KERRIE BAKER (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE), RAVNEET SANDHU (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

Ninety-three participants responded to three videos of heterosexual, lesbian, and gay couples to examine if the

marriage plot (boy meets girl, boy and girl quarrel, then boy weds girl) applies to all. Participants felt different emotions towards each couple and perceived societal pressure on the homosexual relationships. There is still belief in love and romance but participants did not relate those beliefs to the couples; the marriage plot didn't pertain, regardless of sexual orientation.

POSTER 44

EVALUATING ONLINE DATING: THE GOOD, THE BAD, THE UGLY

ANN ZAK, GEENA DAVIS, EMILY DESKEWICZ (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), ALEX MCMANUS, ALEXIS TAMA (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), MADELYN SCHIMMENTI (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), IVONNIE JONES (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Evaluating Online Dating: The Good, The Bad and The Ugly

Recent research has investigated online relationship initiation, yet little attention has been paid to the outcomes of internet dating (Buchanan, 2015). We predicted that traditional gender role preferences, dating risks and deceptive practices would correlate and that friendship and romantic love would predict both online and offline trust and relationship satisfaction. Results confirmed hypotheses.

POSTER 45

DOES SOCIAL MEDIA BUILD BRIDGES? DISTINGUISHING BONDING FROM BRIDGING SOCIAL CAPITAL

SAMANTHA KLINE, HEIDI FRITZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether the Internet Social Capital Scale adequately distinguished between bonding (established) and bridging (emerging) relationships. Participants (N = 101) completed questionnaires, and bonding and bridging social capital were found to be distinct in three ways. Both active and passive social media use were correlated with bridging, but not bonding, relationships. Bonding social capital was also negatively correlated with depression and positively correlated with social support, whereas bridging was unrelated to these outcomes.

POSTER 46

UNCERTAIN TOGETHER: A DYADIC EXPLORATION OF SOCIAL SUPPORT DURING UNCERTAIN WAITING PERIODS

MICHAEL DOOLEY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KATE SWEENEY (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - RIVERSIDE)

In two studies, we investigated how supportive dyads, specifically romantic couples, jointly experience stressful, uncertain waiting periods. We assessed support perceptions and well-being in two samples of dyads undergoing an uncertain waiting period: feedback following a laboratory stress task and awaiting bar exam results. Results highlight the importance of understanding the value of support as perceived by recipients of that support, over and above support providers' claims of support provision.

POSTER 47

RELATIONAL RECEPTIVITY: FRIENDSHIP FORMATION IN

FIRST-SEMESTER FRESHMAN

ISAAC BAZIAN, THOMAS CUTHBERT, DAVID WILDER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study examined the acquisition of face-to-face friends among first-semester freshman college students. Based on optimum level of stimulation, it was hypothesized that the loss of high school friends would be offset by rapid acquisition of an equal number of friends during the first semester. Freshmen in the sample did restore lost friends, but only to about three quarters of what they had lost. Friendship restoration was unrelated to major personality constructs.

POSTER 48

CAN SHARING FOOD HINDER THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDSHIPS?

CHRISTINE MCBRIDE (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Despite evidence that sharing food is an important social mechanism, little research has examined the act of sharing food from the same plate or bowl. To examine how sharing food affects friendship development, strangers were observed eating from the same bowl of separate bowls. Contrary to the belief that "breaking bread" creates unity, participants who shared food from the same source rated their partners less likable than those eating from their own food supply.

POSTER 49

THE INTERPLAY OF ATTACHMENT STYLES IN FRIENDSHIP: FROM CORTISOL TO CLOSENESS.

SARAH KETAY (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), LINDSEY BECK (EMERSON COLLEGE)

New friendships are an essential aspect of forming close relationships. The present study investigated the match between attachment styles, cortisol response, and closeness during friendship initiation. Participants interacted with a same-sex stranger in either a high or low self-disclosure activity. Salivary cortisol was measured at four timepoints during the interaction. Results indicated that the interplay of attachment styles shapes both cortisol response and closeness in friendship formation.

POSTER 50

I SEE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE: FACIAL ATTRACTIVENESS, RECOGNITION, AND FALSE RECOGNITION

CHRISTINE CURLEY, CARISSA DIPIETRO, CASEY SILVA, THOMAS MALLOY (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Do people recognize or believe they recognize others' faces based on attractiveness? Attractiveness of faces generated by computer modeling software was manipulated in three experiments, one which included a manipulation of social status. All experiments showed that attractive faces are recognized at beyond chance accuracy; there was also evidence for false positive face recognition for attractive faces; that is, faces that were not seen previously were judged as having been seen.

POSTER 51**ANTIDEPRESSANTS MAY NOT BE THE MOST "ATTRACTIVE" WAY TO TREAT DEPRESSION**

CARLY TOCCO, CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY AND QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY)

Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) may have costs. For instance, anecdotal findings suggest SSRI users lose affection toward romantic partners. The current study investigated whether SSRIs also impact initial attraction. People on SSRIs were slightly less attracted to facial photos than were controls. SSRI users reporting both libido and orgasm issues rated photos more harshly. Thus, individuals affected sexually may be more susceptible to emotional blunting mechanisms, possibly decreasing physical attraction to potential mates.

POSTER 52**THE VULNERABILITY TO BE LOVED SCALE: SCALE DEVELOPMENT AND INITIAL VALIDATION**

FRANK HOUSER, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Vulnerability to be loved (VL) is how open someone is to love; this study examined a new measure of this. Participants in two samples (N=309) completed the VL scale and measures of passionate love, self-esteem, well-being, (to examine convergent validity) and social desirability (to examine discriminant validity). The factor analyses suggest two facets of VL: Conceal Self and Openness to Intimate Relationships. Correlational results showed VL scores were related to all other measured variables.

POSTER 53**DEPLOYMENT COMMUNICATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO ADJUSTMENT AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION**

TAYLOR ALLARD, BRIAN OTT, SHYAMALA VENKATARAMAN (WILLIAM JAMES COLLEGE)

Models of family resiliency suggest that communication may influence how military families are affected by deployment. Research has not fully clarified the aspects of communication that are best for family adjustment and relationship satisfaction during the deployment cycle. This study looked at frequency, mode, and content of deployment communication and its relationship to marriage satisfaction and family adjustment, exploring moderating and mediating variables of perceived stress and social support (military community, family, and friends).

POSTER 54**LOVE IS IN THE AIR? THE BENEFITS OF ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS DURING COLLEGE**

EMILY TORRES, GRETCHEN SECHRIST (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

College students who self-reported being single or in a

committed relationship completed a series of questions to assess their social activities, academic activities, health, self-esteem, affect, and attachment style. Singles reported being lonelier, having more anxiety, drinking more alcohol, going to more parties, weighing more, having less sex, spending more time with friends, and feeling stronger than students in relationships. Contrary to predictions, results showed few benefits for being single in college.

POSTER 55**SEXUAL GROWTH BELIEFS, REJECTION SENSITIVITY, AND SATISFACTION**

RACHEL CULTICE, DIANA SANCHEZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Previous work found that sexual growth mindsets predict sexual and relationship satisfaction (Maxwell et al., 2016). We propose that sexual rejection sensitivity will mediate these relationships. This present correlational study (N = 380) found that both sexual growth mindsets and sexual rejection sensitivity significantly predict relationship and sexual satisfaction, and sexual rejection sensitivity mediates the relationship between sexual growth mindsets and relationship and sexual satisfaction. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

POSTER 56**SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND BODY IMAGE PREDICT OF RELATIONAL SATISFACTION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

GEENA DAVIS (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined whether having sex makes a person feel more intimate and happier with their partner. Correlations among body image, extraversion, risky sexual behavior, intimacy, sexual satisfaction, and relationship satisfaction were examined. Ninety-seven college students completed self-report measures of the aforementioned variables. Results showed people in a sexual, monogamous relationship were more intimate and satisfied with their partner, sexual satisfaction decreased as subjective weight increased, and risky sexual behavior was related to lower emotional intimacy.

POSTER 57**PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE IN DATING RELATIONSHIPS: COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS**

VICTORIA SCARFO, VICTORIA STEPHENSON, NICOLE CAPEZZA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

We examined college students' understanding of psychological abuse within a dating context using an open-ended prompt. Out of 17 unique aspects of psychological abuse that were coded, participants mentioned only an average of 2.37. Verbal abuse and controlling behaviors were mentioned most often, ignoring many other aspects often present in dating relationships, including threats, monitoring, and deception. Psychological abuse is a multidimensional term and college students need to be educated about all components.

POSTER 58**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREVIOUS BULLYING AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND FOMO**

SOPHIE HICKS, KARLA BATRES (CALDWELL UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relationship between early experiences of bullying and social exclusion and current levels of Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) in college students. College students who previously experienced higher levels of bullying and social exclusion, reported higher levels of FoMO. Those college students reporting higher levels of FoMO, rated their mental health lower. However, a higher overall perception of mental health was associated with higher ratings of social life and current college experience.

POSTER 59**DRAWING UPON RESOURCES**

WERONIKA SKOCZYLAS, KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK)

The purpose of this study was to examine how psychosocial resources affect the imaginary perception of threats (angry dog). Participants (N = 211) completed the study for course credit. We predicted that participants would envision the threat larger and further away in a defensive manner when deprived of social support. Our predictions were confirmed, concluding that social support influences how people perceive threatening situations. The representations we create may influence prospective situations.

POSTER 60**PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON LONELINESS, AND BELIEVABILITY DUE TO CHRONIC ILLNESS**

EMILY BOOTH, MICHAEL DOOLEY, ROSE CESARO, MIA JACKSON, KELIN MCCLOSKEY, ALLISON ZELL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We explored the effect of having a chronic invisible illness on feelings of loneliness and believability as moderated by perceived social support. Using an online survey, we found that perceived social support is a moderator for loneliness, such that people with an invisible illness felt lonelier if they believed they had less social support. Chronic illness also independently predicted believability and social support, but the interaction was non-significant.

POSTER 61**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CHRONIC STRESS IN DISCRETE LIFE DOMAINS AND DRINKING-TO-COPE MOTIVATION**

FIONA LOW, STEPHEN ARMELI (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), HOWARD TENNEN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

We assessed drinking to cope motivation during college and five years later (post-college) in 924 (53% women) moderate to

heavy drinkers. Post-college we also conducted a telephone-based semi-structured interview to evaluate chronic stress in ten life domains. Results indicated that post-college drinking to cope motivation showed the strongest positive association with romantic relationship and physical health stress; these associations remained significant after controlling for drinking to cope motivation during college.

POSTER 62**BURNOUT, STRESS, AND COPING SKILLS IN STUDENT ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETE STUDENTS.**

DANIEL WATSON (MERCY COLLEGE)

Comparison of burnout, stress and coping skills among college athletes and non-athletes was investigated. Both groups demonstrated significant negative correlations between burnout and coping skills, perceived stress and coping skills, and significant positive correlations between burnout and stress. Student athletes reported significantly higher burnout than non-athletes. Females reported significantly more burnout and stress and poorer coping skills than males, with female athletes reporting greatest burnout and female non-athletes reporting highest stress.

POSTER 63**AGGRESSION IN SKYDIVERS: AN EXAMINATION OF GENDER AND EXPERIENCE**

RICHARD CONTI, KASEY RAMOTH, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined aggression in novice and experienced skydivers and controls. No significant differences were found between skydivers and controls on measures of physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger, hostility, or total aggression scores. Female skydivers reported higher physical and total aggression scores than male skydivers. Experienced female skydivers reported higher anger and total aggression scores compared to the other three groups. Among skydivers, the number of jumps was unrelated to any measure of aggression.

POSTER 64**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY, GAMING FREQUENCY, AND AGGRESSION IN VIDEO GAMES**

VICTORIA SZABO, DEVONLEIGH ROMAN, KELLY M. JOHNSON (DOMINICAN COLLEGE OF BLAUVELT)

We examined the relationships between frequency of video game playing, in-game aggression, and personality characteristics. A convenience sample of college students completed a questionnaire that assessed their personality, as well as gaming frequency. Participants then played one level of a video game that gave them the opportunity to aggress by killing characters. Results showed that identifying as a gamer moderated several of the relationships between in-game aggression, frequency of gaming, conscientiousness and agreeableness.

POSTER 65

SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE, DEPRESSION, SOCIAL COMPARISON, AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT

MEAGAN GATLEY (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated passive and active social media usage on depressive symptoms, social comparison and perceived social support across the platforms of Facebook and Instagram. A significant interaction was found between platforms and type of usage on social comparison: participants using Facebook actively engaged in the most social comparison. Further, social comparison significantly predicted depression scores. These results illustrate the importance of specific platform use and the subsequent effects on mental health.

POSTER 66

IS SOCIAL MEDIA DISTRESSING? SOCIAL COMPARISON LINKS FACEBOOK USE WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

HEIDI FRITZ, CAROLYN NEKULA, QUINN GOODSPEED (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined relations among social media use, social comparison that occurs in response to viewing social media, and psychological distress. Undergraduate students (N = 193) completed surveys assessing use of four social media platforms. We expected that greater social media use would elicit greater social comparison and distress. Results confirmed that greater Facebook use was associated with greater negative social comparison, which mediated relations of Facebook use with greater distress via indirect pathways.

POSTER 67

WHEN TO INTERVENE? SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE STRONG DETERMINANTS IN CONFRONTING LITTERING.

BRIAN LONDON, NATHAN GREENAUER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Perceived social relationships exert a large influence on one's willingness to interact with others. The present study evaluated social relationship (close friend, fellow student, and complete stranger) as a predictor of one's self-reported likelihood of confronting a litterer across several scenarios. Results showed significant differences in likelihood to confront littering between all levels of social relationship, suggesting a perceived social relationship is a determining factor in one's willingness to confront some anti-social behaviors.

POSTER 68

ALTERING SOCIAL NORM COMPLIANCE WITH TRANSCRANIAL ALTERNATING CURRENT STIMULATION

LINDSEY TEPFER, MATTHEW SLIPENCHUK, BENJAMIN MUZEKARI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), BART KREKELBERG (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), DAVID SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the underlying neural correlates that orchestrate our compliance with social norms. During decisions

to comply to a social norm of fairness, participants received an application of transcranial alternating current stimulation (tACS) in anatomical correspondence with the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and the right temporoparietal junction. We found that stimulating both regions synchronously decreased norm compliance only when participants were threatened by punishment.

POSTER 69

LOOKING ON THE BRIGHT SIDE: DOES OPTIMISM PREDICT ALTRUISM?

NICOLE FREVOLD, ERIKA WELLS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The existence of pure altruism has been debated, particularly in the domain of motivation (Batson & Shaw, 1991). Positive feelings and the value placed on altruistic behaviors tend to motivate helping. In the present study, we investigated another quality that may drive altruism, specifically feelings of optimism. We found that people who were more optimistic, scored lower on altruism. We suggest that the findings may be driven by feelings of belief in a just world.

POSTER 70

EMPATHY AND HELPING BEHAVIOR TOWARDS ANIMALS RANKED BY PHYLOGENETIC SIMILARITY

NICHOLAS LANGE (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Research suggests that empathy is innate but is observed to different degrees based on phylogenetic similarity between humans and other animals. Participants were assigned a target animal in need of help that differed in phylogenetic rank (human, chimpanzee, dog, pig, turtle). Participants then rated their likelihood of engaging in five levels of helping behavior. Participants reported being more likely to help dogs across most helping behaviors relative to other targets, which contradicts previous empathy research.

POSTER 71

LIVES OF THE DALAI LAMA: A DIGITAL EXHIBIT. CAN ART INFLUENCE

MELISSA DOLESE, SARAH HYLAND (SUNY-POTSDAM), BREANNE CIOVACCO (SUNY-ALBANY)

Art moves us but can it move us to action? Participants viewed a "digital exhibit" of thangka paintings to examine art's influence on compassionate actions. Results mirrored a study which took place in a gallery setting. Participants were more likely to act compassionately towards friends than themselves and less so strangers and participants more receptive to compassion communicated in art were more likely to act compassionately overall. Viewing art can inspire self and other compassion.

Friday, March 1, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Event

Gilbert

INTERNATIONAL: IMMIGRATION PROCEEDINGS

Friday, March 1, 2019
5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: MIHAELA DRANOFF

**THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST IN ASYLUM AND
HARDSHIP IMMIGRATION PROCEEDINGS**

MIHAELA DRANOFF (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This workshop will cover the basic legal background of psychological evaluations in the context of immigration proceedings (Hardship cases/601 waivers, asylum, VAWA, CAT) as well as the structure of the evaluation. Tips for report writing will be provided, along with a real life case discussion. Cultural consideration in the context of these specific assessments will be emphasized.

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
8:00am-9:20am**

Symposium

Gilbert

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: CROSS-NATIONAL
MIGRATION: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS**
Saturday, March 2, 2019
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: ARTEMIS PIPINELLI

**CROSS-NATIONAL MIGRATION: PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASPECTS**

For the United Nations NGO Committee on Migration, cross-national migration is a pressing social issue in many ways--in the USA and elsewhere. What is the role of psychology and the behavioral sciences in better understanding and coping with the migration experience?

Presentations

Chinese migration

by Jean Lau Chin (Adelphi University)

Black migration

by Carolyn Springer (Adelphi University), Eartha Hackett (Queens College, CUNY)

Best Practices to combat Xenophobia

by Elaine P. Congress, Leah Miller, Abigail Asper, Melissa Cueto (Fordham University)

Interning with the United Nations and its NGO Committee on Migration

by Alessandro Guimarães, Yasarina Almáandar, Abdul Rahman, Taylor DeClerck, Kathy W. Clermont (Fordham University)

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
8:00am-9:30am**

Invited Speaker

FELLOWS BREAKFAST
Saturday, March 2, 2019
8:00am-9:30am

CHAIR: PAUL SCHNUR

**APA DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST LECTURE: DECODING
BRAIN ACTIVITY DURING CONTINUOUS PERCEPTION AND
RECALL?**

KENNETH NORMAN (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

During realistic, continuous perception, humans automatically segment experiences into discrete events. Using functional MRI, we investigate how cortical structures generate event representations during narrative perception and how these events are stored to and retrieved from memory. Our approach allows us to detect event boundaries as shifts between stable patterns of brain activity without relying on stimulus annotations, and reveals a nested hierarchy from short events in sensory regions to long events in high-order areas, which represent abstract, multimodal situation models. Based on these results, we propose that brain activity is naturally structured into nested events, which form the basis of long-term memory representations. We also extend this approach to studying how event scripts (e.g., for a restaurant meal or traveling through an airport) are represented in the brain, and how they shape memory for narratives that instantiate those scripts.

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
8:00am-9:20am**

Invited Speaker

West Side Ballroom 1 & 2

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: OLIVER MORGAN
Saturday, March 2, 2019
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: KEITH MORGEN

**FROM WOUNDS TO THE SACRED: ADDICTIONS, TRAUMA,
AND SPIRITUALITY**

OLIVER MORGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We are learning more everyday about the prevalence of addictions and experiences of trauma. These are soul-destroying maladies. They are also opportunities for transformation. Psychotherapy can be a catalyst for recovery. Compassionate practitioners work to restore hope, instigate resilience, repair connections, and assist recovering clients to accept self and others. This talk will address some considerations on this healing process.

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
8:00am-9:20am**

Paper

Wilder

**TEACHING PAPERS: FOCUSED CLASSES/TOPICS IN
PSYCHOLOGY**

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: JENNIFER THOMPSON

8:00am - 8:15am

APA'S INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY INITIATIVE

JENNIFER THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE), GARTH NEUFELD (CASCADIA COLLEGE), REGAN GURUNG (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-GREEN BAY)

APA's Introductory Psychology Initiative is a three year plan for addressing the intricacies of teaching the Introductory Psychology course. As the course in the major with the highest enrollments, this course deserves a detailed and thorough review. Attendees at this session will be asked to share their ideas about challenges and opportunities in teaching Introductory Psychology.

8:20am - 8:35am

**STRATEGIES TO INCORPORATE ELDER ABUSE INTO
PSYCHOLOGY CURRICULUM**

BEVERLY DOLINSKY (ENDICOTT COLLEGE)

It is suspected that only 1 in 5 cases of elder abuse is reported. Education for social service practitioners is recommended as an essential component in order to identify and prevent elder abuse. The purpose of this presentation is to provide specific strategies to educate psychology students on elder abuse. Strategies to teach this topic in a 1-2 day option or semester long option will be offered.

8:40am - 8:55am

**A LEARNING COMMUNITY PAIRING OF INTRODUCTORY
PSYCHOLOGY AND FIRST YEAR WRITING SEMINAR**

MICHELLE SCHMIDT (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

Incoming first year students are often required to enroll in a first year writing course; they may also desire to start their psychology coursework early in their college career. This paper describes a learning community in which students co-enroll in a required writing course and introductory psychology as first year students. The two courses are separate but complement one another well, and allow students to get a head start in their major area of study.

9:00am - 9:15am

**SELF-EFFICACY AND ANXIETY IN THE STATISTICS
CLASSROOM: DESIGNING INTERVENTIONS FOR
STRUGGLING STUDENTS**

MARY NELSON, SARAH HOEGLER (WESTERN

CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research has consistently documented a significant relationship between self-efficacy and statistics performance. However, findings regarding the effect of statistics anxiety have been more inconsistent. This study evaluated a model of the relationships between self-efficacy, anxiety, and statistics performance, finding that self-efficacy mediated the relationship between anxiety and performance. A lack of direct predictive relationship between anxiety and performance suggested that effective classroom interventions should focus on improving self-efficacy, rather than decreasing anxiety.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

West Side Ballroom 3 & 4

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH: POSTER SESSION I

Saturday, March 2, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: PAIGE FISHER

POSTER 1

**ACUTE AEROBIC ACTIVITY IMPROVES MEMORY
ACQUISITION IN THE DAY-OLD CHICK.**

SARAH DEMBLING, DYLAN GILHOOLY (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Aerobic exercise produces positive effects on learning and memory. This study investigated the effects of swimming on learning of a one-trial taste avoidance task in day-old chicks. Chicks that exercised prior to training in the taste avoidance task showed an improvement in acquisition compared to the control, non-exercise group. These findings may prompt further studies on the impacts of exercise on various types of memory in the young chick.

POSTER 2

**THE EFFECTS OF VALERIAN ON TESTS OF ANXIETY IN
C57BL6J MICE**

ERIN HARTEN, OLIVIA LOWDEN (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Valeriana officinalis is a popular herbal treatment used for the treatment of anxiety and sleep disorders. This experiment examined the effects of valerian in C57BL6J mice and anxious 129S1/SvlmJ mice. In both open-field and elevated plus-shaped maze tests, valerian significantly decreased anxiety-associated behaviors in C57BL6 mice, but had no effect on 129S1/SvlmJ mice. These results indicate that while valerian may be effective in reducing stress in neurotypical individuals, valerian is not effective in anxious individuals.

POSTER 3

**DOES YOUR PARENT'S EDUCATION AND INCOME MAKE A
DIFFERENCE FOR YOUR CONSCIENTIOUSNESS?**

ALDEN PARKER, JOSEPH LIGATO, MACY MORROW
(CLEMSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined how the relationship between parental education and academic conscientiousness might be moderated by parental income. It was hypothesized that caregiver education, income and the interaction will be positively related to academic conscientiousness. Moderation analysis (n=400) suggested that parental income was a moderator between parental education and academic conscientiousness.

POSTER 4

ARE WOMEN MORE ACADEMICALLY STRESSED WHEN STRIVING FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS?

MACY MORROW, HOLLY EVERMAN, ALDEN PARKER,
JOSEPH LIGATO (CLEMSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined how the relationship between an individual's college GPA and perceived academic stress (PAS) might be moderated by gender. It is hypothesized that females that have higher GPA's will have higher levels of PAS. Moderation analysis (n=400) suggested that gender was not a moderator of the relationship between PAS and GPA but that PAS was significantly related to GPA.

POSTER 5

INFANT SENSITIVITY TO MATERNAL NEUROMODULATION OF THE HPA STRESS AXIS

CECILIA DELMER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), REGINA SULLIVAN, MAYA OPENDAK, PATRESE ROBINSON-DRUMMER (NATHAN KLINE INSTITUTE), ANNA BLOMKVIST (STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY)

Young rat pups and children show blunted stress and fear to threat if the caregiver is present (social buffering), although, the effect is reduced in maltreated children. We showed that maternal presence attenuated hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN) during a threat, but it was not attenuated in abused rat pups. This suggests that the inability of abused pups to be socially buffered by the mother is due to maternal presence's failure to block HPA activation.

POSTER 6

GENDER EQUALITY IN SPORTS

YONELLA FARLEY, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research is to look into gender differences in perceptions of equality in college athletics. Participants completed an online survey on gender fairness and equality in sports. Overall, these findings indicate that college students have some awareness of the inequalities in college sports, but that women have a greater awareness than men.

POSTER 7

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, SLEEP QUALITY, AND SOCIAL

ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

MEGYN JASMAN, CALEB BRAGG (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated how alcohol consumption and sleep quality interacts with levels of social anxiety in college undergraduates. Participants (N=76) filled out surveys based on their behaviors related to alcohol consumption, sleep quality, and social anxiety. The only significant relationship was between sleep quality and social anxiety. These findings can apply to college students with social anxiety seeking counseling. They may be encouraged to partake in sleep interventions to help their anxiety.

POSTER 8

WHAT DO CHILDREN NEED TO KNOW BEFORE KINDERGARTEN? LATINO/A IMMIGRANT PARENTS' VIEWS

AMBER BROCK (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY), MARISA PADELETTI, MONICA ARGUETA, CASSANDRA SIMONS, ALLYSON RENNIE, SUSAN SONNENSCHIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY), BROOK SAWYER, PEGGY KONG (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Understanding which skills parents consider necessary for kindergarten is essential because these beliefs drive parenting behaviors and are associated with children's achievement. States are now evaluating kindergarten readiness based on language, mathematics, social, and physical development. However, it is unclear how much parents value and promote these competencies prior to kindergarten. This study examined the beliefs of Latino/a immigrant parents including views of which skills were most important and how they believed children should learn.

POSTER 9

PERSONALITY, RACE-BASED STRESS, AND CROSS-GROUP FRIENDSHIPS IN PREDOMINATELY WHITE UNIVERSITIES

EMILY FITZPATRICK, SEMONI SHERWOOD, SHANNON SUYDAM, MEGAN ZAGORIC, THOMAS MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Personality correlates with race-based stress and cross-group friendship. Undergraduates at a predominately white liberal arts university (N = 728) completed a Qualtrics survey that included the IPIP-NEO-120, the RS-Race questionnaire, and a locally developed friendship scale. All Big Five personality factors correlated moderately with cross-group friendship formation and agreeableness and conscientiousness with race-based stress. This research may enable universities to develop better programs to support minority students as they transition into predominately white universities.

POSTER 10

AGREEABLENESS AND REACTANCE: A STUDY OF EMOTIONAL APPEALS IN INSTRUCTION

SEEMA PATEL, CHRISTI DUERKSEN, LIBBY DAY, CAMREN WERNER, DARBY MAGGARD, HAYDEN TAYLOR, PETE GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that participants low in agreeableness, when presented with a forceful emotional appeal, would experience the greatest reactance during a difficult puzzle game. Participants completed an agreeableness measure, were randomly assigned to an encouraging, neutral, or forceful instructional condition when playing the puzzle game, and then completed a modified version of a reactance scale. The results did not support the hypothesis, although a main effect was found for the forceful instruction condition.

POSTER 11

THE EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND RELATIVE DEPRIVATION ON PERSISTENCE

NORELLE BONDAR (MONNMOUTH UNIVERSITY), DAVID STROHMETZ (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA)

The current study examines the effects of perceived socioeconomic status and feelings of relative deprivation on persistence. 106 participants completed the socioeconomic status self-assessment, a timed riddles activity, and measures of task and general motivation. One's perceived socioeconomic status and feelings of relative deprivation did not make a difference on persistence on a specific task. There could be factors like having a competitive nature and potential rewards influencing persistence.

POSTER 12

LIFE REFLECTION AND AWARENESS: LOVING & KINDNESS MEDITATION AND GRATITUDE

ERICA PATTERSON (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Gratitude is a positive affect that has been associated with an increase in cognitive function, and can assist in undoing harmful negative and physiological effects; current research investigated if Loving and Kindness Mindfulness Meditation can be used to increase these kinds of positive affect. The current experiment examined the link between a single-session of LKM practice and gratitude levels. The results indicated that one session of LKM can increase positive affect.

POSTER 13

EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS MEDITATION ON STRESS AND ANXIETY LEVELS

KATRINA DEMINSKI, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to assess the effects of guided meditation on mood state. Participants listened to either 15-minutes of relaxation music or a 15-minute guided meditation. Results indicated that participants who engaged in the guided meditation exercise were more relaxed, less stressed, and experienced an overall more positive mood state than participants in the relaxation condition.

POSTER 14

PROSOCIAL PRIMING AND CYBERBULLYING

DOROTHY HICKS, JORDAN HOFFMAN, ALEXANDRIA DAVIDOFF, SHAYLYNN BRADBURY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Similar strategies to reduce the bystander effect can be employed in face-to-face and online scenarios. This study examines whether prosocial priming increases intervention rates in cyberbullying incidents. Undergraduate students exposed to prosocial priming or a control condition reported their intentions to intervene in instances of cyberbullying. No difference in behavioral intentions to intervene was observed between the two conditions. More research is necessary to evaluate prosocial priming as a tool for cyberbullying intervention.

POSTER 15

INFANT COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT: THE ROLE OF INFANT SLEEP AND PARENTAL ANXIETY

OLIVIA FERRIS, CHARU TULADHAR, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Infant cognitive scores on the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development III, particularly in infants with below-average scores, are associated with later measures of intelligence. Infant sleep duration and parent self-reported state and trait anxiety were examined as potential risk factors for below average cognitive scores on the Bayley-III. Shorter infant nighttime sleep duration and lower levels of maternal state and trait anxiety were found to be associated with below-average infant cognitive scores.

POSTER 16

DISRUPTION OF CIRCADIAN RHYTHM EFFECTS ON SPATIAL LEARNING IN RATS

KELLY GIVENS, GRACIE KELLY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

To understand the effects of disruption to the natural circadian rhythm on spatial learning, we placed 6 rats into sensory deprivation boxes – 3 with access to light and 3 without – and used the radial arm maze to test their abilities to learn spatial patterns.

POSTER 17

WHITE GUILT AND AMBIVALENT RACISM'S IMPACT ON MIDDLE EASTERN DEFENDANTS

NICHOLAS MOORE (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

My research investigates whether: 1) the race of the defendant (White or Middle Eastern) will affect the severity of the sentence recommended by white jurors for the same crime, 2) whether the potential differences in sentencing depending on the severity of the hypothetical crime (robbery vs. assault), and 3) whether sentencing recommendations are best predicted by an identifiable patterns or racialized thought (ambivalent racism or white guilt).

POSTER 18**THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF SEX ON SELF-OTHER RISKY DECISION MAKING**

KATHERINE WOLFRUM, STEVEN ROBBINS, ADAM LEVY
(ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Males make riskier decisions than females and people make riskier choices for others than for self. We examined these two factors in an online risky decision survey. Males (n=10) made riskier decisions than females (n=37) and participants made riskier decisions for others than for self. Of most interest, there was a significant interaction; females showed a larger self-other difference than males. The self-other difference in risky choice is mediated by sex.

POSTER 19**COMPASSION LEVELS OF SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY STUDENTS**

JULIA SULE, JYH-HANG CHANG, ZOE MAAS, JAMES ROE,
DOMINIC BROWN-ANDRIULLI (EAST STROUDSBURG
UNIVERSITY)

This study compares the level of compassion of Speech-Language Pathology students. Data has been collected from freshmen, seniors, and both years of graduate students in the major. 112 students were given the compassion of other lives scale. There were no difference found between the COOL scale scores of college students. However, results indicated there is a difference between the levels of empathy between second year graduate students and undergraduate freshmen and seniors.

POSTER 20**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MEMORY FUNCTION AND MENTAL HEALTH**

ABIGAIL ANDREWS (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE), RACHEL
DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Short Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to assess the correlation between memory loss and anxiety and depression throughout adulthood. I predicted that memory problems would be greater in older adults and that anxiety and/or depressive symptoms would increase as memory problems increased. Contrary to my predictions, memory problems were worse in younger adults, but memory problems were positively correlated with anxiety, stress, and depression.

POSTER 21**TEARS OF JOY: IMPLICATIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING**

TALIA G. KORN, EDWARD HOFFMAN (YESHIVA
UNIVERSITY), PETER LIN (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

In this investigation, 200 persons (149 female, 49 male, 2 gender unreported), aged 21 through above 60 responded to a survey concerning experiences of tears of joy (TOJ). 82.4% of participants had experienced TOJ in their life, women

significantly more so than men. Women also experienced TOJ significantly more frequently. Neither age nor frequency of vigorous exercise correlated significantly with TOJ frequency, but feeling better physically during TOJ was positively correlated with life satisfaction.

POSTER 22**ATTRIBUTIONAL COMPLEXITY REDUCES SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION AND SUPPORT FOR SOLITARY CONFINEMENT**

LYNNEA DAVIS, ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEW
BRUNSWICK)

Solitary confinement involves the isolation of prison inmates and leads to severe mental health problems. Support for the use of solitary confinement may be related to social dominance orientation (SDO), a preference for social power hierarchies and zero-sum intergroup relations. Attributional complexity is inversely related to SDO and other social issues. We measured support for solitary confinement and found that SDO no longer predicted support for solitary when controlling for attributional complexity.

POSTER 23**THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL FACILITATION ON ODOR AVERSION IN LONG-EVANS RATS**

HEENA ISMAILI, ADITI BUCH, CHLOE GARBE, CHRISTIAN
CANDLER, JONATHAN ST. LOUIS, ZAINAB AISHWIKH,
TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study examines whether overcoming aversive learning can be aided by social facilitation. Rats were trained to avoid a specific odor cue. Using that same odor to guide them to the end of a maze, one group of rats learned to overcome their avoidance. They then served as models to help other rats (followers) do the same. Results suggest that followers were faster to learn with the aid of model rats.

POSTER 24**THE PRODUCTION EFFECT ENHANCED BY SIGN LANGUAGE**

LEANNA LOPEZ, KRIS GUNAWAN (CENTENARY
UNIVERSITY)

The production effect is the ability to enhance memory through the use of movements, such as reading out loud. In the present study, the focus was to determine if sign language enhances this phenomenon. Participants were assigned to either reading or signing a list of 40 words. They were then given a free recall test. The findings showed that using sign language increased people's memory of the words more than just reading the words.

POSTER 25**JASPER INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE IMITATION, PLAY, AND TURN-TAKING IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM**

TRISHA KATZ, MANON KROL, JENNIFER LEAÑO, DANIELA

PLESA-SKWERER, HELEN TAGER-FLUSBERG (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders have deficits in play and imitation. Using a behavioral intervention known as JASPER, we aimed to improve and promote generalization of these skills. Imitation, play, and turn-taking were measured at different time points and assessed during the Parent-Child Interaction (PCI) before and after the intervention. Play skills and turn-taking improved throughout JASPER, and imitation and turn-taking improved from the pre-intervention to the post-intervention PCI. Results demonstrate the efficacy of JASPER.

POSTER 26

WHAT IS BEAUTY?: A STUDY OF FACTORS INFLUENCING PERCEIVED ATTRACTION.

CELINE KRISTOFF (NAZARETH)

The perceived attraction of an individual can be influenced by certain factors such as brightness, posture, and holding a cigarette. A repeated measures design was utilized with 35 female participants. All rated two variations of three photos on a scale of 1-10 for attraction. A significant difference in their rating of attraction between the two levels was expected, however, results were non-significant.

POSTER 27

THE HIGHLY EDUCATED AND "JINLI"- MODERN CEREMONIOUS WORSHIP

MENGJUN WANG (1995)

Recent trend has shown Chinese netizens are avid in reposting "jinli" (online content they perceive beckon fortune) on social media, a phenomenon seen as a modern version of ceremonious worship. This paper focuses on whether highly educated people put faith in such practice. The study showed a significant result and further study would focus on comparison study between low and high educated groups.

POSTER 28

STUDYING THE TOY BOX: EXAMINING TOYS MARKETED FOR INFANTS

IRIS NGUYEN, ASHLEY QUINONES (PACE UNIVERSITY), JILLIAN CLEMENT (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, BRANDYWINE), ALEXIS FERGUSON, ZOMELLY GRULLON (PACE UNIVERSITY), MICHAELA LOWERY, SOPHIA NOURI, MIKAYLA PAPP, JENNIFER ZOSH (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, BRANDYWINE), BRENNA HASSINGER-DAS (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This project is the first step in exploring the toy marketplace as a foundation for future research on toys marketed to infants. We explored two major national retailers who target different customer bases. Our study found differences between the retailers regarding our examined variables (price, gender-based marketing, electronic vs. traditional features, educational marketing, the primary developmental domain). The poster then discusses the potential significance of these analyses.

POSTER 29

STUDENT-ATHLETE STATUS: NOT A FACTOR IN MENTAL ILLNESS & PHYSICAL INJURY PERCEPTIONS

JOSHUA SAMUELS, LIZZIE MASSEY, ROSIE MARTIN, RACHEL WILLIAMS, MICHAEL DOOLEY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Perceptions of mental illness (MI) and physical injury (PI) in athletes were explored. Significant differences in perception were found across appraisal, illness, treatment, and recovery medical delays, perceived severity and disability measures, and chance locus of control between MI and PI. However, no significant differences between the perceptual differences of MI and PI between athletes and non-athletes were found, suggesting that athlete status does not influence the already present perceptual differences between MI and PI.

POSTER 30

PERSONALITY AND VIDEO GAMES

KAYLEE SEWARD, HAILEY MOORE, NATHAN MCREYNOLDS (GORDON COLLEGE)

This research examined correlations between the Big Five personality factors and video game preferences. It was a survey-based study administered to students of a small liberal arts college in New England. The findings showed strong correlations between personality and video game platform and genre preferences.

POSTER 31

LONGITUDINAL ANALYSES OF THE EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION ON RACIAL CENTRALITY AND IDENTITY

AMMIE JURADO, SERESA MATIAS, JORDAN HILL-RUCKER, MAXINE MARCHIDAN, ISAIAH OJEDA, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Racial or ethnic discrimination can be defined as unjust, prejudicial treatment as the result of race or ethnicity. The aim of the study was to assess the effects of discrimination on racial identity in a longitudinal study of Black young adults ages 18-28 from a northeastern university. Evidence indicates that increases in discrimination are associated with increases in racial centrality, but not other aspects of racial identity, and the effects are bidirectional.

POSTER 32

DEVELOPING A REUSABLE ECOLOGICAL MOMENTARY ASSESSMENT APPLICATION IN A RESOURCE-LIMITED ENVIRONMENT

VANESSA T MORGAN, HOWARD M LICHTMAN, WILLIAM J KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Ecological Momentary Assessment is a powerful research tool for removing memory bias. However, the costs of licensing software for such an app for use on smartphones can be prohibitively

expensive. We developed an in-house, open source, and easy to modify application that can be used on Android devices for EMA data collection. The creation of this application demonstrates the power of undergraduate student collaboration to create technological tools in a resource-limited environment.

POSTER 33

EXAMINING COGNITIVE EMPATHY, AFFECTIVE EMPATHY, AND GENDER IN PREDICTING ALTRUISTIC PROPENSITY

CHRISTIAN CALISTRO, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

Overall empathy has been linked with prosocial behavior. This study examined the relationship between two distinct types of empathy (cognitive empathy and affective empathy), gender, and altruistic propensity in young adults. Results revealed that cognitive empathy, affective empathy, and gender did not reliably predict altruistic propensity. However, there was a significant gender difference in affective empathy where females had significantly higher levels of affective empathy than males.

POSTER 34

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND BINGE DRINKING IN A MULTIETHNIC COMMUNITY SAMPLE

MAXINE MARCHIDAN, NATALIE SCETTINI, OSCAR RUALES, ANDREW MIELE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination may contribute to maladaptive behavior. The current cross-sectional study investigates the effects of lifetime and recent discrimination on health habits, specifically alcohol consumption. Participants completed surveys inquiring about discrimination and their health habits at a hospital-based community medical center. The findings indicate a positive correlation between discrimination and binge drinking. These effects persisted, even after controlling for other life stressors and socioeconomic status.

POSTER 35

THE COEXISTENCE OF NATURAL AND SUPERNATURAL CONCEPTS ACROSS CAUSAL AND MORAL REASONING

AUDREY WILLIAMS, LILY MASSARO, KATRINA DRURY, ALLISON DIBIANCA FASOLI (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

This study examined children's and adult's use of natural and supernatural concepts across causal and moral reasoning contexts. Results suggested that natural concepts were used more frequently to talk about events' causality and referred to the sources of those concepts. Supernatural concepts were used more frequently to talk about morality and focused more on how to live one's life. Findings of this study help to illuminate how seemingly opposing concepts can coexist in people's reasoning.

POSTER 36

DOES SLEEP QUALITY MEDIATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATE-ANXIETY AND WORKING MEMORY

ALISON WARD, MICHAEL PERAL, ZERBRINA

VALDESPINO-HAYDEN, VANESSA GARCIA, RENEE CALLANAN, ANDREA O'CONNOR, JOSHUA SANDRY (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

We evaluated whether the relationship between state anxiety and working memory capacity is mediated by sleep quality in high trait anxiety individuals. Results show a marginally significant relationship between poor sleep quality and working memory capacity exists. There was no evidence for a relationship between state anxiety and working memory and no mediating role of sleep quality.

POSTER 37

HOW THE DYNAMICS OF FAMILISMO, CULTURAL IDENTITY, AFFECT LATINO STUDENT STRESS LEVELS

CHARLA BISHOP, TATIANA PALACIOS (BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Latino college students are likely to experience stress in college due to strong cultural ties with the family that sometimes take priority over academic life. This study explored how family ties (familismo) mediates the relationship between academic achievement and stress for Latino college students. Latino stress was associated with greater family involvement, but ethnic identity mediated the relationship between these variables.

POSTER 38

OPPOSITIONAL MINDSET: A NEW VARIABLE OF SUCCESS

CHRISTOPHER GALANTI, STEPHANIE HAWK (UNIVERSITY OF EAST STROUDSBURG)

Oppositional Mindset is hypothesized to be an implicit mindset you have when received negative criticism or feedback. We believe that certain students possess an Oppositional Mindset enabling them become more successful if they receive the negative criticism. We conducted our research by asking students a series of questions and they recorded their responses via video. We found that many students report using negativity as a way of motivation. We will discuss support for this

POSTER 39

CONCUSSION KNOWLEDGE IN COLLEGE ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES

JULIA PISKER, LISA KELLY (CABRINI UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to analyze concussion knowledge in college students. Athletes are required to have concussion education. . Students who are non-athletes are not privy to that same education. The results indicated that non-athletes have little access to education concerning concussion. While both athletes and non-athletes are able to identify hallmark symptoms such as headache, there continue to be inconsistencies between their knowledge of concussions for both groups.

POSTER 40

FRAMING IMPACTS DECISION TIME FOR THE TROLLEY CAR PROBLEM

DAKOTA BONANNO (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY),
MICHELLE VINITMILLA (HUDSON COUNTY COMMUNITY
COLLEGE), MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S
UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated the effect of framing on the Trolley Car Problem. Two variations of the problem were used, five people or fifteen people on the track. The problem was also framed in one of three ways (Positive, Neutral, Negative). A significant interaction was found between the number of individuals presented on the track and the frame used. Participants in the fifteen people, negative frame condition showed significantly faster decision times than other conditions.

POSTER 41

DIFFERENCES IN PERCEIVED SELF-MONITORING AMONG MEN AND WOMEN

ILKER ERKUT, MICHAEL BERNSTEIN, JACOB BENFIELD
(PENN STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

Self-monitoring is the monitoring of one's expressions and self-presentation to preserve the desired social presence. We wanted to see if self-monitoring was perceived differently based on gender. We found that males were perceived higher in self-monitoring than females. Additionally, high self-monitoring females were perceived as less competent than high self-monitoring males. Future implications will be discussed.

POSTER 42

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

MAHMOOD MOHAMMAD, IAN MACFARLANE
(ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

This study examined predictors of college students' social and economic independence. First generation status and higher levels of depressive symptoms were hypothesized to predict lower levels of independence. Results showed first generation status was not related to either form of independence, while depressive symptoms were actually positively associated with both forms (though only with social once controlling for demographic variables). The level of economic independence was also lower than reported in another college samples.

POSTER 43

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PARTICIPANT RACE AND GENDER IN FACE SIMILARITY RATINGS

MICHAEL SIMPSON, PETER THORNTON, SARAH
WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The current exploratory study examined the role of participant race and gender on similarity ratings between a target face and comparison faces of young adult White males. Results showed that White participants gave higher similarity ratings than non-White participants, while female participants gave higher similarity ratings than male participants. These findings highlight the importance of considering participant race and gender when

developing stimuli for eyewitness identification research, and may speak to mechanisms of face recognition.

POSTER 44

SUB-CULTURES IN THE URBAN U.S.: RESEARCH ON PARENTAL BELIEFS ABOUT CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

GINA DIGIOVANNI, ANDREA GOMEZ, GILLIAN SUZZAN
(SUNY ONEONTA), HERBERT SALTZSTEIN (GRADUATE
CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), YOKO
TAKAGI (SUNY ONEONTA)

An exploratory pilot study examined parental beliefs in middle childhood, a largely under-researched area. Fourteen parents from four different urban environments, Hoboken (NJ), Long Island, Staten Island, and Brooklyn (NY) were interviewed about their parental beliefs about children's developmental goals. Specifically, the study focused on the different sub-cultures that are prevalent in different urban communities. Selected results include that parents residing in Staten Island showed somewhat different pattern of developmental goals than other

POSTER 45

HOW DO PRESCHOOLERS REPLICATE PROPORTIONS?

JENNY CHELMOW, HILARY BARTH (WESLEYAN
UNIVERSITY)

To investigate early intuitive proportional reasoning, we asked preschoolers (ages 3-5) to carry out a proportion estimation task. They adjusted a movable red and blue tube to reproduce given proportional relationships represented by two separate red and blue circles (Experiment 1) or single circles split into continuous red and blue parts (Experiment 2). Children as young as three demonstrated intuitive proportional reasoning ability, and this ability improved with age.

POSTER 46

HOW DO SUBCLINICAL AUTISTIC FEATURES IMPACT TYPICALLY DEVELOPED COLLEGE STUDENTS?

MARY MOYNIHAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study explored if there are increased subclinical autistic features in typically developed honors students as compared to their typically developed non honors peers. Analyses indicated that there were no differences in the total amount of subclinical autistic features between typically developed honors students and typically developed non honors students. Analyses also found no differences between students with a relative with ASD and students without a relative with ASD and no gender differences.

POSTER 47

DYADIC WORRY INDUCED IN A LABORATORY SETTING INCREASES ANXIETY BETWEEN FRIENDS

CARLY DANZIGER, IZABELA ZUBRZYCKA, SEYENAH LOPEZ,
KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study investigated the effects of interpersonal exchanges between friends on anxiety. 60 friend dyads (120 undergraduates) were randomly assigned to a worry or neutral conversation condition. Participants conversed for 8 minutes, and reported mood. Results indicated a significant interaction for state anxiety, $F(1, 104) = 11.62, p = .001$, negative affect, $F(1, 108) = 4.40, p = .038$, and positive affect, $F(1, 108) = 4.74, p = .032$. Friends that worried together maintained anxiety.

POSTER 48

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACIAL IDENTITY INCONGRUITY, BELONGINGNESS, AND LONELINESS IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

TEMPERANCE LAMPE (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Racial identity-incongruity and feelings of belongingness and loneliness were examined in three cohorts: high-achieving adolescents attending residential summer programs ($n_1 = 48, n_2 = 50$) and first-semester college freshmen ($N = 286$). Measures included Asher and Weeks (2014) Loneliness and Belongingness scales and two measures of racial identity. Preliminary results show individuals with racial identity-incongruity with higher loneliness and lower belongingness scores across cohorts, however, the low incidence of identity-incongruity limited statistical power, rendering.

POSTER 49

EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AAC ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN

ASZHADIA HARRIS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Ninety-four articles published between 2014 and 2018 were accessed through the PsychInfo database and analyzed to determine if the research supports the implementation of augmentative and alternative communication devices in children. Of the ninety-four articles found, thirty of them were classified under our analysis in that they included data and could be classified as having positive, mixed or null results. Our analysis concluded that twenty-seven were positive, three were mixed and zero produced null results.

POSTER 50

FACIAL RECOGNITION FOR FAMILIAR AND UNFAMILIAR FACES IN MEMORY FORMATION

NETANYA FLORES, KEVIN ARANDELA, GRACE CHU, INDHU KANAKARAJ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEW BRUNSWICK)

We studied recognition of "familiar" and "unfamiliar" faces tested in either same or different views. The "familiar" category included faces of celebrities, politicians and athletes, while "unfamiliar" faces were of unknown adults. At test, faces were shown in either the original photograph or a different photograph. Hit rates were highest for familiar faces, shown in the same view. False alarm rates did not differ between familiar and unfamiliar faces.

POSTER 51

BABY STEPS TOWARD BRIDGING THE EMPLOYMENT GAP FOR AUTISTIC COLLEGE STUDENTS

CHINNU CHERIYAN, PRIUNKA CHOUDHURY, WILLIAM LONG, PATRICIA BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), NICHOLAS TRICARICO (), JOSEPH RIVERA, ARIANA RICCIO, DANIELLE DENIGRIS, KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

Individuals with autism often experience stigma in school and work settings and face challenges when attempting to obtain employment. The current study focuses on the long-term career goals of autistic college students ($n=23$) in comparison with non-autistic students ($n=23$), using interviews to gather students' perspectives. Data were analyzed via qualitative coding and organized into categories. The results indicated no clear differences between autistic students and non-autistic students in terms of career goals.

POSTER 52

FAT TALK AND PERCEIVED AUDIENCE AGE

GRACE KELLY, MICHAEL BERNSTEIN, JACOB BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Fat talk refers to the somewhat ritualized announcement of one's body dissatisfaction followed by an immediate positive reassurance contributed by a peer audience. This research aims to understand the relationship that perceived audience age has with fat talk, and situational body negativity. We found female participants who read the fat talk vignettes where age was not made salient reported less willingness to engage in fat talk as compared to females in the age salient condition.

POSTER 53

COGNITIVE DISFLUENCY

MADELEINE OPPENHEIM (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Cognitive disfluency has been described as a desirable difficulty; a cognitive burden that improves learning. The current study explored the effects of disfluency (manipulating font) on reader's comprehension and explored if the difficulty in writing style (blog or textbook) had an effect on participant's comprehension of the material. The participants who read the material in the disfluent font had a higher mean correct score. There were no differences between the two styles.

POSTER 54

RACE AND MORALITY: HOW IMPLICIT PREJUDICE AFFECTS MORAL DECISIONS IN TROLLEY PROBLEM

GILLIAN BARTZAK, JOSHUA FEINBERG, RABIA HAROON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Participants were presented with the Trolley problem in which the race (Black or Caucasian) of the sets of "victims" varied by condition. Participants also completed a race IAT to measure implicit racial preference. The results of the study found that participants were more likely push the Caucasian bystander and

save the African American victims on the track. The post-task questionnaire responses indicated that race did affect their moral decisions in the Trolley Problem.

POSTER 55

IS IT FUNNY? DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTS ON THE PERCEPTION OF HUMOR

SARAH BERROA (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the demographic information that could affect the perception of humor as funny and/or offensive. An online survey containing demographic questions, appropriate jokes, and racist jokes was distributed. Participants were asked if they understood the joke, to rate each joke on funniness and offensiveness, and explain their ratings. Results revealed that females overall found the jokes less funny and more offensive. Also, everyone found the racist jokes more offensive, but not less funny.

POSTER 56

COMPARISON GRIT AND RESILIENCE IN STUDENT POPULATIONS

VIKTORIYA ANISSIMOVA (TRIANGLE MATH AND SCIENCE ACADEMY), COLLEEN MCKEEL, CYNTHIA EDWARDS (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Two studies assessed the convergence of the intuitively similar constructs of grit and resilience. In study 1, high school seniors (N=46) completed the Brief Resilience Scale and the 12-Item Grit Scale. Study 2 used the same scales at two time-points with college juniors and seniors (N = 27). Correlations between grit and resilience were not significant for either population at any time-point: Study 1 ($r = -.186$), Study 2 ($r = -.283; -.115$).

POSTER 57

THE INFLUENCE OF A SOCIETAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON MORAL JUDGMENTS

CHEYANNE WYBLE, OLIVIA ROTH, ALLISON FITZSIMMONS, HELANA GIRGIS (HARTWICK COLLEGE), JENNY SU (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This research investigated whether moral judgments can shift based on community agreement or disagreement with unconventional behaviors that violated rules of autonomy, purity and community. Consistent with the normative perspective of morality, the results revealed more negative moral judgments to autonomy than to community or purity across both conditions. In addition, behaviors violating purity were judged more negatively than those violating community. These findings provide a foundation for future research into moral development.

POSTER 58

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE? A COMPARISON OF TEXT TYPES WITH VARIOUS COMPREHENSION MEASURES

COURTNEY PARENT, JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

The current study examines three standardized comprehension measures (e.g., the Nelson-Denny Reading Test, the Gates-MacGinitie Reading Test, and the Multimedia Comprehension Battery) and how well they can predict performance for different text types (e.g., expository and narrative text). The results indicate that there are significant differences between these standardized tests and how well they can predict comprehension performance for the different text types with only some being effective at predicting performance across all text types.

POSTER 59

QUALITY OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY IN CONCUSSED ATHLETES

MORGANN DUNCAN, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Although there have been recent rises in concussion awareness, little evidence analyzes the effect of concussions on autobiographical memory, specifically the relationship between increased concussion history and episodic memory. The purpose of this study was to investigate this relationship, intending to find positive correlations between a high amount of concussions sustained over a lifetime, and a decrease in episodic memory, in comparison to semantic memory. Preliminary analyses are currently not in support of this hypothesis.

POSTER 60

COMPARING ALGORITHMIC TRADING DECISIONS TO HUMAN TRADING DECISIONS

JUSTIN CHUDLEY (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Trading on the stock market is moving away from humans trading stocks and towards computers making and executing trading decisions, known as algorithmic trading. While many traders attempt to define sets of rules for algorithmic trading, we propose using popular statistical algorithms -- Reinforcement Learning, Bayesian Estimation, Logistic Regression, and a Neural Network - to determine rules for algorithmic trading. The effectiveness of each algorithm is compared to participants trading on a simulated stock market.

POSTER 61

ASSOCIATIONS AMONG SELF-EFFICACY AND COGNITIVE APPRAISALS OF RISK-TAKING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

WING LAM PANG, GUSTAVE LEONE, JULIA STERNBERG, SEIGIE KENNEDY, CHRISTINA BALDERRAMA-DURBIN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

College students have greater opportunities to engage in risk-taking behaviors (RTB), which can result in serious consequences. This study examines cognitive appraisals of expected benefits and risks as relative predictors of RTB, and the impact of self-efficacy on this relation. It is found that higher self-efficacy induces more perceived risks in RTB, which leads to less sexual risk taking, but not less alcohol use. Findings suggest paying more attention at increasing self-efficacy to reduce RTB.

POSTER 62**THE EFFECT OF PHONE NOTIFICATIONS ON MEMORY RETENTION**

NATALIE BILLS, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of phone notifications on encoding and retrieval of information. Prior studies indicated that the presence of phones could impair cognition. In the current study, 140 students read a lecture and completed a test while notifications played at reading, test, or not at all. Results indicated that the control group outperformed the reading group on questions impacted by notifications during reading. Future studies should use participants' phones as the notification source.

POSTER 63**DOES RACIAL BIAS IN PAIN PERCEPTION GENERALIZE TO OTHER NEGATIVE EMOTIONS?**

SLOAN FERRON, CHRISTOPHER GIBBONS (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), JENNIE QU-LEE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), PETER MENDE-SIEDLECKI (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Previous work demonstrates racial disparities in pain perception. Is this perceptual bias specific to pain, or does it generalize across other negative emotions? We examined racial bias in perception of pain and anger. White perceivers saw pain less readily on Black versus White faces, which predicted bias in treatment. However, while we observed no overall difference in thresholds for perceiving anger, explicit bias and threat stereotypes predicted earlier recognition of anger on Black faces.

POSTER 64**RACE AND STATUS IMPACT PERCEIVED GUILT OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT PERPETRATORS**

PAMALA N. DAYLEY, ANDIA ANDERSON, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Although sexual harassment is illegal, it continues to happen. Dispositional and situational differences predict both perpetrators and victims of such crimes, as well as who to believe. We examined how a sexual harassment perpetrator's race and status influenced participants' judgments of the perpetrator. Contrary to our hypothesis, we found that high status, White perpetrators were rated as more guilty than low status, White perpetrators and high status, Black perpetrators.

POSTER 65**COMPARATIVE EFFECTS OF LABELS AND SEMANTIC KNOWLEDGE ON VISUAL PROCESSING**

CHELSEA DAVIS, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests that an object with a label (or other descriptive information) is found faster than an unlabeled object during visual search. However, no study has pit labels and

descriptive information against each other. In a visual search task, some objects were labeled (others weren't), and some participants learned the object's function (others learned its history). Preliminary results suggest that learning the function overshadows learning its label, producing slower reaction times but improved accuracy.

POSTER 66**CAFFEINE INTAKE IN REGARDS TO SLEEP AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONGST COLLEGE STUDENTS**

EMILICIA SMITH (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the correlation between caffeine consumption, hours of sleep and academic performance. Fifty college students completed a questionnaire to measure caffeine consumption, average hours of sleep, and college grade point average (GPA). Results showed two marginally significant correlations: (a) students who used more caffeine tended to get less sleep and (b) students who got more sleep tended to have a higher GPA. Results showed no statistically significant correlation between caffeine use and GPA.

POSTER 67**ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON BREASTFEEDING IN LOW SES, MINORITY MOTHERS**

MICHELL SARQUEZ, JESSICA L. BURRIS, DENISE OLEAS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), KRISTIN BUSS, KORALY PEREZ-EDGAR (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), VANESSA LOBUE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Latino mothers are more likely to breastfeed than other minority groups. Our study investigates how different factors related to the environment impact whether low SES minority mothers breastfeed. Our findings indicate that a heightened police presence and lower levels of neighborhood violence are linked to higher rates of breastfeeding in African Americans, but not Latinos. These findings point to other, possibly cultural, factors playing a stronger role in Latino mothers' decisions to breastfeed their children.

POSTER 68**MORAL CONVICTIONS' ROLE IN JUDGEMENTS OF FAIRNESS: REPLICATING A TEST OF**

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

We examined reactions to the U.S. Supreme Court pre- and post-ruling on the legal status of same-sex marriage. Consistent with Skitka & Mullen's (2002) Value Protection Model of Justice Reasoning, people's post-ruling perceptions decision fairness and acceptance were shaped by whether the outcome was consistent with their moral convictions about same-sex marriage. Furthermore, morally convicted beliefs explain more variance in decision fairness and acceptance compared to pre-ruling perceptions of the procedural fairness of the Court.

POSTER 69

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONCOMITANTS OF DYADIC WORRY BETWEEN FRIENDS

NATHAN RIVERA, JEFFERY HUNT, IMANI BOOKER-YOUNGS, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study investigated the association between dyadic worry and physiological concomitants during an interpersonal interchange, and subsequent anxiety. 22 anxious undergraduates conversed about worry topics with a friend (for a total of 44 participants). Initial heart rate approached a significant relationship with dyadic worry, and heart rate indices predicted post-conversation anxiety. Results provide initial support of heightened physiological arousal during worrisome interchanges between friends, and dyadic worry may serve as a mechanism of anxiety risk.

POSTER 70

A KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY APPROACH TO ANALYZING MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS IN NYC

SARA STEINEL, DAVID FREESTONE, CYRIL KU (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This research analyzes artificial tanning as a possible contributing factor to some of the mental health problems in New York City (NYC) using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data. Rather than using traditional hypothesis-driven statistical analyses, we use a knowledge discovery approach to discover hidden relationships in the data. This approach utilizes clustering, classification, and association deep machine learning algorithms to extract relationships without specifying target variables.

POSTER 71

VALIDATION OF A NEW MEASURE OF SPORT CONFIDENCE

WILLIAM R. RUSSO, VIRGINIA N. IANNONE (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to validate a new instrument (the RSCS) designed to measure sport confidence and to investigate the relationship between sport confidence and athletic coping. Results showed the scale to have good internal consistency and to be positively correlated with athletic coping. Gender differences were also examined but were not statistically significant. Future studies will focus on continuing to validate the RSCS and investigate its relationship to

POSTER 72

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN RESTING FRONTAL ASYMMETRIES, BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION, AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

RADIYYAH HUSSEIN, MELANIE NEKTALOV (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY; MACAULAY HONORS COLLEGE), AULONA THACINA (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY; CITY COLLEGE, CUNY), JORDAN WYLIE (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), JUSTIN STORBECK (QUEENS COLLEGE)

We investigated the relationship between resting frontal asymmetry (FA) and personality traits, behavioral inhibition system (BIS); and Neuroticism. It was hypothesized participants with greater right FA would measure high on BIS, but results did not support this. However, Neuroticism significantly mediated the path from FA to BIS, indicating a direct association of FA and behavioral inhibition may not be as clear as previously established, but may be influenced by other personality traits like Neuroticism.

POSTER 73

POST-WEANING ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT ENHANCES SOCIABILITY BUT NOT OBJECT RECOGNITION IN CD-1 MICE

KHEMIAH BURKE, CHRISTINE ALLAWH, SARINA WALLACE, KELLY LOEB, CATHERINE CORNWELL (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Environmental enrichment of CD-1 mice after weaning reduced anxiety-related self-grooming in the open field, increased investigation of a novel conspecific in a sociability task, but impaired investigation of a novel stimulus in an object recognition task. Arousal in the sociability situation may enhance attentional focus for enriched mice while inducing anxiety in controls. Arousal in the recognition task may not be sufficient to elicit sustained attention from enriched mice, but may be optimal for controls.

POSTER 74

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND FACIAL EXPRESSION RECOGNITION

ARIANNE WINKLEBLECH, CARLY GROVE (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Facial expression recognition is a necessity for many daily social interactions. We examined the relationship between extroversion and facial expression recognition accuracy. We hypothesized that people who are rated more introverted would have higher accuracy in facial expression recognition. The results of this study did not support the hypothesis. However, there were results indicating significant differences in recognition accuracy by emotion shown and the intensity level.

POSTER 75

THE EFFECTS OF GUIDED MEDITATION ON BLOOD PRESSURE, HEART RATE, AND ATTENTION

KATELYN MCGUIRE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of guided meditation on blood pressure, heart rate, and attention in undergraduates. Blood pressure and heart rate were measured before and after watching a video of guided meditation or watching the same video with the narration removed. Participants completed the Iowa Trail Making Test (TMT) to measure attention. We found no significant effect of guided meditation on blood pressure and heart rate, and unexpected lower attention levels after guided meditation.

POSTER 76**NEGATIVITY BIAS IN PROJECTING OUTCOMES OF A REAL-WORLD EVENTS**

DIEGO JONES, ANTHONY MARTINEZ, BRITTANY HANSON
(SAINT PETERS UNIVERSITY)

We examined negativity bias in perceptions of a real-world political event, the Supreme Court hearing cases involving the legal status of same-sex marriage. Consistent with the negativity bias hypothesis, people saw the attitude inconsistent outcome of the cases as more harmful than they saw the attitude consistent outcome as beneficial.

POSTER 77**COMMUNICATIVE ABILITIES WITH FAMILY**

SAHIBA BANSAL (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON COLLEGE), MICHAEL J BERNSTEIN, JACOB A BENFIELD (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON COLLEGE)

Communication is the imparting of exchanging of information or news. The hypothesis is that high communicative abilities one shares with their father will correlate with high communicative abilities with their romantic partner. Pearson's correlations yielded a positive but non-significant relationship between communicative ability with father and communicative ability with romantic partner. Future implications will be discussed.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Event	Juilliard/Imperial
PSI CHI: REGIONAL RESEARCH AWARD WINNER PRESENTATION	
Saturday, March 2, 2019	
8:00am-9:20am	

CHAIR: DR. MARIANNE FALLON

Saturday, March 2, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Paper	Gotham
COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS	
Saturday, March 2, 2019	
8:00am-9:20am	

8:00am - 8:15am

THE EXPERIENCES OF PARENT-ADVOCATES OF TGNC YOUTH

MICHELE SCHLEHOFER, DOMONIQUE BUSH (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), LORI CORTEZ-REGAN (HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored if and how parents of transgender and gender non-conforming (TGNC) children saw themselves as advocates. Parents (N = 11) were interviewed about their advocacy for TGNC youth. Almost all parents considered themselves advocates. Parents participated in a variety of advocacy efforts, including both on and off social media. Parents expressed some concerns over their engagement in advocacy, including concerns about physical risk, safety, and privacy.

8:20am - 8:35am

FAMILIES IN TRANSITION: CO-PARENTING TGNC CHILDREN

MICHELE SCHLEHOFER, JESSICA HARBAUGH (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), LORI CORTEZ-REGAN (HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The co-parenting experiences of parents of TGNC children were explored. Parents of TGNC youth (N = 36) were interviewed about their experiences. Twenty-four discussed co-parenting. Co-parenting experiences that were high conflict resulted in divorce or separation. Parents who maintained a familial relationship with their partner took up to three paths to co-parenting: seeking therapy, seeking resources to sway the other parent, and/or being cautious in supporting their TGNC youth due to the other parents' attitudes.

8:40am - 8:55am

INCARCERATED WOMEN'S STRATEGIC RESPONSES TO ADULT INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

JANEL LEONE, MARISA BEEBLE (THE SAGE COLLEGES)

This study investigated incarcerated women's strategic responses to adult interpersonal violence prior to incarceration. Findings revealed that most participants utilized some type of help; 79% sought formal help (e.g., police) and 78% sought informal help (e.g., family). Level of coercive control and consequences associated with victimization, specifically perceived social support, most strongly predicted help-seeking. Understanding women's post-traumatic help-seeking is critical for future service provision, and police and legal system intervention in cases of interpersonal violence.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Paper	Chelsea
SOCIAL PAPERS: SOCIAL PERCEPTION	
Saturday, March 2, 2019	
8:00am-9:20am	

CHAIR: ALEXANDRA BEAUCHAMP

8:00am - 8:15am

PERCEPTIONS OF VIRTUE/VICE: VIRTUE'S LESS INTERESTING/REQUIRES MORE EVIDENCE

CHRISTOPHER COLE, KIM QUINN (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Two studies highlight how morally virtuous and transgressive behavior is interpreted and perceived differently. Study 1 demonstrates that people view morally transgressive behavior as more interesting than morally virtuous behavior. Study 2 demonstrates that evidentiary standards for moral judgment are higher for acts of virtue than acts of vice; as a result, virtue judgments are also more susceptible than vice judgments to change in response to mitigating factors.

8:20am - 8:35am

DISTRUST OF SCIENTISTS AND THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION AND PERCEIVED BENEVOLENCE

ALEXANDRA BEAUCHAMP (WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY), KIMBERLY RIOS (OHIO UNIVERSITY)

Three studies examine how and why the religious identity of a scientist influences perceptions of the scientist's trustworthiness. Results indicate that Christian participants display reduced trust toward Atheist scientists, but not toward scientists from religious out-groups (e.g. Jewish, Muslim). There is also some initial evidence for the role of perceived benevolence (i.e., motives to help society) as contributing to trust.

8:40am - 8:55am

MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE: FACIAL TRUSTWORTHINESS MODULATES INGROUP OVER-EXCLUSION

RYAN TRACY (BARUCH COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NICOLA FORBES (BARUCH COLLEGE AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MICHAEL SLEPIAN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JOHN PAUL WILSON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), STEVEN YOUNG (BARUCH COLLEGE AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

It is long known that individuals are reluctant to accept just anybody as an ingroup member, a phenomenon termed "ingroup over-exclusion." In three studies, we demonstrate the effects of gender, race, and facial trustworthiness can exert modulating effects on this concept. Specifically, facial trustworthiness appears to serve as an implicit cue that participants use to determine that a face is more likely to belong to his or her ingroup, along with race and gender.

9:00am - 9:15am

HOW EMOTIONAL DISCLOSURE IMPROVES SOCIAL JUDGMENT

KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY AT NEWARK)

Strong negative emotions can bias judgments of others; these negative feelings can sustain conflicts and can cause us to disparage those otherwise eligible for our sympathy. However, negative emotions can be resolved by written disclosure, suggesting that emotional disclosure will enhance social judgment. Two sets of studies confirmed that this is so. The first showed that disclosure helps initiate forgiveness. The second

showed that disclosure reduces victim blaming.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

Symposium

Ziegfiled

DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: CROSS-SPECIES APPROACH

Saturday, March 2, 2019

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: ROSEMARIE PERRY

ENHANCING DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH VIA A CROSS-SPECIES APPROACH

This symposium highlights an integrative human and animal program of research to enhance mechanistic research related to child neurobehavioral development. Through this series of presentations, exemplary data will demonstrate a bidirectional, translational process between human and animal researchers, and highlight this approach's potential to enable rapid advancement of knowledge related to child development and interventional targets.

Presentations

Social and cognitive development in poverty: Part 1 of a cross-species study

by Stephen Braren, Rosemarie Perry, Cybele Raver, Clancy Blair (New York University)

Social and cognitive development in poverty: Part 2 of a cross-species study

by Rosemarie Perry, Stephen Braren, Cybele Raver, Cristina Alberini, Regina Sullivan, Clancy Blair (New York University)

Disordered attachment within the Strange Situation

Procedure: Insights from an animal model

by Maya Opendak, Regina Sullivan (New York University School of Medicine & Nathan Kline Institute)

Translating measures of sensitive period onset to inform disordered development

by Laurel Gabard-Durnam (Boston Children's Hospital & Harvard University)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Paper

Odets

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE/LEARNING PAPERS

Saturday, March 2, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

9:30am - 9:45am

FEAR RENEWAL IN THE ABSENCE OF THE DORSAL HIPPOCAMPUS

TRAVIS TODD, ARMIN TAVAKKOLI, DAVID BUCCI
(DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

Extinction of fear to a conditioned stimulus (CS) is a context-dependent; removal from the extinction context results in renewal of conditioned fear to the CS. Prior experiments have demonstrated a critical role for the dorsal hippocampus (DH) in fear renewal. However, the majority these studies examined renewal in conditioned freezing procedures. We report attenuated renewal following damage to the DH, indicating a role for the DH in renewal of conditioned suppression.

9:50am - 10:05am

EXTINCTION OF A DISCRIMINATED OPERANT RESPONSE WITHOUT THE RESPONSE

MICHAEL STEINFELD (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), PAULA BALEA (UNIVERSITY BASQUE COUNTRY), MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Operant behavior tends to be under the control of some discriminative stimulus (S). Recent data suggests that extinction of S without the opportunity to make the operant response does little to weaken operant responding. This talk will describe recent experiments that have identified conditions in which operant responding can be weakened after separate (Pavlovian) extinction of its S. We will provide a potential explanation for these conflicting findings, and discuss implications for extinction-based clinical treatments.

10:10am - 10:25am

CORTICOSTRIATAL ABNORMALITIES IN THE ADHD BRAIN: A MOTIVATIONAL ACCOUNT

AHMET O. CECELI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK), JOMAN Y. NATSHEH (KESSLER FOUNDATION), DANIEL CRUZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY COUNSELING SERVICES), ELIZABETH TRICOMI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK)

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is characterized by inattentiveness, impulsivity, and reward circuitry dysfunctions. We investigated whether ADHD presented (1) cue-sensitive habits (guided by the posterior putamen) over goal-directed behaviors (guided by caudate/prefrontal cortex), and (2) corticostriatal irregularities. Twenty-five ADHD adults and 25 neurotypicals moderately trained on a reward-learning task during fMRI. ADHD adults exhibited diminished corticostriatal connectivity, and heightened posterior putamen and hippocampal recruitment with training. This work highlights target brain systems for understanding ADHD's pathophysiology.

10:30am - 10:45am

E-CIGARETTES AND VIDEO GAMING: AN EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF NICOTINE ENHANCEMENT

ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), JOHN HUGHES (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), ANTHONY RICHARDSON, EMILY CHABOT, HANNAH GEICK, NICK

GIBNEY, MATT MOSHER (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine whether nicotine in e-cigarettes alters general reward sensitivity in young adults. College-aged participants were randomized into two groups of nicotine delivery (6 vs. 12 mg) and during each of multiple lab sessions, they received either a placebo or nicotine-containing e-cigarette while playing a video game. In comparison to placebo e-cigarettes, nicotine resulted in significantly greater motivation to play the video game.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Invited Speaker

West Side Ballroom 1 & 2

SOCIAL KEYNOTE: MICHELLE HEBL

Saturday, March 2, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: JENNIFER TICKLE

HOW SUBTLE BIASES CAN PROFOUNDLY INFLUENCE OUR WORKPLACES

MICHELLE HEBL (RICE UNIVERSITY)

In this talk, Dr. Hebl will provide an overview of her 20 year research career examining diversity and discrimination in the workplace. She will discuss the ways in which powerful people "gatekeep" or prevent others from reaching their full workplace potential. Her work specifically looks at more subtle forms of discrimination, and her talk will focus on many gender- and race-related research findings.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: THINKING ABOUT DIGITAL MEDIA

Saturday, March 2, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: FRAN BLUMBERG

CRITICAL THINKING ABOUT DIGITAL MEDIA: DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECTS AND INTERVENTIONS

Given the proliferation of fake news and biased information on the Internet, people need to be able analyze and evaluate the credibility of online information across contexts and develop skills in identifying and using reputable sources. Critical thinking about media requires recognition of psychological biases that impact judgments and decision making. The presentations in this symposium describe ongoing efforts to assess and foster media literacy knowledge and skills in adolescents and college students.

Presentations

Assessing Media Literacy Knowledge in Children and Adults

by Kasey L. Powers (Mercy College)

Digital Polarization and the Four Moves of Expert Fact Checkers

by Patricia J. Brooks (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Benefits of Teaching with Wikipedia

by Elizabeth S. Che (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, City University of New York)

A Dissociation between Media Literacy Knowledge and Skills

by Jessica E. Brodsky (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Discussant(s): Fran Blumberg (Fordham University)**Saturday, March 2, 2019****9:30am-10:50pm**

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: FINDING FIT**Saturday, March 2, 2019****9:30am-10:50pm**

CHAIR: DR. ALBEE MENDOZA

FINDING FIT: A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO APPLYING TO GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN PSYCHOLOGY

Competition is keen and the abundance of graduate programs in psychology can stymie applicants. This symposium will offer prospective graduate students strategies for researching options, navigating the application process and provide insights into existing resources designed to assist students with finding the best educational fit for them.

Presentations**Finding Fit: A Strategic Approach to Applying to Graduate Programs in Psychology**

by Susan Krauss Whitbourne (University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute of Gerontology)

Saturday, March 2, 2019**9:30am-10:50am**

Symposium

Gilbert

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: IMMIGRATION SYSTEM**Saturday, March 2, 2019****9:30am-10:50am**

CHAIR: DANIEL KAPLIN

THE ROLE RESEARCHERS AND CLINICIANS CAN PLAY TO ADDRESS THREATS TO THE IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

In this presentation, we highlight unique challenges immigrants face prior to and after entering the United States. We discuss the implications of the institution of a travel ban, restrictions placed on those seeking asylum, and threats to end the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program and birthright citizenship. We emphasize individuals migrating from Latin countries, the Middle East, China, and South Korea. Lastly, we discuss the importance of developing culturagrams when working with immigrants.

Presentations**A Review of the Current Threats to the U.S. Immigration System**

by Daniel Kaplin (St. Francis College), Kristen Parente (Kean University)

The Impact of Cancelling DACA on South Koreans

by Sunghun Kim (St. Francis College)

Chinese vs. American Approaches to Childrearing

by Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis College), Jonathan Palumbo (Pace University)

Using the culturagram to work with immigrants and their families

by Elaine Congress (Fordham University)

Saturday, March 2, 2019**9:30am-10:50am**

Symposium

Wilder

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: SCAFFOLDING SCIENTIFIC READING AND WRITING**Saturday, March 2, 2019****9:30am-10:50am**

CHAIR: PATRICIA BROOKS

THE NUTS AND THE BOLTS: USING ACTIVITIES TO SCAFFOLD SCIENTIFIC READING AND WRITING AMONG PSYCHOLOGY UNDERGRADUATES

A key goal in any psychology undergraduate curriculum is mastery of scientific writing, scientific literacy, and professionalism (APA guidelines, Goals 2, 4, 5, APA, 2013). In this symposium, we present a variety of techniques and activities aimed at scaffolding these skills in our students: including using poster presentations in an experimental classroom, teaching students ways to avoid plagiarism, and helping students read and write scientifically.

Presentations**Teaching Undergraduates How to Read and Summarize a Scientific**

by Jessica Brodsky (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

An Intervention Designed to Reduce Plagiarism in a Research Methods Classroom

by Rita Obeid (Case Western Reserve University)

Using Poster Presentations to Target APA Guidelines 2.0 in an Experimental Psychology Course

by Anna Schwartz (Boston College)

An Overview of Writing Implementation in Teaching of Psychology

by Charles Raffaele (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Discussant(s): Patricia Brooks (College of Staten Island and The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Poster West Side Ballroom 3 & 4

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: POSTER SESSION II
Saturday, March 2, 2019
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: KEITH MORGEN

POSTER 1

GREATER LIFETIME MARIJUANA USE IS LINKED TO BRAIN HYPOACTIVATION DURING BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION

ELIZABETH ESPINAL (QUEENS COLLEGE AT CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SETH MACDONALD, DEENA ALBERT, STEVEN GLUF (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JUSTIN STORBECK (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JENNIFER STEWART (LAUREATE INSTITUTE FOR BRAIN RESEARCH; QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study examined links between frequent marijuana use and brain/behavior metrics of behavioral inhibition. Event-related potentials (ERPs) were quantified while young adult marijuana users and non-users completed a go/nogo task. We hypothesized that users would exhibit smaller nogo ERP amplitudes than non-users, suggesting reduced allocation of resources to inhibit behavior. Although behavior and ERP amplitudes did not differ between groups, correlations within marijuana users suggest that greater use impedes recruitment of inhibitory-related neural resources.

POSTER 2

COLLEGE STUDENT MARIJUANA USE IS LINKED TO HEIGHTENED FEEDBACK RELATED NEGATIVITY SIGNALS

DEENA ALBERT, LAURA HERRERA TORRES, ELIZABETH ESPINAL, SETH MACDONALD, STEVEN GLUF (QUEENS COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JUSTIN STORBECK (THE GRADUATE CENTER CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JENNIFER STEWART (LAUREATE INSTITUTE

FOR BRAIN RESEARCH)

This study employed electrophysiology to identify whether college-aged marijuana users (n=13) and non-users (n=10) differ in brain responses (feedback related negativity signals) during decision-making. Users show exaggerated brain signals when registering positive and negative consequences compared to non-users. However, the magnitude of these signals do not scale with lifetime marijuana uses. Anxiety is associated with heightened negative feedback signals and may be a potential moderator of results.

POSTER 3

MARIJUANA USE IS LINKED TO RIGHTWARD FRONTAL BRAIN ASYMMETRY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

STEVEN GLUF (QUEENS COLLEGE- CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LAURA HERRERA TORRES, SETH MACDONALD, DEENA ALBERT, ELIZABETH ESPINAL (QUEENS COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JUSTIN STORBECK (THE GRADUATE CENTER / QUEENS COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JENNIFER L. STEWART (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK / LAUREATE INSTITUTE FOR BRAIN RESEARCH)

This study examined whether electroencephalography (EEG) asymmetry and clinical (depression and anxiety) symptoms differed as a function of frequent marijuana use. Resting (EEG) data and clinical ratings were collected from college student marijuana users (n=14) and non-users (n=15). Although groups did not differ in brain asymmetry or clinical ratings, within marijuana users, greater lifetime drug use was correlated with a pattern of rightward frontal brain asymmetry that is typically evident within depressed individuals.

POSTER 4

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF LIGHT THERAPY AND PEPPERMINT SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON DEPRESSION

ALBERT SCHRIMP, SABRINA SORIANO, CARICE MCGURN, KARLY JUDY, MAGGIE CHILDERS, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants were exposed to each of four conditions: 1) light therapy, 2) peppermint scent administration, 3) combination of light therapy and peppermint scent administration, and 4) non-light, non-scent control condition. Each condition lasted for 30 minutes. The combination of both light therapy and peppermint scent administration was associated with the lowest score for anger, confusion, depression, fatigue and tension.

POSTER 5

PARTIAL REPLICATION OF THE 'JACKSON-5' MEASURE OF THE REVISED-REINFORCEMENT SENSITIVITY THEORY (R-RST)

ERIC PREISLER, CHRYSYAL VERGARA-LOPEZ, HECTOR VERGARA-LOPEZ (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

The revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (r-RST) is a model of personality that emphasizes sensitivity to reward and

punishment as central to individual differences in behavior. The purpose of this study was to replicate the factor structure of the 'Jackson-5' measure of the theory. We used confirmatory factor analysis on a sample of 185 college students to test the latent structure of the measure. Results partially replicate, with 2 of 3 factors conforming to theoretical expectations.

POSTER 6

ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP STRESS AND DRINKING TO COPE MOTIVATION AMONG EMERGING ADULTS

MARTIN FLORIMON, RACHEL ADAMS, STEPHEN ARMELI (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), HOWARD TENNEN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Moderate to heavy drinkers (N = 924, 53% women) reported their drinking to cope motivation from discrete drinking episodes in a 30-day Internet-based daily diary both in college and five years later (post-college). Post-college we also assessed romantic relationship stress using a telephone-based semi-structured interview. Results indicated that relationship stress (especially from breakups) was positively related to changes in drinking to cope with depression and anger from college to post-college.

POSTER 7

LOW PARENTAL NURTURANCE PREDICTS FACETS OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER

SELENA JELIC, KEENAN JONES, KATHERINE LAU (SUNY ONEONTA)

Research has shown coercive parenting styles influence the development of borderline personality disorder, but has failed to assess the influence of nurturance. This study examines the relationship between four types of nurturing parenting and borderline personality disorder. We investigated the associations in a sample size of 420 emerging adults. The results found that the four types of nurturance are negatively associated with borderline personality disorder.

POSTER 8

THE ROLE OF PARENTING STYLES AND INFORMATION PROCESSING ON RISK TAKING BEHAVIOR

TRISTAN ADAMS, GARY KOSE, ELIZABETH KUDADJIE-GYAMFI (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY-BROOKLYN CAMPUS)

This study examined factors that influence adolescent decision making and risk-taking behavior. Parenting styles and information processing styles along with locus of control and impulsiveness were examined in relation to risk behaviors in late adolescents and emerging adults. The results were consistent with current perspectives regarding parenting styles and rational thought having an influence on adolescents' and emerging adults' perceptions of risk behaviors. Impulsivity and external locus of control were found to increase risk involvement.

POSTER 9

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND

MENTAL HEALTH IN U.S. ADULTS

JENNA M. MATIJEVIC, MARK G. RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

I analyzed the relationships between addictive social media use and symptoms of anxiety, depression, and alexithymia. 528 participants recruited from college classes, Amazon Turk, and social media answered questions about their mobile phone and social media usage, and then responded to three questionnaires that assessed alexithymia, depression, and anxiety. Moderately high positive correlations were found between all study variables. Alexithymia and anxiety were significant predictors of addictive social media use.

POSTER 10

DISORDERED EATING BEHAVIORS, SOCIAL CLOSENESS, AND GREEK LIFE MEMBERSHIP

NICOLE FARACI, KATHERINE S. L. LAU, ALEXANDRA G. CUNNINGHAM (SUNY ONEONTA COLLEGE)

Disordered eating behaviors can take on many forms, including restricting one's food intake in an effort to lose weight, binge eating, purging one's food, and using diuretics and/or laxatives for compensation. Researchers question what etiological factors may trigger disordered eating behaviors, we examine the possibility of social group membership (sorority and fraternity members), and social closeness to peers. Results show that disordered eating behaviors were more prevalent in non-greek members.

POSTER 11

EGO-SYNTONIC AND EGO-DYSTONIC HYPERSEXUALITY

RUI DU (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS LONGPRÉ (UNIVERSITY OF ROEHAMPTON), RAYMOND KNIGHT (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

Hypersexuality is a controversial construct. The proposed, but rejected criteria for hypersexual disorder for the DSM-5 emphasized the problematic aspects of excessive sexual behavior and fantasies (Kafka, 2010). Later findings from Carvalho et al. (2015) have indicated, however, that hypersexuality comprises two distinct subtypes. This present study explored the latent factor structure of hypersexuality in a sample of 408 community participants. Our data corroborated that hypersexuality comprises two subtypes, ego-syntonic and ego-dystonic hypersexuality.

POSTER 12

STATE BOREDOM MEASURE IN A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

EMILY MAPLE, ELISABETH CABOT, REBECCA REIDY, EMILY WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Measures of trait and recent state boredom tend to be positively correlated with rates of substance use, depression and other indices of psychopathology (e.g., Levy, 2008; Preston, 2011; Riley, 2004; Sbrana, 2005; Schofield, 2009; Willging, 2014). The

current study attempted to determine the incidence and severity of recent state boredom episodes in a representative sample and to establish clinically meaningful thresholds for the State Boredom Measure (SBM; Todman, 2013). Practical and theoretical implications explored.

POSTER 13

WHY DO WOMEN STAY DESPITE THEIR PARTNER'S UNWANTED PURSUIT BEHAVIORS?

EMILY SIMOES DA SILVA, MICHELLE BARTH, STEPHANIE LIETZAU, RYAN ROBERTSON, CHRISTINA DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated unwanted pursuit behaviors (e.g., stalking), and whether the time of onset impacted levels of victimization or blame. Female undergraduates (N =186) completed online self-report surveys. Compared to women who reported post-relationship UPBs, women who reported UPBs during the relationship reported more UPB victimization, were more likely to be threatened and reported higher levels of self-blame. Women shared many reasons for staying in these relationships; these, and implications, will be discussed.

POSTER 14

COMBAT EXPOSURE, COPING, AND CORTISOL

KAREN WOLFORD, LORENZO D'AMORE, KESTAS BENDINSKAS (SUNY OSWEGO)

A sample of 43 Veterans was utilized to study bio markers, stress and coping in a cross sectional design. Participants completed surveys and biomarker sampling. Groups analyzed were 1)No Exposure/no PTSD, 2) Exposure/PTSD, 3) No Exposure/PTSD, 4) Exposure/no PTSD. PCL-5, Brief Cope, Combat Experiences Scale (CES) and hair cortisol concentration were used as measures. Results showed that PTSD was significantly related to lower cortisol, and combat exposure related to higher social support coping.

POSTER 15

COPING THROUGH UNWANTED PURSUITS: THE EFFECT OF APPROACH VERSUS AVOIDANCE COPING

RYAN ROBERTSON (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE LIETZAU, ASHLEY HORODYSKI, KATIE DAVIN, SHELLEY BARTH, EMILY SIMÕES DA SILVA, CHRISTINA DARDIS (UNDEFINED)

The purpose of the present research was to investigate how approach and avoidance coping mechanisms can influence PTSD and depression symptomology severity in relation to UPB victimization. The sample consisted of undergraduate women aging from 18 to 24 years (N = 318) who had gone through a break-up within the past 3 years. UPB victimization was significantly associated with avoidance coping, which in turn, was positively correlated with increased symptom severity in PTSD and depression.

POSTER 16

NARRATIVE IDENTITY, PERSONALITY, EMOTION REGULATION AND MOOD IN DEPRESSED OLDER ADULTS

HELENE GERAMIAN, JENNIFER HO, AVNER ARONOV (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), DIMITRY FRANCOIS (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), RICHARD ZWEIG (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

This study is a primary analysis examining the relationship between narrative identity and suppression in depressed older adult inpatients. Participants (N=20) were 55% female, ranging in age from 55-75 (M=63.35, SD=6.235). Less expressive suppression was significantly associated with lower depression ($r=.5$, $p<.025$), better social adjustment ($r=.488$, $p<.029$) and narratives with redemptive themes (significant trend; $r=-0.418$, $p=.067$). Ongoing research is needed to clarify existing relationships and qualitative findings.

POSTER 17

MODERATORS OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN RUMINATION AND THE SELF-CONSCIOUS EMOTIONS

MARLEE KAPLAN, DARA KUSHNIR, KATHERINE NAPOLITANO, BIPASHA CHATTERJEE, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined whether mindfulness and emotional sensitivity moderate the effects of shame and guilt on rumination. Our results showed that the non-judging facet of mindfulness moderated the effect of guilt on rumination, such that individuals high in trait nonjudging show no significant relationship between guilt and rumination, whereas those low in nonjudging exhibit a significant association between guilt and rumination. No other mindfulness facets or emotional sensitivity emerged as significant moderators.

POSTER 18

HOPE AND FLOURISHING: EFFECT OF HOPE ON FEMALE PARTICIPANTS WITH CHRONIC PAIN

JAMES GRAY, LEE CLYNE (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study found evidence that participants with chronic pain who score high in hope, operationalized by the Herth Hope Index, would also score high in psychological flourishing, measured by Diener's Psychological Flourishing Scale. 116 females with chronic pain between the ages of 18 and 50 recruited online completed a survey. The hypothesis was supported, as was an exploratory variable that there was a relationship between believing one's condition to be curable and psychological flourishing.

POSTER 19

MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE OF THE CHILD BEHAVIOR CHECKLIST IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

KRISTEN DOVGAN (MARIST COLLEGE), MICAH MAZUREK (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA), JOHN HANSEN (HANSEN RESEARCH SERVICES LLC)

The Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) is used to assess

emotional and behavioral functioning in children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD); however, the factor model may be different in children with concurrent intellectual disability (ID). A multi-group confirmatory factor analysis showed that children with ASD and concurrent ID exhibited different baseline levels, measurement error, and predictive ability on the CBCL subscales. Comparisons among intellectually heterogeneous children with ASD and subscale-level CBCL data are inappropriate.

POSTER 20

A NEW SCALE TO MEASURE PERCEIVED RESPONSIBILITY IN HUMAN SERVICE WORKERS

SARAH HOWELL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), KIM WEIKEL (SHIPPENSBURG), TORU SATO (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

In an attempt to measure sense of inflated responsibility among human service workers, the authors created the Human Services Perceived Responsibility Scale, an instrument to explore a possible factor contributing to occupational burnout. Data regarding perceived responsibility, overinvolvement with clients, and participant demographics were collected from 48 frontline mental health workers. Preliminary findings are promising and suggest that the Human Services Perceived Responsibility Scale has good internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and convergent validity.

POSTER 21

URGENCY MEDIATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TRAIT RUMINATION AND RECENT IMPULSIVITY

SAMUEL BUCEK, CAITLYN FLYNN, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This survey study hypothesized that positive and negative urgency will mediate the relationship between rumination and recent impulsivity. The results supported this hypothesis, with both positive and negative urgency mediating the relationship between rumination and recent impulsivity. This study's findings strengthen our understanding of a mechanism behind the link between rumination and impulsive behaviors.

POSTER 22

RACIAL/ETHNIC INFLUENCES TOWARDS DIFFERENT PRAYER TYPES AND SELF-DISCLOSURE TO GOD

INGRID MORALES-RAMIREZ, STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Reports have shown that daily prayer is an important aspect to Americans that benefits their mental health. Literature states that self-disclosure to God is a construct explaining the link between mental health and prayer. Given the rapid change of demographics in the U.S. the current study will test whether race/ethnicity influences self-disclosure to God and the use of different prayer types. It will also test whether race/ethnicity moderates the association between prayer types and self-disclosure.

POSTER 23

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SELF-EFFICACY, PERCEIVED STRESS, AND NEED TO BELONG

SARAH KRIEWALD (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Abstract

These data were collected through the EAMMI2, a multi-campus collaborative project surveying emerging adults (Grahe et al., 2018). We hypothesized that males would have higher self efficacy, lower perceived stress, and lower need to belong compared to female and non-binary participants. Males had a higher self efficacy than females, and lower perceived stress and need to belong compared to females and those who identify as non-binary.

POSTER 24

A CORRELATIONAL STUDY ON INTERNET ADDICTION AND MENTAL HEALTH

RACHEL SEAMANS, JESSICA BRINKER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We investigated the correlation between internet addiction and potential mental health issues among college students. Participants completed the Internet Addiction Test and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21. Participants answered questions regarding what medium they use frequently to access the internet and how they spend most of their internet time. We found a positive correlation between IAT scores and scores on the DASS-21. Participants produced an average IAT score of 58.72.

POSTER 25

HOW HELPFUL DO TRAUMA SURVIVORS FIND DIFFERENT THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES?

JOHN TANNER, ANDREA KEFFER, REBECCA CURTIS (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study surveyed trauma survivors to determine which treatment strategies (10 CBT, 10 PD) they found most helpful in individual psychotherapy. Correlation analyses revealed that participants who experienced physical trauma found exploration of the past (PD) and homework assignments (CBT) to be most helpful. Sexual assault survivors found the linking of the past to the present (PD) to be most helpful. Emotional abuse survivors found psychoeducation most helpful (CBT). Implications are evaluated.

POSTER 26

MOTIVATION TO CHANGE IN ADOLESCENTS WITH ANOREXIA NERVOSA HOSPITALIZED FOR MEDICAL STABILIZATION

AMANDA MAKARA, DEVIN KIRBY, COURTNEY BREINER (THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA), K. KARA FITZPATRICK (PRIVATE PRACTICE, PALO ALTO, CA), C. ALIX TIMKO (THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF

PHILADELPHIA)

Initial reported readiness to change in adolescents who were hospitalized for medical stabilization due to Anorexia Nervosa (AN) has been shown to be a predictor of inpatient treatment outcome and long-term treatment engagement. This study examined adolescent self-report and parental report of adolescent readiness to change at hospital admission and discharge. There were some notable differences between adolescents and parents.

POSTER 27**COGNITIVE MEDIATORS BETWEEN PERSONALITY DYSFUNCTION AND ADVERSE EMOTIONAL OUTCOMES.**

CASEY ARMATA, WILSON MCDERMUT, ALEXANDRA ALLAM (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

We examined associations between dimensions of personality dysfunction, irrational beliefs, and negative outcomes (depression, social anxiety, anger). Participants were 560 adults. Irrationality mediated the association between negative affect and depression, negative affect and social anxiety, and the associations between antagonism and anger, and disinhibition and anger. Our results conform to predictions of cognitive models of disordered personality, except that we did not find strong support for a unique role for specific sub-types of irrational beliefs

POSTER 28**EXAMINING INSECURE ATTACHMENTS' IMPACT ON COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COUPLES**

EMILY S. BIBBY, SAMANTHA A. WAGNER, RICHARD E. MATTSON (SUNY BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Questionnaire measures of attachment style, touch, communication about sex, and relationship satisfaction/dissatisfaction were administered to 448 participants currently in an intimate relationship. We hypothesized that individuals with anxious and avoidant attachment would have less touch and worse communication about sex, resulting in lower relationship satisfaction and higher relationship dissatisfaction. Our findings supported the notion that communication through intimate touch or about sexual needs at least partially explains attachment insecurity and relationship satisfaction's association.

POSTER 29**ROLE OF DISSOCIATION BETWEEN CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT AND RELATIONSHIP DISSATISFACTION**

ISRAEL METH, MEGAN ICE, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Attachment theory postulates that parental failure of attunement to child needs leads to development of mental representations. When not attuned, suspicions can manifest in adult relationships. Individuals may experience dissociation as a defense against threatening interpersonal reactions, leading to relationship difficulties, particularly romantic. How dissociation affects the link between childhood maltreatment and relationship satisfaction has

not been adequately studied. Here, dissociation was a significant mediator in an MTurk sample, accounting for 23% of the variance.

POSTER 30**MICROAGGRESSIONS' EFFECT ON PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AND PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS AMONG MUSLIM COLLEGE STUDENTS**

BRITTANY WESNITZER, PETTY TINEO, JESSICA BONUMWEZI, EMMETT BAILEY, ROSSOL GHARIB, SARAH LOWE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Microaggressions have been shown to be associated with adverse psychiatric consequences. We explored the indirect effect of microaggressions on psychiatric symptoms through perceived discrimination in Muslim American college students. Participants completed an online survey that included measures of past-year perceived discrimination, microaggressions, GAD symptoms, and MD symptoms. Microaggressions had a significant indirect effect on GAD and MD symptoms via past-year discrimination. Efforts to assess microaggressions and perceived discrimination could reduce the risk for psychiatric symptoms.

POSTER 31**MINORITY STRESS, INTERNALIZED HOMOPHOBIA, AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION AMONG SEXUAL MINORITIES**

EMILY ROSKOPF, DANIELLE FARRELL, WILLIAM JELLISON, PENNY LEISRING (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined factors that may relate to the prevalence and severity of intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization among lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals (LGBs). Results demonstrated significant interactions between gender, sexual orientation, and psychological stress (i.e., internalized homophobia and minority stress). The relationship between psychological stress and IPV victimization was strongest for bisexual males. Further understanding of this relationship may be important in addressing intimate partner violence in the sexual minority community.

POSTER 32**ALCOHOL AND CANNABIS USE EFFECTS ON GPA BY LEGAL DRINKING AGE**

SAMUEL SCAFFIDO, PHILIP SANTANGELO, LES GELLIS, EMILY ANSELL (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

In this analysis, 81 undergraduate students reported their cannabis and alcohol use patterns, their date of birth and GPA. Two groups were created including those over 21 and those under it. Neither cannabis, nor alcohol, significantly predicted GPA in the full data set. However, when split by age group, cannabis use significantly and negatively predicted GPA for those under 21, while all other relationships remained an insignificant predictor of GPA.

POSTER 33

GENDER, ETHNICITY, CONTACT, AND EMPATHY AS PREDICTORS OF ATTITUDES ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS

SUSSIE ESHUN, DEENA DAILEY (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), SANDI-LYNN ESHUN (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), RAQUEL SOSA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The role of moderators (gender and ethnicity) and mediators (empathy and contact with individuals with mental illness) in explaining variations in attitudes about mental illness (dependent variable) was investigated. 244 undergraduates completed surveys that assessed empathy and attitudes about mental illness. Results indicated that ethnicity, gender, and contact with Mentally-ill individuals were significant predictors of empathy. Empathy was a significant predictor of attitudes toward mental illness and a viable mediator between moderator and dependent variables.

POSTER 34

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIORS AMONG THOSE WITH BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER

CARLA CAPONE, ALEXANDER PUHALLA, MICHAEL MCCLOSKEY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Those with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) are likely to engage in non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI), and many attempt suicide. Prior research has demonstrated that high levels of neuroticism and openness, and low levels of extraversion are predictive of such. Within a sample of 1,083 individuals with BPD, two MANCOVAs showed the predictive relationship between personality and NSSI. Results showed that those high on neuroticism and openness, and low on extraversion were most at risk.

POSTER 35

THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE ON PERCEPTIONS ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS

RAQUEL SOSA, SUSSIE ESHUN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study investigated how gender, culture, or contact influences levels of tolerance when using non person-first language (PFL) and person-first language (PFL). College students completed the Community Attitudes Toward the Mentally Ill (CAMI) survey. Individuals receiving the version with the term "the mentally ill" had more negative attitudes about community-based treatment. Gender (specifically females) and contact with someone who has a mental illness predicted more positive attitudes towards people with mental illnesses. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 36

PSYCHOPATHY AND GENDER: RELATIONSHIPS WITH AGGRESSION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

SOPHIE HANCOCK, JESSICA COLLINS, ITATI ABADIE, HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The expression of psychopathy is likely impacted by gender roles. The current study examined the impact of gender on relationships between psychopathy, aggression, and academic performance in a normal population. Levels of psychopathy were found to be higher for men than for women, and predicted aggression for both. Psychopathy was differentially related to GPA for men and women. Future research should explore how social support and psychopathy may interact and differ depending on gender.

POSTER 37

THE ROLE OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA IN PREDICTING AGGRESSION, SELF-HARM, AND RESILIENCE

EMMA WEISS, EMILY HESS, MICHAEL YEUNG, HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study explored the impact of types of childhood trauma including emotional abuse, emotional neglect, physical abuse, physical neglect, and sexual abuse on current self-harm, aggression, and resilience. A sample of 336 college students were assessed on these variables. The results confirm previous literature. Reports of historic physical abuse predicted higher current levels of aggression. Both childhood emotional abuse and emotional neglect predicted self-harm. Higher overall childhood trauma score predicted poorer resilience.

POSTER 38

FEELING LOW? INCREASES IN DEPRESSION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: 2009-2015

EMMA WEISS, JESSICA COLLINS, SOPHIE HANCOCK, HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Trends in depression rates in adolescents and young adults have become an area of close study in recent decades. The current study explores depression rates in 1,938 college students in cohorts spanning from 2009-2015. Significant increases in depression, neuroticism, and use of psychotropic medication were found. These increases were not due to heightened stress or lower perceived social support. Future research should examine the relationship between depression and smartphone use.

POSTER 39

PSYCHOPATHY: THE RELATIONSHIPS WITH INTEROCEPTIVE AWARENESS, AND ANXIETY SENSITIVITY

KIRA SINGER, ALEX GRAY, HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study examined the relationship between psychopathy, interoceptive awareness, and anxiety sensitivity. Psychopathy can be split into primary and secondary psychopathy. It was hypothesized that the relationship of psychopathy with interoceptive awareness and anxiety sensitivity would be dictated by secondary psychopathy. A sample of 330 participants completed a survey that included psychopathy, interoceptive awareness, and anxiety sensitivity measures. The results demonstrated that individuals higher in secondary psychopathy had lower interoceptive awareness and higher

POSTER 40**DIAGNOSTIC DIFFERENCES IN PATTERNS OF THREAT-RELATED ATTENTION BIAS**

QIN LIN (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), HYEIN CHO (THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SAMANTHA DENEFRIO (THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

It remains unclear whether GAD and MDD are associated with similar or distinct patterns of threat-related attention bias (AB). We examined diagnostic group differences in patterns of AB in those with a primary diagnosis of GAD versus MDD, and compared to healthy controls. GAD was associated with greater AB variability, whereas MDD was associated with greater vigilance. Implications for the study of attention biases in mood-related disorders are discussed.

POSTER 41**NEIGHBORHOOD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND RELATIONAL SCHEMAS**

SAMANTHA SEIDMAN, NICHOLAS STABILE, SOLOMON SUH, SAMANTHA IPPOLITO, MICHELLE SURAJBALI, EMILIA MIKRUT, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Neighborhood domestic violence (DV) may negatively impact relational schemas, particularly cynicism and hostile attributions. Participants completed surveys concerning discrimination and relational schemas, and were geocoded for neighborhood characteristics. Results suggest that living in a neighborhood with moderate levels of DV vs. low levels of DV significantly predicts cynicism and hostile attributions. Future research should be aimed at understanding how DV-related schemas affect mental health and identifying resilience factors.

POSTER 42**HOW INTRUSIVE THOUGHTS IMPACT UNDERGRADUATES WITH ANXIETY DISORDERS IN PRESSURED LEARNING SITUATIONS**

DANIELLE EVANS, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined how anxious, intrusive thoughts impact subsequent working memory performance. Results revealed that experiencing high levels of anxiety alone does not directly impact working memory performance, while experiencing a high level of intrusive thoughts, in particular intrusive thoughts regarding negative self-evaluation, does. Results further suggest that anxious participants may attribute greater meaning to their results on a task, causing them to worry more about their memorization abilities, intelligence, and future.

POSTER 43**IS IT VALID TO USE A DISCRETE DICHOTOMOUS DEFINITION BINGE DRINKING?**

ABIGAIL L. CERNE, ALEXANDREA RICHARDS, SAVANNAH J. HALEY, WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Binge drinking is defined discretely. The relationship between consequences and drinking may not be a discrete dichotomy, it may be better represented as a monotonic relationship. We calculated three types of effect size for the relationship between meeting criteria for binge drinking and drinking-related consequences at a full and restricted range of number of drinks. There was a decrease in all three effect sizes suggesting that the discrete definition of binge drinking is not valid.

POSTER 44**COLLEGE STUDENTS' VIEWS ON HIGH POTENTIAL LETHALITY (HPL) BEHAVIORS**

GINA GALIANO, KRIS GUNAWAN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

High potential lethality (HPL) behaviors are defined as activities adolescents take part in for the thrill or rush that is produced, regardless of the consequences of death or serious injury. In the current study, individuals were made aware of HPL behaviors and asked to reflect on such activities in an online survey. The findings showed that exposure can be a preventive measure for informing students of the dangers of such behaviors.

POSTER 45**DISCRIMINATION, NEGATIVE RELATIONAL SCHEMAS AND DEPRESSION**

SAMANTHA IPPOLITO, DANIEL DICARLO, NICOLETTE PEREZ, SAMANTHA SEIDMAN, EMILIA MIKRUT, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination is linked to depression, possibly through the development of specific relational schemas. Participants completed surveys on lifetime and past-week discrimination, relational schemas, and depressive symptoms. Relational schemas associated with concerns about hostile behavior from others and being judged because of race mediated the relationship of discrimination to depressive symptoms. The results remained significant controlling for individual and neighborhood stressors. The findings have implications for interventions to reduce the effects of discrimination on mental health.

POSTER 46**BEHAVIORAL HYPERVIGILANCE IN TRAUMA EXPOSED AND NON-TRAUMA-EXPOSED PEOPLE**

KARLY S. WEINREB, MICHAEL B. SUGARMAN, MARIANN R. WEIERICH (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Hypervigilance is a behavioral state characterized by being constantly on guard or alert for potential danger. We assessed the frequency of behavioral hypervigilance in an average week

and the naturalistic contexts in which hypervigilance occurs in 147 participants (71 non-trauma-exposed and 76 trauma-exposed). Overall frequency did not differ by group, however, trauma-exposed participants reported experiencing behavioral hypervigilance more frequently than non-trauma exposed participants only in a new or unfamiliar place ($z=-3.95$, $p<0.001$, Hedges' $g=0.73$).

POSTER 47

PERCEIVED PARENTAL PERMISSION AND SUBSTANCE USE IN FIRST GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS

NICOLE MAROMONTE, JULIE SALISBURY, LAURA J. DIETZ (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

This study examined perceived parental permission, expectations for substance use, and frequency and amount of cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use in first generation college students ($n = 91$) and continuing generation college students ($n = 135$). Compared to continuing generation students, first generation college students were more likely to perceive parental permission for tobacco and marijuana use, and were less likely to expect negative outcomes with alcohol use.

POSTER 48

DIVERSIFYING SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY: GRADUATE STUDENTS' PROFESSIONAL PATHWAYS AND PERSPECTIVES ON RECRUITMENT

SALLY GRAPIN, TAYLOR WOYTAS, JENNIFER ROSSEL (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JOEL BOCANEGRA (IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY), ERIC ROSSEN (NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS)

The field of school psychology is experiencing dire shortages of racial and ethnic (R/E) minority practitioners. This mixed methods study surveyed 356 school psychology students regarding their career pathways and recommendations for increasing diversity in graduate programs. Findings revealed that R/E minority students decided to pursue school psychology later in their academic/professional careers than their White peers. Participants offered numerous recommendations for improving recruitment (e.g., increasing access to mentoring). Implications for program faculty are discussed.

POSTER 49

SOURCES OF RESILIENCE AS POTENTIAL PREDICTORS OF WELL-BEING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ALYSSA MIVILLE, ERIN SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Regardless of class year, college students often have difficulties balancing several areas of their life, including schoolwork, family life, and future planning. In the present study, we focus on family cohesion and religiosity and how they serve as predictors for components of well-being in college students. Results showed support for most of our hypotheses, one of which stated that greater levels of family cohesion and religiosity are significant predictors of better self-esteem.

POSTER 50

RISKS AND BENEFITS OF MEDICAL CANNABIS IN CHARCOT-MARIE-TOOTH (CMT) DISEASE

BRIAN PIPER (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ALLISON MOORE (HEREDITARY NEUROPATHY FOUNDATION), MEG D'ELIA, LEAH PERKINSON (CHAMPLAIN VALLEY DISPENSARY & SOUTHERN VERMONT WELLNESS), JOY ALDRICH (HEREDITARY NEUROPATHY FOUNDATION), MARIAN MCNABB, ANDREW WESTKAMP (CANNABIS COMMUNITY CARE RESEARCH NETWORK), ROBERT MOORE (HEREDITARY NEUROPATHY FOUNDATION), GREGORY CARTER (ST. LUKE'S REHABILITATION INSTITUTE)

Medical cannabis (MC) is quasi-legal for a variety of conditions including Charcot-Marie-Tooth (CMT) and HNPP disease. CMT ($N=82$) and general chronic pain ($N=705$) cohorts completed an online survey about the strengths and limitations of MC. Communication with health care providers about MC was a concern. Additional analyses examined pain relief, characterized the strains employed, route of administration, and adverse effect profile. Together, these findings may form the foundation for further clinical trials in CMT.

POSTER 51

AN ANALYSIS ON CROSS-TASK CONVERGENCE OF ANXIETY-RELATED COGNITIVE AND ATTENTION BIASES

ROHINI BAGRODIA, SAMANTHA DENEFRIO, ELIZABETH DAVIS, BOYANG FAN, TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (HUNTER COLLEGE, CUNY)

Research has shown poor cross-task convergence across attention bias (AB) measurements. The gold-standard Dot Probe task was compared to the Posner cueing task and Word Sentence Association Paradigm. Current findings suggest a lack of cross-task convergence across the three paradigms, and may indicate high method variance. Furthermore, after the context manipulation, the factor structure changed indicating an effect of context, such as exposure to stress, on attention bias.

POSTER 52

RELATIONSHIPS OF PTSD WITH SUICIDAL IDEATION, EMOTIONALITY IN A COLLEGE SAMPLE

KIRA MARSHALL, PHILIP DRUCKER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

College students completed questionnaires assessing PTSD, Suicidal ideation, alertness, aggression, depression and hopefulness. Eleven percent of the participants met the cutoff for significant PTSD symptoms and 9% met the cutoff for significant suicidal ideation. Correlational analysis revealed that PTSD was positively correlated with suicidal ideation, sleep deprivation and depression. It was negatively correlated with hopefulness. Additionally, students who reported anxiety scored significantly higher on PTSD, suicidal ideation and depression.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

Ziegfiled

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: COGNITION & MUSEUM SETTINGS

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
9:30am-10:50am**

CHAIR: DAVID SOBEL

CONNECTING RESEARCH IN COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT WITH PRACTICE IN MUSEUM SETTINGS

A great deal of research in cognitive development is done in museum settings, but much of it is not directly related to those settings. The present symposium brings together researchers focused on how cognitive development can link to museum practice. Each presenter has forged a partnership with a children's museum or is part of a team within a museum, and investigates issues in cognitive development that directly relates to questions that connect researchers and practitioners.

Presentations

Understanding the Development of Biological Reasoning at the American Museum of Natural History

by Marjorie Rhodes (New York University)

Parent-led interventions for boosting spatial and mathematical content in children's museums

by Koleen McCrink (Barnard University)

Examining Exploration and Explanation through Facilitation and Exhibit Modification at a Circuits Exhibit

by David Sobel (Brown University), Susan Letourneau (New York Hall of Science), Cristine Legare (University of Texas), Maureen Callanan (University of California at Santa Cruz)

Big Data for Little Kids: Family exploration of data science in a museum setting

by Susan Letourneau, ChangChia Liu, Katherine Culp (New York Hall of Science)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

Gotham

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
9:30am-10:50am**

STRATEGIES FOR COMMUNITY-ENGAGED WORK: LESSONS FROM THE BXCRRB'S CERA PROJECT

JUSTIN T BROWN (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, CUNY)

Through a PCORI-funded Eugene Washington Engagement award, the Bronx Community Research Review Board established a Community-Engaged Research Academy to raise

health research literacy and instill advocacy skills amongst Bronx community members. Through this two-year project, the team conducted a 360-degree evaluation, which included a deep assessment of the critical factors for conducting mutually-beneficial, sustainable community-engaged work. This workshop will include a discussion of emerging strategies for developing lasting academic-community partnerships through applied through lessons learned.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Chelsea

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: SEXUAL HARRASSMENT

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: JANET SIGAL

WHY ARE WE STILL TALKING ABOUT SEXUAL HARASSMENT?

Charlene Chester discusses sexual harassment of women of color, and men who are victims. Carrol Perrino examines what characteristics of individuals and situations can predict likelihood of sexual harassment. Sylvette LaTouche and Natasha Otto focus on how universities, students and faculty prevent sexual harassment. Ingrid Tulloch and Michael Fredrick describe how individuals with unrestrictive sociosexual personalities are more likely to be both victims and perpetrators of sexual harassment than those with restrictive sociosexual personalities.

Presentations

Double Jeopardy: Sexual Harassment of Women of Color and Men

by Charlene Chester (Morgan State University)

Can We Predict Sexual Harassment: Person or Place?

by Carol Perrino (Morgan State University)

Sexual Harassment in Academia

by Sylvette LaTouche (University of Maryland College Park), Natasha Otto (Morgan State University)

Written in Blood: Sociosexuality and Serum Levels of Stress and Immune Biochemicals

by Ingrid Tulloch (Morgan State University), Michael Fredrick (University of Baltimore)

Discussant(s): Janet Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Invited Speaker

West Side Ballroom 1 & 2

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE KEYNOTE: DYLAN GEE

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

SENSITIVE PERIODS OF BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND RISK FOR AFFECTIVE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

DYLAN GEE, DYLAN GEE (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Early experiences play a critical role in shaping long-term behavioral and brain development. Increasingly, interdisciplinary research has provided unique insight into the processes by which early experiences become biologically embedded to influence both typical and atypical emotional functioning. Frontoamygdala circuitry supporting emotion regulation and fear extinction undergoes dynamic changes across childhood and adolescence. This circuitry is particularly sensitive to early-life stress and has been implicated in the emergence of anxiety disorders during development. However, much remains unknown about the construction of human frontoamygdala circuitry and the mechanisms through which early-life stress contributes to risk for anxiety and emotion dysregulation. This talk will highlight dynamic changes that occur in frontoamygdala circuitry throughout childhood and adolescence, how this development changes following early-life stress and with risk for anxiety, and the unique role of caregivers in buffering against stress reactivity. These findings will be discussed in terms of their implications for identifying sensitive periods and key developmental transitions, as well as translation into more precise clinical interventions for anxiety and stress-related disorders in youth.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Empire

HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: ETHNIC PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATIONS

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN

THE LITTLE-KNOWN HISTORY OF ETHNIC PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATIONS

There are a dozen ethnic psychology associations in the USA--with very different origins, histories, goals--but we have little comparative information on these diverse groups. In this 80-minute symposium, several leaders of ethnic-American psychology offer information on their ethnic group.

Presentations

GABSI: Greek American Behavioral Science Institute

by Artemis Pipinelli, Thomas Mallios (GABSI)

IAPA: Italian American Psychological Association

by Anthony Scioli (Keene State College)

ABSA: Armenian Behavioral Science Association

by Samvel Jeshmaridian (CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College), Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

AMENA-Psy: American Arab, Middle Eastern, North African Psychological Association

by Daniel Kaplin (St. Francis College), Amina Mahmood (Albany, NY)

ABPsi: Association of Black Psychologists

by Eartha Hackett (CUNY Queens College), Lisa A. Whitten (SUNY Old Westbury)

AAPA: Asian American Psychological Association

by Jean Lau Chin (Adelphi University), Vivi Wei-Chun Hua (Vivid World Psychology PLLC)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper

Ziegfried

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: YOUTH & INEQUALITY

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: TANZINA AHMED

YOUTH AND INEQUALITY: YOUNG PEOPLE'S VIEWS, EXPERIENCES, AND RESPONSES TO SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

As attention is increasingly directed to the implications of socioeconomic disparities on individual development, more research is needed to better understand what these implications are and the processes through which they emerge. This symposium seeks to do this by integrating four talks that take different routes toward the same central theme: how young people view, experience and respond to socioeconomic status.

Presentations

"I Am Still Unsure": How Youth Navigate Status in American Society

by Tanzina Ahmed (CUNY Kingsborough Community College), Jacob Shane (CUNY Brooklyn College), Nicole Amada, Saige Stortz (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Calling It Out or Playing It Down: How Youth Talk about Injustice

by Svetlana Jovic (SUNY Old Westbury)

Young People's Perceptions of the Routes toward and Barriers for Socioeconomic Status

by Jacob Shane (CUNY Brooklyn College)

Investigating the Impact of Socioeconomic Status on Adolescent Health

by Lindsay Hoyt (Fordham University), Terri Sabol (Northwestern University), Natasha Chaku (Fordham University), Courtenay Kessler (Northwestern University)

Discussant(s): Tanzina Ahmed (CUNY Kingsborough Community College)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Invited Speaker

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: MIEKE VERFAELLIE

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

HUMAN AMNESIA: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED SINCE HM?

MIEKE VERFAELLIE (MEMORY DISORDERS RESEARCH CENTER, BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Since the seminal reports of HM's profound memory impairment following surgical resection of the medial temporal lobes (MTL) bilaterally, detailed investigations of patients with amnesia have been invaluable in characterizing the impairment as well as the preservation of aspects of memory following MTL lesions. More recently, such studies have also demonstrated that patients with MTL lesions have cognitive impairments that extend beyond the domain of long-term memory, to include short-term memory, perception, and future thinking. This presentation will illustrate the scope of impairments seen in patients with MTL lesions. In so doing, it will highlight insights gleaned from the study of amnesic patients about the nature of the processes and representations mediated by different aspects of the MTL. In addition, it will demonstrate how neuropsychological studies of amnesia have simultaneously sharpened distinctions between discrete aspects of memory and blurred distinctions between episodic memory and other cognitive functions. I will argue that the link between memory and other cognitive functions can be understood with reference to core computational mechanisms subserved by the hippocampus and other MTL regions.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Poster

West Side Ballroom 3 & 4

APPLIED, INTERNATIONAL, COMMUNITY, AND HISTORY POSTERS

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

POSTER 1

HOW DO YOU DEFINE SPIRIT? RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ETHNICITY, GENDER, RELIGION, AND SPIRITUALITY.

MARTIN VIOLA (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE), MA'AT LEWIS (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CUNY)

A person's "sense of spirit" is a culturally informed, yet personally defined, concept related to one's religious and spiritual beliefs. Little research, however, has focused on how individuals define the concept and utilize it in their daily lives. A grounded theory analysis elucidated common themes among participants'

definitions of "spirit," and non-parametric tests found no significant differences between participant's definition and their reported demographic data.

POSTER 2

CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS: THE ROLES OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS IN SEXUALITY EDUCATION

YI ZHAO (BOSTON COLLEGE)

The lack of sexuality education in China could cause many social problems including inadequate child sexual abuse prevention, skyrocketing abortion rate and HIV infection rate. Aiming to provide insights for the future implementation of sex education in China, this study analyzed the survey responses from 35 American and Chinese parents and teachers. The results showed distinct cultural impacts on the value system and the misalignment between the expectation and actual practice.

POSTER 3

CO-RUMINATION VIA CELLPHONE IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY

KARLA MURDOCK (WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY), LEONARDO CARLUCCI, MICHELA BALSAMO (UNIVERSITY OF "G. D'ANNUNZIO" CHIETI PESCARA, ITALY)

This study investigated cellphone-mediated co-rumination and its association with emerging adults' anxiety and depression. Participants included 218 undergraduate students in the United States and 423 students in Italy. In regression analyses, co-rumination via cellphone was significantly and positively associated with higher levels of anxiety and depression in the U.S. sample, but not in the Italy sample. Cross-cultural and gender differences in co-rumination via cellphone and psychosocial functioning will be discussed.

POSTER 4

SELF-CONSTRUAL, BICULTURAL IDENTITY INTEGRATION, AND MENTAL HEALTH: A STUDY WITH CHINESE AMERICANS

DARA SALEM, SCARLETT SIU MAN HO, PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY-BROOKLYN)

This study examined bicultural identity in Chinese Americans. The variables of interest include bicultural identity integration (BII), self-construal (SC) (comprised of independent and interdependent SCs), and mental health. Using a sample of 214 Chinese Americans, this study explored the relationship of SC convergence/divergence (having similar or discrepant levels of the two SCs) and BII to mental health. Results indicated that BII and SC convergence contributed separately and uniquely to mental health. Possible implications are discussed.

POSTER 5

PSYCHOMETRIC FUNCTIONING OF THE FRENCH VERSION OF THE COPING EXPECTANCIES SCALE (CES-F)

DARA G. FRIEDMAN-WHEELER, ASHLYN APPELBAUM,

LAURIE GROSHON, SAMANTHA KLOCK, TAYLOR A. WINTERNITZ, CHRISTINA M. YARRISH (GOUCHER COLLEGE), AHMED IBRAHIM (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

The current research examines the French version of the Coping Expectancies Scale (CES-F; Friedman-Wheeler et al., unpublished), a vignette-measure of beliefs about the effectiveness of particular coping strategies. In an online study, CES-F subscales correlated in expected directions with related-constructs (cognitive emotion-regulation, optimism, and neuroticism).

POSTER 6

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AND RACE-RELATED STRESS: CONTRIBUTIONS OF COPING STYLES

SENEL POYRAZLI, LORI EZZEDINE, GINA BRELSFORD (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

This study examined 250 college students' experiences of race related stress and perceived general stress, their perceived ethnic discrimination and coping styles. Results of the study indicated that seeking social support was significantly correlated with perceived stress and race-related stress. In addition, denial and disengagement coping styles were significantly correlated with race-related stress and perceived ethnic discrimination. However, coping styles were not found to be a moderator of race-related stress and perceived ethnic discrimination.

POSTER 7

CHANGES IN METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS AFTER A SEMESTER OF SERVICE LEARNING

DIMITRI WING-PAUL (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT GENESEO)

Metacognition, or thinking about thinking, may be enhanced by service learning opportunities. Students can receive benefits from service learning including increased awareness of metacognitive knowledge and metacognitive regulation. We assessed undergraduate psychology students' awareness of metacognitive knowledge and regulation at the start and end of their semester of enrollment in a service learning course. The results suggest students who engage in service learning opportunities have improved metacognitive awareness.

POSTER 8

LABELING OF SCHIZOPHRENIC BEHAVIOR: AN HISTORICAL VIEW

TAYLOR KOONTZ, CARYCE MCGURN, ERIN UNTERBRINK, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Researchers tracked changes in labels used to describe schizophrenia from the early 20th century until now by recording the number of peer-reviewed scholarly articles, using the terms dementia praecox, schizophrenia, and salience disorder, in five-year increments. Results reflected changes in the etiological understanding of schizophrenia—from an early focus on brain pathology and irreversibility, to a middle/current focus on

psychotic symptoms, to an emerging focus on misattribution of the salience of neutral or nonexistent cues.

POSTER 9

PRODUCTIVITY: TIME OF DAY, DAY OF WEEK, AND MORNINGNESS EFFECTS

KRISTIN SOTAK (SUNY OSWEGO), SAMIRA TODD, SHANNON YEARWOOD (SUNY AT OSWEGO), GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Employee productivity is thought to fluctuate based on factors that include days of the week and type of worker (morningness: morning vs. evening person). To extend previous research, the present study evaluated employee productivity across days of the week and morningness, thereby allowing an assessment of interaction effects. Results show that productivity is lowest on Friday's and that this effect was independent of morningness (i.e., no interaction effect) at all times of day.

POSTER 10

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISGUST SENSITIVITY, CATASTROPHIZING, HEALTH ANXIETY AND MENTAL TOUGHNESS

EMILY M. VANCE, ALEXANDER J. SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

We examined the relationship between disgust sensitivity (DS), catastrophizing and health anxiety, and a measure of resilience, mental toughness (n=158, ages 18-79). Participants with higher DS were significantly more likely to catastrophize their pain, have higher health anxiety, and lower mental toughness. Participants higher in catastrophizing also had lower mental toughness. Older participants had higher MT and lower DS and health anxiety. We conclude that being high in DS is associated with higher health anxieties.

POSTER 11

BEAUTIFUL FOOD NOT BEAUTIFUL PLATES MAKES FOOD TASTIER

JULIANNA KESSLER, ANOSHA KHAWAJA, DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

When food is arranged in an attractive manner on a plate, liking for the taste of the food increases. In the current study, we examine whether attractiveness of the plate itself can have the same effect. We found no effect on liking for the hummus when presented on a plate with a fancy doily although in a prior study hummus in an attractive arrangement with vegetables was found to taste better.

POSTER 12

DO I-O PSYCHOLOGISTS USE CAUSAL LANGUAGE TO DESCRIBE NON-CAUSAL RESULTS?

SHERYL LOBO (TALENT METRICS), PETER DI CECCO, SHANNON LA SALA (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), SAYEEDUL ISLAM (TALENT METRICS), SHAHEROZE KHAN (BOSTON

UNIVERSITY)

The present research evaluated the language used in Industrial and Organizational (I-O) Psychology research in four popular journals for I-O psychology researchers. Coders assessed articles from the 2017 volume. Results indicate that 21% of the articles that used causal language used them incorrectly. This study provides evidence of the presence of unwarranted use of causal language by I-O Psychologists and suggests recommendations for improvement.

POSTER 13

LANGUAGE AND LITERACY SKILL KNOWLEDGE FOR EFFECTIVE READING INSTRUCTION

ABBY NEVILL, LAUREN LUCAS, KATHRYN WESTCOTT, KATHLEEN BIDDLE (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KATHARINE DONNELLY ADAMS (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined pre-service teachers' knowledge of language constructs related to reading. Outcomes provide information regarding effective practices for assessing teacher knowledge about evidence-based components of reading pedagogy. It also provides information on the effectiveness of a course designed to improve pre-service instructional knowledge in these areas. With School Psychologists serving as consultants for instruction and intervention, understanding effective practices that support implementation of research-based reading instruction is critical for improving.

POSTER 14

ALCOHOL'S EFFECTS ON THE SEVERITY OF BLUNT AND PENETRATING TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES

JOHN KILKENNY (SAINT JOSEPHS UNIVERSITY)

The present study is the first to examine whether alcohol's relationship with traumatic brain injury severity differs according to the type of injury (blunt v. penetrating) sustained. I conducted a large-scale retrospective analysis of all head trauma cases admitted to PTSF-accredited hospitals between 1987 and 2009. A moderately significant interaction was found, indicating that penetrating injuries were more severe than blunt when patients were sober, but blunt and penetrating injuries were equally severe when intoxicated.

POSTER 15

EFFECTS OF SOCIOSEXUALITY, SEXUAL APPEAL, AND PRODUCT TYPE ON ADVERTISEMENT

ERIN SMITH (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigated effects of sexual advertising appeals, product type, and sociosexual attitudes on responses to advertisements and memory. Participants rated enjoyment and purchase intentions for four types of advertisements varying in sexual or nonsexual appeal for sexual or nonsexual products. Participants enjoyed nonsexual advertisements more and had higher purchase intentions for nonsexual products. Unrestricted sociosexuality was related to greater enjoyment of advertisements for sexual products and greater likelihood to

purchase products using sexual appeals.

POSTER 16

TRENDS IN THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES INDUCTION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

REBECCA MILLER, ELAN DONNELLAN (HOWARD UNIVERSITY)

We looked at a variety of characteristics of psychologists inducted into the National Academy of Sciences to assess changes over time and the role of psychology. Induction of psychologists has steadily increased by decade, with inductees primarily falling in the content areas of Learning, Cognition, & Perception and Neuropsychology/Biopsychology. There has been a steady increase in female inductees overtime. Despite an increase in the number of psychologists, the number of non-White psychologists remains low.

POSTER 17

HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY: A POSSIBLE ANTIDOTE TO PHYSICIAN BURNOUT AND INEFFECTIVENESS

RENATA CARNEIRO (ST. LUKE'S UNIVERSITY HEALTH SYSTEM)

Meaningful therapeutic doctor-patient relationships can be the antidote to combat burnout and ineffectiveness. This feasibility study was designed to explore what patients perceive as meaningful in the doctor-patient relationship by using unsolicited patient feedback. Results indicated that patients viewed remarkable family physicians as those who possessed characteristics of humanistic psychology, genuineness, empathy and unconditional positive regard. Consequently, residents may be trained in humanistic psychology to build meaningful relationships with patients.

POSTER 18

THE WOMEN IN THE SHADOW

MICHELLE HUYNH, RIKKI MILLER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

Margret Floy Washburn was the first women to received her Ph.D. in Psychology (Woodworth, 1948). Her work, *The Animal Mind* was the first comprehensive survey of experimental work in animal psychology (Phillsbury, 1940). She was ranked among top 50 psychologist in the country in 1903 (Psychology's Feminist Voices, n.d.). Margret is just one of the few women who helped shaped comparative psychology and is often forgotten in the history of psychology.

POSTER 19

MEASURING LISTENING IN PSYCHOTHERAPY AND EDUCATION: DIFFERENCES IN WHAT IS HEARD?

EMMA LAYNE, SHERIDAN SARGENT, HANNAH BURHANS, MEGAN FULTON, KATIE KIRBY, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The art of listening is central to interactions in both psychotherapy and education. The goal of our study is to investigate whether the measurement of active or empathic listening is more likely in psychotherapy or education. We are using content analysis to assess active or empathic listening in a sample of approximately 80 studies that report empirical data for types of listening.

POSTER 20

FEELING DIRTY? HOW THE ENVIRONMENT CAN AFFECT AROUSAL LEVELS

JESSICA DELROSARIO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research has indicated that disorganized environments may negatively affect mental health. The present study evaluated the relationship between environmental organization in public academic areas and its impact on student arousal and anxiety. Participants took a survey in one of three environments that assessed arousal, anxiety, and personality type. Results showed that disorganized public environments had a negative influence on student arousal, but only for some combinations of personality traits.

POSTER 21

UNDERSTANDING CAUSAL ATTRIBUTIONS OF PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS WITHIN A SAMPLE OF VETERANS

JUSTIN KIMBER, SARAH SLOTKIN, EVELYN KARPEL (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY), NICOLE ANASTASIDES (WAR-RELATED ILLNESS AND INJURY STUDY CENTER), ALISON PHILLIPS (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY), MARGEAX CANNON (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY), ALYE BRUNKOW (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY), LISA MCANDREW (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY)

Medically unexplained symptoms and illnesses (MUS) or persistent physical symptoms are a prevalent and significant problem. Patients with MUS beliefs about the cause of their physical symptoms are theorized to be the key conceptual pathway to health outcomes. We sought to better understand what veterans attribute the cause of their physical symptoms. We found that Veterans with the most severe physical symptoms were more likely to attribute their symptoms to mental health.

POSTER 22

SEX DIFFERENCES IN PERCEPTIONS OF MALE SEXUAL HARASSMENT VICTIMS

BRIAN CESARIO (IONA COLLEGE)

This poster presents the findings of a study in which the effects of victim and respondent sex on perceptions of workplace sexual harassment victim behaviors and characteristics are observed when the victim is a male.

POSTER 23

RESPONSES TO PERSONALITY AND AFFECT MEASURES

ACROSS SIX LANGUAGES: A BILINGUAL STUDY

LINH L. P. NGUYEN, WILLIAM CHAPLIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

In English measures of personality and affect, bilinguals answered more extremely on a Likert scale when English was their first language; effects were in the opposite direction for the same measures in Spanish. Chinese answers were the least extreme and English and Spanish answers were the most. Extremeness in second languages was moderated by language proficiency and culture exposure. There were significant differences in Agreeableness, Extraversion, Neuroticism, and Openness scores across the six languages available.

POSTER 24

CREATION OF THE SENSITIVITY TO DISRESPECT SCALE

LESLI TAYLOR, AMANDA CHAPPELL, TYLER GROSSHEIM, JENESSA STEELE, BENJAMIN BIERMEIER-HANSON (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

Validated measures of disrespect are rare, even though there are measures for respect. The current research describes the development and factor analysis of an assessment tool which measures sensitivity to disrespect. The researchers began with 48 items in the original measure but had to remove 22 items after a principle component factor analysis, specifically using a Direct-Oblimin. This resulted in a Disrespect Sensitivity Scale with 26 items and three subscales, including Verbal, Discourtesy, and Hostility.

POSTER 25

STUDENTS' ATTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO FREQUENCY OF SUSTAINABLE BEHAVIORS PERFORMED

KRISTINA A. HORNE (BARUCH COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MINKYUNG LEE (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), ZUZANNA OSIECKA, KIRANPREET SAWHNEY (BARUCH COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KAYLA JONES (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

677 undergraduate students were surveyed once to examine the sustainable attitudes and behaviors over the course of seven consecutive semesters using the Sustainable Attitudes and Behaviors (SAB) questionnaire (Engle-Friedman et al., 2009). 82.7% of the students either agreed or strongly agreed that they had personal responsibility in combating climate change. Stronger belief of attribution of self-responsibility in combating climate change was correlated with higher frequency of sustainable behavior.

POSTER 26

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A FUTURE SELF-CONTINUITY QUESTIONNAIRE

ELIZABETH KROLL (LANDER COLLEGE FOR WOMEN),

YOSEF SOKOL (VA MEDICAL CENTER, MT. SINAI ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

The aim was to develop and assess psychometric properties and validity of the Future Self-Continuity Questionnaire (FSCQ). Exploratory factor analysis were used over 10 items and provided a good fit across 4 independent samples. The presented data demonstrates convergent, discriminant and nomological validity for the scale. Viability is supported and indicates the scale has test-retest reliability and an internally consistent replicable factor structure related to the construct of FSC and relevant clinical measures.

POSTER 27

PERCEIVED STRESS AND FLOW EXPERIENCES IN DIVERSE GROUPS OF ATHLETES

TATIANA VALENCIA, SARAH WEINBERGER- LITMAN (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

In flow and stress one has to directly evaluate internal skills in relation to the external challenge at hand. If people learn how to confront life stressors the way they confront challenges in their favorite flow activity, with curiosity, patience and eagerness, people would be better able to cope with stress. The researcher predicts that participants with a greater level of flow will have a lower level of perceived stress.

POSTER 28

THE EVOLUTION OF HYPNOTHERAPY

DEVONLEIGH ROMAN, MICHAEL AINETTE, DAVID CHUN, EDITA PENA, CHRISTINA ORTEGA, TRISTAN MORALES, SHANNON ANZENBERGER (DOMINICAN COLLEGE)

Hypnosis is perhaps one of the most controversial and misunderstood forms of treatment. A historical review revealed that a hypnotic approach to smoking cessation did not become popular until the 1970s. A contemporary review revealed that about 40 percent of current smokers chose hypnotherapy as a way of helping them become smoke-free. Other health-related applications (e.g., stress-coping and pain management) will be discussed from historical and contemporary viewpoints.

POSTER 29

DOROTHEA DIX: FORGOTTEN SAMARITAN

ALLISON LORD, RIKKI MILLER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

Throughout history, women have been considered "less" than men in most disciplines, psychology is unfortunately no exception. In the 1800s, a woman's job was taking care of the children and husband. Not all women supported this idea and some became catalysts for change. Dorothea Dix advocated for the mentally ill. She demanded they have proper hospitals and not be treated like criminals. She produce momentum for radical change but efforts are largely forgotten.

POSTER 30

CONTINUITY BETWEEN MAN AND ANIMAL DEMONSTRATED THROUGH STUDY ON RATIONAL THOUGHT

CAITLYN KOSTER, PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Understanding the history of psychological systems is important because it allows those who study psychology to appreciate how the subject has grown from the time of Ancient Greece to today. A famous debate within psychology's history is whether man differs from animal. Aristotle and Rene Descartes did believe that a distinction existed. However, the results of a modern research study suggest that if primates are exposed to language, they show evidence of rational thought.

POSTER 31

UNDERREPRESENTED WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

SHARRON GROSS, KATHERINE KING, LEXUS HARRISON, YASMINE ALLEN, MARY JENSON (WESLEY COLLEGE)

This paper explores the life of Helen Woolley Thompson, Ruth Winifred Howard, Mamie Phipps Clark and Inez Beverly Prosser. This poster will shine the light on some of the many achievements of these early women in developmental psychology and how these changed the course of education in America. This paper will discuss their contributions to the history of child development. And how these women help to advocate education for all in the US.

POSTER 32

THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY AND THE LAW: SEGREGATION AND PSYCHOLOGY

DESTYNEE ROBERTS, AYOWUNMI KUFORIJ, MARY JENSON (WESLEY COLLEGE)

This poster will examine two influential women in the history of psychology; specifically pertaining to the issue of segregation. These women are Inez Prosser and Mamie Phipps Clark. While their studies shared similar results regarding African American children in education, their views on segregation differed in that Inez Prosser believed that African American children would benefit from segregation as opposed to Clark whose research was used to support desegregation.

POSTER 33

WILLIAM STERN: FOUNDATIONS OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

BRANDON BUCK, RIKKI MILLER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

William Stern, a German philosopher and psychologist in the late eighteenth-early nineteenth centuries. At the University of Berlin, He achieved the title of Doctor of Psychology. In his research, Stern did a lot of work in regard to both eyewitness testimony and intelligence. From that work, Stern produced insight on how Americans, Wilhelm Peters, and Alfred Binet were using

intelligence quotient. From the works in testimony and intelligence, Stern created the beginnings of Forensic Psychology.

POSTER 34

MARY WHITON CALKINS: MORE THAN JUST A SOCIAL JUSTICE ICON

RACHEL PORATH, RIKKI MILLER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

History is filled with many names who “own” big ideas credited with influencing psychology today . If you say, “psychologist,” many think of Sigmund Freud . But what about those who competed with Freud's theories – do they not matter? If I said, “Mary Calkins,” would anyone know her as more than 'the first women to earn a PhD and not be granted one'? She deserves to be know as more than just an icon.

POSTER 35

WAIT, THAT WAS HUGO MÜNSTERBERG?

WYATT DISNEY, RIKKI MILLER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

Hugo Münsterberg is one, of the many, of history's long forgotten psychologist. Münsterberg submitted just as many ideas, and theories to modern psychology as anybody else, and yet he seems to be left behind. Münsterberg can be credited with applying psychology to legal matters, helping to create forensic psychology, industrial psychology, and wrote many works on health, medical, business, clinical and applied psychology as well. Quite a rap sheet for a forgotten psychologist.

POSTER 36

ARCHAEOLOGY OF ARTIFACTS: DIGGING INTO THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY AT WELLS COLLEGE

BARBARA HEBBARD, DEBORAH A. GAGNON (WELLS COLLEGE)

A treasure trove of historical equipment used in the early years of psychological laboratory work at Wells College (late 1800s-to-mid 1900s) was discovered, restored, identified, cataloged, and archived. This equipment tells a story about the evolution of psychology's research methods, specifically with regard to the measurement of sensation and perception, memory, concept formation, and intelligence. This story, as well as the story of archaeological and archival achievement, unfolds in this poster.

POSTER 37

VIKTOR FRANKL'S DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF LOGOTHERAPY

ANDREW COOK (1994), RIKKI MILLER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

Viktor Frankl spent three years in the Nazi concentration camp system during World War II, where he developed and refined logotherapy. Logotherapy techniques include paradoxical

intention, Socratic dialogue, and dereflection. Disorders and symptoms like PTSD, depression, anxiety, phobias, rumination, and preoccupation are treatable through logotherapy's toolbox. A fundamental of logotherapy assists clients to imbue their suffering with meaning, which mitigates negative affects of suffering through a process deemed 'tragic optimism. Frankl helped others find meaning.

POSTER 38

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BEAGLES RELEASED FROM LABORATORIES

STACY LOPRESTI-GOODMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

Programs to adopt out dogs no longer needed in laboratory experiments are becoming more common. However, research shows that early-life stress in laboratories can result in dogs exhibiting persistent fear responses and abnormal behaviors. This study compared psychological and behavioral characteristics of former laboratory dogs to “pets.” The results revealed that despite increases in fear and abnormal behaviors, former laboratory dogs were less aggressive and exhibited many typical-dog behaviors, demonstrating they can make good pets.

POSTER 39

PASSENGER PERCEPTION OF RIDE-SHARING SERVICE BASED ON DRIVER ATTRACTIVENESS AND VEHICLE QUALITY

NICOLE SUCHORA, JAIME HOAGEY, ANA AGUILAR, ELISE AMON, JEFFERY CUPITT, GINA DILUZIO, SUSAN GIANCOLA, MICHELLE MARSHALL, JEREMY MATRICIAN, DEJA PITTS, ANTHONY SUPPI, MYLA THOMAS, JONATHAN TROOP, EMILY VANDERGEEST, ROSALI VERNELSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We hypothesized that attractiveness of driver and quality of vehicle in a vignette about ride-sharing would affect perception of safety using a ride-sharing service. Two hundred and seventy-two participants viewed a randomly assigned vignette (varying vehicle quality and driver attractiveness) and answered questions in this online study. People may feel less safe in poor quality cars and when they perceive their driver as unattractive.

POSTER 40

BEER AND MARIJUANA SCENT ADMINISTRATION MODULATES PAIN THRESHOLD/TOLERANCE FOR TYPICAL USERS

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, ANDREA BOVA, MICHAEL SEALS, ANDREW GROVES (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants completed a cold pressor task under three scent conditions (no scent, beer scent, and marijuana scent). Participants who regularly consumed beer showed increased pain tolerance when presented with beer scent and participants who regularly smoked marijuana showed a trend toward increased pain tolerance. These results suggest that individuals with past experience with beer or marijuana can have their pain response mediated with only the scent of such substances.

EXPLANATION GENERATION INFLUENCES RISK PERCEPTION AND INFORMATION SEEKING

SUSAN LATIFF, NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Generating explanations can yield awareness of an illusion of explanatory depth (IOED) in some domains but not others. We asked whether the IOED appears for knowledge of risks where inaccurate understanding can be fatal, and if so, whether attempting to explain them can change judgments and behaviors. In our studies, explanation generation influenced judgments of riskiness and knowledge. Additionally, people who generated explanations requested additional information more frequently than people completing a control task.

POSTER 41

DIETING RESTRAINT AND FOOD DEPRIVATION EFFECTS ON DELAY DISCOUNTING FOR FOOD

ALYSSA BUTTON (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LORI-ANN FORZANO (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Soup preload and no soup preload conditions were analyzed to determine their effects on measures of hypothetical delay discounting for food and an inhibition measure. Participant's dieting status and body mass index were also measured and analyzed. Results from the study found significant effects of deprivation status. Implications of the current findings will increase the scientific knowledge in how food choices are made, and how we can improve methods and treatment for maladaptive eating behaviors.

POSTER 42

LEVEL OF CELL PHONE AVAILABILITY PREDICTS ATTACHMENT, ANXIETY, AND MOOD

DARREN RITZER (WINTHROP UNIVERSITY)

College students ($n = 70$; 67% women; 56% Caucasian) were randomly divided into one of three conditions differing in the level of contact they had with their cell phones. Students who had their phones visible and available reported the most cell phone attachment, particularly anxious attachment, and the greatest number of negative feelings during the study. Phone attachment predicted lower mindfulness, resilience, and attention to detail. These outcomes were consistent across gender, race, and age.

POSTER 43

MAXIMIZING BENEFITS OF INTERGENERATIONAL COMMUNITY-ENGAGED LEARNING: LESSONS FROM THE FIELD

GWYNN MORRIS, CYNTHIA EDWARDS (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Action research serves as a valuable tool for linking students' psychology education with social issues (Simon, 2017). College students worked with a community-partner agency to serve medically-fragile, low-income seniors living independently to

lower their risk of falling. Students co-created intervention and assessment tools, administered home safety checks, and taught seniors an exercise routine to improve balance. Follow-up visits supported compliance. Strategies for maximizing benefits for students, community-partners, and older adults will be discussed.

POSTER 44

PREDICTORS OF VOLUNTEERING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: GENDER AND DESIRE FOR SKILL ATTAINMENT

JANICE C. STAPLEY, MICHELE VAN VOLKOM, KRISTI MICELI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Benefits from volunteering (career, social, or none) were compared among a sample of 112 (11% male and 88% female) college students. There were no effects for benefits, but those who self-reported as high in understanding (i.e., the learning of new skills as a motivator for volunteering, $p = .003$), as well as females ($p = .005$), were more likely to volunteer. These findings have implications for the recruitment of college students to non-profit organizations.

POSTER 45

LEADING A DOUBLE LIFE: THE STUDENT EXPERIENCE OF WORKING WHILE IN COLLEGE

CARISSA DIPIETRO, MEGAN SUMERACKI, ANDREA DOTTOLO (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

This study utilized thematic analysis on open-ended survey responses to understand the experience of working while in college, including the perceived positive and negative aspects and the factors that contribute to these perceptions. Thematic analysis allowed for consideration of the data across participants in order to generate a meaningful account of the working-student experience. Major themes include: stress, time management, balance, exhaustion, short and long-term goals, motivation, and strategies related to success.

POSTER 46

DO MINDFULNESS TRAITS AND EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGIES PREDICT ANGER MANAGEMENT?

CHRISTOPHER TERRY, AMANDA CAMPBELL, ANDREAS ENDRESEN, BRIDGET TORRESSON (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

This study examined the association between mindfulness, emotion regulation, and anger management. Multiple regression identified three factors that accounted for unique variance when predicting effective anger management: two aspects of mindfulness (awareness and non-reactivity) and one emotion regulation strategy (reappraisal). The findings support a theoretical model suggesting that mindfulness may directly benefit anger management through present-moment awareness and reduced emotional reactivity, and produce indirect benefits by facilitating the reappraisal of negative emotions.

POSTER 47

AN EXAMINATION OF FACTORS INFLUENCING CUSTOMER

SWITCHING BEHAVIOR AND PRICE INSENSITIVITY

JENNIFER NIEMAN-GONDER, SHANNON ANDERSON
(FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

Quality customer service can enhance retention and price insensitivity. This research examined factors influencing customer switching and how much customers are willing to pay to remain loyal to a service provider. Results indicate that satisfied customers will pay more and dissatisfied customers will incur switching costs but there is a limit to price insensitivity.

POSTER 48**SEPARATE ROOM TESTING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH AND WITHOUT ADHD**

LINDSEY CARTER (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN LOVETT (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT CORTLAND)

The current study examined test performance in college students with and without an ADHD diagnosis in two different environments. One time-pressured reading comprehension test was given in a generic classroom setting with other students present, and a second, equivalent test was administered in a private, distraction-free environment. Results indicated no significant interaction between ADHD status and test setting on performance. However, beneficial effects were observed for a subgroup of students with ADHD.

POSTER 49**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PULMONARY INJURY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN FDNY: 9/11 TERRORIST ATTACKS**

EVA PUGLIESE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between physical illness, specifically Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD), and psychopathology, in the form of PTSD, depression, and anxiety, and examined the ways in which these variables impacts functional impairment in FDNY first responders to the World Trade Center attacks. The results showed COPD to be significantly correlated to psychopathological symptoms, and found that functional impairment can be accounted for by PTSD and anxiety, but not by COPD or depression.

POSTER 50**PREDICTING GRIT IN STUDENT ATHLETES**

TALIA PRICE, ARNO KOLZ, KATHERINE SEXTON
(MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Using the trait facets of the NEO-PI-R, the purpose of this study is to identify traits associated with extra-role behaviors that are consistent with grit in student athletes. Results indicated that several grit related behaviors are positively related to the achievement striving, and negatively related to feelings. The combination of high levels of achievement striving and low levels of feelings creates an athlete with the ability to work hard without becoming distracted by emotions.

POSTER 51**THE STRUGGLE IS REAL: USING INCORRECT EXAMPLES TO SUPPORT SCIENCE TEXT COMPREHENSION**

NAHAL HEYDARI, ALLISON JAEGER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effect of explaining errors in incorrect examples on students' comprehension of expository science texts. Participants read 6 short texts and either copied correct diagrams, explained errors in incorrect examples, or generated sketches. Results indicated students in the incorrect examples condition demonstrated the lowest comprehension and rated the task as more difficult. This suggests that more research is needed to determine how to effectively use incorrect examples for supporting science text comprehension.

POSTER 52**THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF A RIOT ON THE COMMUNITY**

RYAN PLETCHER, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Riots have demonstrable psychological effects on the communities in which they occur. The hypothesis tested in this research is that following a riot there will be increased interest in racism and misuse of force by police evident in internet search data from Google Trends. The results of this analysis suggest that searches for terms related to racism, anxiety, and police brutality increased in the wake of the Ferguson unrest.

POSTER 53**SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS' INTERVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BULLYING**

OKSANA HUK, DANIELLE IDONE (IONA COLLEGE)

School psychologists were asked to read vignettes involving bullying (i.e., having repeated harm and a power imbalance) or non-bullying conflicts and suggest an intervention. Responses were coded for whether the intervention suggested included contacting the administration, contacting parents, conducting peer mediation, providing counseling, or teaching new skill sets. Analyses indicated that school psychologists suggested contacting parents, providing counseling, teaching assertiveness, and teaching social skills for bullying than for non-bullying conflicts.

POSTER 54**PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT IN COLLEGE SWIMMING**

HOLLY HAGAR, BRITTANY POND, ELIJAH MCCABE,
KAITLYN CHEMIDLIN, DIANE DICLEMENTE BROCKMAN
(MESSIAH COLLEGE)

The effects of goal setting and public feedback were examined on the athletic performance of three male swimmers. The swimmers all swam the freestyle stroke. Specific behaviors studied included: finishing into the wall, no breath into wall, and

not breathing during breakout. A multiple baseline design was implemented with an improvement in the percentage correct behaviors and variability of the behaviors during the intervention phase of the study.

POSTER 55

DATING SATISFACTION AT COLLEGE

DIANE DICLEMENTE BROCKMAN, REBEKAH KUZMICK,
NICHOLAS SCHMOYER (MESSIAH COLLEGE)

Human mating behavior does not occur in a vacuum and the sex ratio of a population will also affect mating behaviors. This qualitative study examined relationship satisfaction on a low-sex ratio college. Results of this study found while men and women were generally satisfied with their choices for mates on campus, women felt that men had more options for dating partners.

POSTER 56

EFFECT OF SOCIAL INTERACTION ON PERCEPTIONS OF SHELTER DOG ADOPTABILITY AND WELFARE

MARISSA KRAEMER, NATALIE CIAROCCO, LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how social interaction can influence perceptions of adoptability and welfare tendencies in shelter dogs. Participants watched videos of a dog alone, interacting with a human, or interacting with another dog. The dog received the highest adoptability ratings when interacting with a human and the lowest welfare ratings when no social interaction was present. These results demonstrate how the way a dog is presented in terms of social interaction can impact adoption.

POSTER 57

VALID QUALITY OF LIFE INSTRUMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH AUTISM RECEIVING RESIDENTIAL CARE

KAROLINA CALLAHAN, MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

Current instruments used to measure Quality of Life in individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities have psychometric and content limitations and are not suitable for use with individuals with profound impairments. This study validated English translations of the San Martín (n = 238) and KidsLife (n = 93) with individuals with concurrent diagnoses of Autism and Intellectual Disability receiving residential care. Evidence of test-retest and interrater reliability and concurrent and discriminant validity are discussed.

POSTER 58

WHO HIKES? IDENTIFYING PERSONALITY TRAITS THAT PREDICT PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

NATHAN GREENAUER, JOCELYN MIKULA, CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Spending time engaging in outdoor recreational activities can increase overall self-esteem and mood, in addition to affording

opportunities for improved physiological health. However, some research has indicated that personality traits may moderate psychological benefits. The present study assessed which of several personality traits predicted participation in outdoor activities. Additionally, we assessed how the amount of activity relates to several measures of mental health. Results are discussed in the context of contemporary theories of personality.

POSTER 59

A DAY IN THE LIFE: LIFESTYLE- AND ACTIVITY-BASED PREDICTORS OF STUDENT WELL-BEING

CATHERINE MELLO, LAUREN HAMMOND, MATTHEW RHUDY, TANYA WHITE, NATHAN GREENAUER
(PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

College students' daily social interactions and participation, self-care habits (e.g., diet and physical activity), and outdoor exposure were examined as part of a longitudinal study that adopted an integrative, "life tracking"-based approach to investigate predictors of well-being. These data were provided through daily and weekly self-reports and an actimetry sensor worn by participants. Participants' appraisal of the quality of their sleep and social interactions were the primary predictors of daily mood and subjective vitality ratings.

POSTER 60

LIFE MEANING, GOAL ORIENTATION, AND SELF-REGULATED LEARNING

CAROLYN NEKULA (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined the relationship between life meaning and goal orientation as it relates to self-regulated learning strategies. Our survey was completed online by undergraduate (N=113) students. The results supported our hypotheses. We found significant relationships between goal orientation and self-regulated learning strategies as well as life meaning and self-regulated learning strategies. Additionally, we confirmed our hypothesis that motivation, an important contributor to goal setting, predicted the use of self-regulated learning strategies.

POSTER 61

THE IMPACT OF A REFLECTION PERIOD AND EXPERIENCE ON JUROR BEHAVIOR

MARK OAKES, CATHERINE CROSBY, RACHEL SNITZER,
KAELYN KOHLASCH (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

A reflection period and past juror experience may affect a juror's likelihood to comply with judicial instructions to disregard inadmissible evidence. Participants read a summary of a murder trial during which they were asked to disregard incriminating evidence. Those who reflected for 60 seconds on strategies to disregard the evidence were significantly less likely to render a guilty verdict; those who reflected and had been summoned as a juror in the past were least likely.

POSTER 62

TRAIT MINDFULNESS, STRESS, AND DRINKING

FREQUENCY IN AN ETHNICALLY DIVERSE SAMPLE

PERRY LINARES, ERIN TOOLEY, ALEJANDRO LEGUIZAMO
(ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Mindfulness may buffer the impact of stress on drinking and this relationship may differ depending on ethnicity. This study investigated this relationship in a large online sample of ethnically diverse participants. Results indicated a significant main effect of mindfulness in Latinos and a significant interaction between stress and mindfulness in White participants. In individuals with higher levels of mindfulness, those with higher stress levels drank less frequently than those with lower stress levels.

POSTER 63

AMBULATORY MOBILE DEVICE BEHAVIORS, HEALTH BEHAVIORS, COGNITIVE DISSONANCE AND OPTIMISM BIAS

DEENA DAILEY, WILLIAMS IMANI, ESHUN SUSSIE (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

To explore ambulatory mobile device use (distracted walking), undergraduate students (n=309) completed self-report instruments assessing health and safety behaviors, mobile device use and the influence of optimism. Optimism bias and cognitive dissonance do not appear to influence use. However, results indicate individuals more likely to engage in risky behaviors that divide attention, such as ambulatory mobile device use, are less likely to judge these behaviors as potentially dangerous. Implications for research and application are discussed.

POSTER 64

THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF EMOTIONS IN THE WORKPLACE: A QUALITATIVE EXPLORATION

ROBERT BRILL, JULIAN PHIPPS (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

As part of a job analysis process, 30 participants reported three commentaries on the role and impact of emotion on their job or work performance. Thematic analysis was used to identify specific trends in identified emotions and related patterns that dovetail with several emotion-related theories in the world of work psychology. Implications for those theories and the potential for more extensive qualitative studies in this area are discussed.

POSTER 65

THE MODERATING EFFECT OF EXECUTION ATTITUDES

AMANDA CATANIA, DANIELLE SMALL, EMILY MARBLE,
JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In the current study we examined the moderating effect of execution attitudes in the context of crime type, death penalty position with death penalty views as a within-subjects factor. We were interested in whether execution attitudes moderates the relation between our between-subjects factors. We found both death penalty position and support for execution were important determinants for individuals with both positive and negative death penalty views. Death penalty position raises awareness to death

penalty attitudes.

POSTER 66

CONCUSSION KNOWLEDGE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO WERE PREVIOUSLY ATHLETES

RUTA CLAIR (CABRINI UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study was to further explore concussion knowledge of college students who had been athletes in high school but were not currently. In response to questions about behavior related to concussion, participants endorsed knowing individuals who hid symptoms, and a portion continued to play despite experiencing concussion symptoms. Significant misunderstandings were apparent concerning concussion mechanics and symptoms. Findings suggest the need for concussion education tailored to the pedagogic needs of college students.

POSTER 67

SMARTPHONE USE AND PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION AMONG MEDICAL RESIDENTS IN PRIMARY CARE

DANIELLE TERRY (THE GUTHRIE CLINIC), CHRISTOPHER TERRY (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Although medical doctors working in a hospital setting often carry pagers, many providers are now using their personal smartphone for professional communication. This study examined attitudes and behaviors regarding smartphone use in medical practice among trainees in a primary care medical residency program. Medical residents reported using their pagers more often. However, they tended to view smartphones as a more efficient form of communication that increased the accessibility and timeliness of attending physicians.

POSTER 68

IMPACT LEVEL OF DRINKING HAS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORAL STRATEGIES

CHRISTOPHER YOUNG (PENN STATE HARRISBURG),
STEPHANIE WINKLE-JOHN BLACK (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG CAMPUS)

This study tests whether level of alcohol consumption and implementation of protective behavioral strategies. A sample of 191 college students answered demographic questions as well as questions related to their drinking and their implementation of PBS over two periods during a semester. Correlations and regressions were conducted to test for significance at two time points. The results indicate that level of alcohol consumption does not affect or predict PBS implementation.

POSTER 69

INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS MEDITATION ON SELECTION TEST PERFORMANCE

VIPANCHI MISHRA, PRIYATHARSINI SELVARATHINAM,
JOELLE SKACEL (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF

PENNSYLVANIA)

We investigated the effects of brief (30-minute) mindfulness meditation practice over five days on change in performance on the employment interview, cognitive ability test and situational judgment test. Additionally, the effects of mindfulness meditation on interview anxiety were also investigated. Mindfulness meditation resulted in improved performance on the interview, but not on situational judgment test or cognitive ability test. Mediation analysis indicated that mindfulness meditation decreased employment interview anxiety which resulted in increased interview performance.

POSTER 70**HOW DOES MATH ANXIETY AFFECT PERCEPTIONS OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION?**

ROSA BERMEJO, JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE)

This study investigated whether math anxiety affects how well consumers can identify better sales promotions, as well as their ability to monitor spending-related errors on a sales receipt. We also investigated whether visual vertical cues on a sales receipt may affect computational responses in math anxious individuals. Results found that math anxiety affected how vigilant participants were in identifying errors on a sales receipt, but did not directly affect judgments about identifying better sales promotions.

POSTER 71**THE EFFECTS OF MATH ANXIETY ON FINANCIAL LITERACY**

DEBORAH GORELIK, JASON YOUNG (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE)

Those who suffer from math anxiety may have trouble completing numeracy tasks or managing their personal finances. We examined the relationship between math anxiety, numeracy, and financial literacy. Our analyses found a moderately strong negative correlation between math anxiety and numeracy. In addition, we also found a moderately strong positive correlation between numeracy and financial literacy. Implications of these results for financial behavior will be discussed.

POSTER 72**SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE SLEEP MEASURES: WHICH ACCOUNT FOR WELL-BEING?**

LAUREN HAMMOND, CATHERINE MELLO, MATTHEW RHUDY, TANYA WHITE, NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

The present study examined and compared undergraduate students' subjective and objective measures of sleep quantity and quality. Data included subjective measures of daytime sleepiness, sleep quality, and duration. The Fitbit Flex 2 wrist-worn activity monitor was used as an objective measure of sleep duration and quality. Overall, participants exhibited patterns of mild sleep deprivation. Subjective and objective sleep quality measures showed positive and negative associations with mental health outcomes, respectively.

POSTER 73**PREDICTIVE RISK FACTORS OF STRESS AND COMPASSION FATIGUE IN ANIMAL RESCUE WORKERS**

MEGAN CONCHAR, LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The current study assessed if specific workplace and individual characteristics serve as risk factors for secondary traumatic stress in animal rescue workers. Workplace perceptions and attitude were inversely correlated with secondary traumatic stress and directly correlated with professional quality of life. Type of shelter was also correlated with each of these measures, but not between other investigated risk factors. These results provide future directions for psychological interventions for compassion fatigue in animal rescue workers.

POSTER 74**INCARCERATED OFFENDERS' HOPE AND OPTIMISM RELATED TO LEVEL OF COOPERATION DURING SENTENCE**

THOMAS NOLAN, MICHELLE JASIEL (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

Recently, there has been increased theoretical and applied research interest in the area of positive psychology. This approach promotes a shift away from the traditional deficit model of personal adjustment. This study investigates the impact of hope and optimism on offender level of cooperation during time of sentence. Level of risk, parental deprivation, psychological diagnoses, along with type of charge are considered.

POSTER 75**SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION: A PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION OF A WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM**

MALWIN DAVILA (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN), R. LILLIANNE MACIAS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

This presentation will share a participatory evaluation approach used to document the process and outcomes of an eight-week violence prevention course designed by and for women. The aim of the program is to challenge gender norms and develop skills, knowledge, and confidence in sexual violence prevention. In line with this empowerment focus, a participatory evaluation approach was used and findings add to a growing but contentious body of research on women's violence.

POSTER 76**HURRICANE MARIA: PERCEIVED NEEDS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS IN A PUERTO RICAN COMMUNITY**

KAYLYN TAYLOR, LILLIANNE MACIAS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN), ALANA LEBRÓN (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE), MICHELLE SILVA (YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

An analysis of the differences in responses to major U.S.

hurricanes compared to Puerto Rico's Hurricane Maria was conducted, complemented by preliminary data from qualitative interviews with Latino-serving practitioners and focus groups with evacuees. Results of qualitative interviews point to policy recommendations for increased housing and other basic needs assistance. Focus groups with evacuees revealed themes of (1) need for compassionate and culturally competent staff, and (2) need for equal treatment from the government.

POSTER 77

A QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF BLACK WOMAN'S BARRIERS TO AND MOTIVATIONS FOR SAFER SEX

LAIYANA KABIR, LEAH FRANKLIN, ENE EREKOSIMA, BAHATI KUFFAR (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Despite current research on barriers to safer sex, Black women are not thoroughly considered as rates of HIV/AIDS among the population continue to escalate. Thus, a qualitative study using thematic analysis was conducted with Black women (N=56) in Baltimore and Washington, DC. Barriers (e.g., challenges communicating, dislike for condoms) as well as motivations (e.g., protection, comfort, self-respect) to safer sex were identified, suggesting effective safer sex interventions to be created for this population.

POSTER 78

THE ROLE OF TRUST IN SEXUAL HEALTH DECISION-MAKING AMONG BLACK WOMEN

ABIGAIL POLLOCK, EMILY TILLET, ALEXIS ASHCROFT, MIA LEVINE (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Black women face an elevated risk for contracting HIV and are diagnosed at four times the rate of White and Latina women. Nine focus groups were conducted to examine how trust affects sexual health decision-making among Black women who have sex with men (N = 56). Data revealed comfort and trust with one's partner encourage engagement in unprotected sex. Additionally, a cyclical relationship between comfort, trust, and unprotected sex was also identified.

POSTER 79

CAN SHARING AN IDENTITY WITH ON-CAMPUS MENTORS IMPROVE STUDENTS' RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BEHAVIORS?

MARÍA X. VALENZUELA, LIDIA Y. MONJARAS-GAYTAN (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), MCKENNA PARNES (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), BERNADETTE SÁNCHEZ (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), SARAH SCHWARTZ (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Does sharing an identity(ies) with an on-campus natural mentor predict improved resource management behaviors among first-year college students? Data were collected from a sample of 248 students. Findings did not support that having an overall similar identity, academic identity, or ethnic/racial identity predicted higher levels of resource management behaviors. Future studies should adopt a longitudinal approach to examine whether these identity-based mentoring relationships are

associated with student success over time.

POSTER 80

MINDFULNESS TRAINING AMONG URBAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

HE LEN CHUNG, MATTHEW FREEMAN, SHREEVIDYA NALLAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This poster presents the implementation and assessment plan for a 16-session Mindful Schools program in an urban community (elementary-aged students). This effort developed from a partnership between a college and local community professionals in two sites: a full-service community school and a community-based after school program. This poster presents descriptions of the partnership and programmatic elements, as well as reflections and best practice recommendations for working with elementary-aged students in the two different sites.

POSTER 81

EXPERIENCES OF REUNIFICATION AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH A FORMERLY INCARCERATED PARENT OR PARENTS

NAQIYA GHULAMALI, KRYSTAL KALU, SAAD ARSHAD, ELAINA MCWILLIAMS, MUNAZZA ABRAHAM, BRONWYN HUNTER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

There is currently little research on the experiences of children with incarcerated parents. This study qualitatively examined the reunification process for individuals with at least one formerly incarcerated parent. Results may inform future research on carceral effects on families and how to improve reentry programs.

POSTER 82

LGBTQ+ INDIVIDUALS WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS AND THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

JENNIFER STIDHAM, ELAINA MCWILLIAMS, BRONWYN HUNTER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Individuals who identify with the LGBTQ+ community are disproportionately in contact with the criminal legal system. This study used survey data to evaluate the moderating effect of social support on the relationship between sexual orientation-related discrimination and health-related quality of life. Implications of the findings include policy recommendations for LGBTQ+ individuals who have criminal records.

POSTER 83

KNOWLEDGE OF RESOURCES AND BARRIERS TO ACCESS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS

SANA ASLAM, KATHRYN CLARK, JOY KAUFMAN (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Knowledge of resources and beliefs regarding services available and barriers for victims to access were analyzed in four

communities implementing a domestic violence homicide reduction intervention. Interviews conducted with law enforcement and domestic violence staff were coded, and qualitatively analyzed to assess themes and sub-themes and understand differences in staff perceptions. Discussion will include how the data can be used to inform the continued implementation of intervention and the need for further training.

POSTER 84

MODIFIED DBT-INFUSED PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED IN A TRENTON BASED FULL-SERVICE COMMUNITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

VANESSA OYENEYE, RACHEL KLENK, HE LEN CHUNG (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This poster presents the development of a 4-week dialectical behavioral therapy (DBT)-infused program emphasizing mindfulness in a full-service community school. The module aims to decrease internalizing and externalizing behaviors, as well as increase mindfulness, emotion regulation, and interpersonal effectiveness among 4th grade students. We are creating a short-term DBT-infused program that can be carried out by teachers and other mentors in schools and community programs to support positive youth development.

POSTER 85

EFFECTS OF INCOME ON PEOPLE WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS AND SUBSTANCE USE ISSUES

TERESA JOB, JULIA MOSHER, ELAINA MCWILLIAMS, MUNAZZA ABRAHAM, BRONWYN HUNTER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This study examined the possible relationship among substance use, income, and help-seeking behavior for substance use. Data were collected through a survey of people with a criminal record. There were 130 people who indicated substance use. This study separated them based on their levels of income. We expected to find that lower incomes would be linked to a reduced likelihood of help-seeking behavior.

POSTER 86

CORRELATES OF STUDENT SERVICE MEMBER/VETERAN MENTAL HEALTH

ERIC WESNER, MICHAEL MEINZER, SOPHIE TULLIER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK)

Despite alarmingly high rates of psychological symptoms found in the student service member/veteran (SSM/V) population, no study has yet examined potential moderators, such as gender and social support. In the present study, 203 SSM/Vs completed an online questionnaire. We found a significant effect for gender, with men rating their mental health better than women. Loneliness/isolation and instructors considering the unique needs of SSM/Vs also predicted SSM/V mental health.

POSTER 87

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE BRUTALITY AND

EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

SAMPHENA WEAH, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relationship between police brutality and emotional reactions to such events. We found a significant correlation between seeing police brutality in the media and a negative mood. There was also a significant correlation between being anxious in the presence of a police officer and seeing police brutality in the media. No racial differences were found in anxiety around the presence of police officers or fear of safety in their environment.

POSTER 88

CAN POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY INTERVENTIONS IMPROVE CLASSROOM EXPERIENCE?

ANICA CAMELA MULZAC, DINA NUNZIATO (SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE)

Research showed that application of character strengths in various life areas yields positive gains. This pilot study examined the relationship between usage of positive psychology interventions (PPI: i.e. character strengths, gratitude, personal values, mindfulness) and student report of general classroom engagement (CE) and life wellbeing (FS). A convenient sample of 16 students revealed a significant difference between pre and post FS and CE. This suggests a positive influence of strength usage on wellbeing and engagement.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Gilbert

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON STUDY ABROAD

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER M. PIPITONE

CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON STUDY ABROAD

Efforts to globalize higher education have resulted in study abroad climbing to an all-time high in the U.S. This symposium engages with critical perspectives arising from this growth, focusing on themes of accessibility, decolonizing curricula, encountering the "other," and the fetishization of global education. Embracing a more democratic, critical approach to study abroad is considered as one way to cultivate students, educators, and institutions that have the direction and confidence to advocate for social change.

Presentations

Community College Study Abroad: Examining Barriers to Access

by Katie Wilson (City University of New York)

An Ecuador Immersion: The Relevance of Intercultural Learning in Teacher Preparation

by Daniela Martin, Elizabeth Smolcic (The Pennsylvania State University)

Break on through to the "Other" Side: Cultural Othering in Study Abroad

by Jennifer M. Pipitone (College of Mount Saint Vincent)

Global Education as Fetish: Cultural Politics of Higher Education

by Neriko Musha Doerr (Ramapo College)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20am

Event **Juilliard/Imperial**

PSI CHI: LEVERAGING SKILLS IN THE WORKPLACE

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20am

CHAIR: DR. MARIANNE FALLON

I WANT YOU TO SKILL ME: LEVERAGING YOUR OWN SKILLS STORY FOR WORKPLACE SUCCESS AND BEYOND

R. ERIC LANDRUM (BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY), REGAN A. R. GURUNG (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - GREEN BAY)

In the ongoing content v. skills debate, the valuing of skill acquisition is gaining more traction. During this presentation, Psi Chi leaders present the reasons why skills should be valued, how students often seek skill-based opportunities, and how to best present skill-based experiences on a resume/CV. The content of psychology and the skilled application of that content are both necessary conditions for psychology graduates to survive and thrive in today's competitive workforce.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper **Wilder**

TEACHING PAPERS: FOSTERING STUDENT SUCCESS IN PSYCHOLOGY CLASSES

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: TYSON KREIGER

11:00am - 11:15am

GENDER, PREFERRED TEACHING METHODS, AND CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES FOR UNDERGRADUATES

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

This study examined the relationship between gender, preferred

teaching methods, and classroom participation activities for 507 (176 males, 331 females) undergraduate college students. Significant gender differences were obtained for eight items of preferred teaching methods. For males and females, the top participation activity in the classroom included "volunteering to answer the professor's questions." Significant gender differences were obtained for four items for level of agreement and classroom participation activities.

11:20am - 11:35am

ENGAGED FOR SUCCESS? STUDENT USE OF TRADITIONAL AND INSTITUTION-BASED ACADEMIC SUPPORT

TYSON KREIGER (UTICA COLLEGE), ALBEE MENDOZA (WESLEY COLLEGE), ANGELEE SMITH, KALI REGAN, AMINA BADBJEVIC (UTICA COLLEGE), CHRISTINE MCDERMOTT (WESLEY COLLEGE)

As colleges offer more academic support services, it is worth questioning how many students utilize them, and what characteristics motivate them to seek assistance. To that end, we conducted a series of surveys examining the frequency that students use academic services and to reexamine previous findings that parental engagement and criticism correlated with seeking academic assistance. We also examined whether various forms of student engagement related to using academic services, parental engagement, and criticism.

11:40am - 11:55am

HOW A CLASS ASSIGNMENT UNCOVERED ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO SUCCESS AND PRIVILEGE

BONNIE A. GREEN, KEITH YOUNG-SMITH, TAYLOR BESS (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

During a standard test construction assignment in an undergraduate class, we uncovered two variables associated with success and privilege: Assumption of Guilt/Innocence and Assumption of Competence/Incompetence. Neither of these variables had been previously unidentified in the literature. We will discuss the qualitative and qualitative activities conducted by students for a class assignment that lead to variable identification, as well as the implications for the identification of these variables and the future research steps.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS: UNDERSTANDING THEIR EDUCATIONAL BARRIERS, GRIT, AND MOTIVATION

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

First-generation (1G) students face different challenges than continuing education (CE) students (i.e., low academic preparation, higher dropout rates, and a lack of understanding of the college culture). Anonymous online surveys were conducted on two college campuses to determine if differences exist

between 1G and CE students; and whether relationships exist among educational barriers, grit, and motivational factors for 1G students specifically.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper

Gotham

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: HEALTH
Saturday, March 2, 2019
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: ERIN HILL

11:00am - 11:15am

RESIDENT ATTITUDES ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH: A REAL-TIME SMART PHONE SURVEY

LISA BOTTICELLI (THE NEW SCHOOL), DAVID ROANE (LENOX HILL HOSPITAL), MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Abstract

Residents have high rates of depression and are reluctant to seek treatment. Residents from three teaching hospitals completed a 21-item anonymous questionnaire during required didactic sessions.

Of the 316 participants, a significant majority indicated that: physicians who seek treatment for medical conditions would not seek treatment for depression (87.7%); physicians do not see acceptance of mental health treatment as a sign of strength (80.1%); and most residents with depression cope with it alone (69.0%).

11:20am - 11:35am

ONLINE HEALTH INFORMATION-SEEKING BEHAVIOR IN PREGNANCY

MEGAN CONRAD (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study explored health-related Internet usage during pregnancy. Mothers who had given birth in the past five years participated in a survey of Internet behaviors and psychological characteristics. Ratings of frequency of use and trustworthiness did not align: the most frequently used sources were not also reported as the most trustworthy. Personality traits, such as openness to new experiences, agreeableness, and neuroticism, were found to relate to the frequency and reasons for Internet usage.

11:40am - 11:55am

DRUNKOREXIA: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF APPEARANCE ATTITUDES, NARCISSISM AND GREEK AFFILIATION

ERIN HILL, JAMIE MARTIN, JESSICA LEGO (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The present study examined the role of sociocultural attitudes

toward appearance, narcissism, and Greek affiliation in drunkorexia. The study involved 206 undergraduate students who completed questionnaires via Qualtrics. Linear regression analyses indicated that internalization of the thin ideal was the strongest predictor of drunkorexia. Greek affiliation, pressure from peers, and internalization of the muscular ideal also emerged as predictors. Results are discussed with reference to implications for future research and possible interventions.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

SUBSTANCE USE, EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES, AND GRIT

PING ZHENG, KENDRICK WOOD, LYDIA CALABRO (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

External and internal factors have been investigated to explain the behavior of substance use in college students. However, previous studies on the relationships between substance use on campus, participation in extracurricular activities, and personality trait (grit) are not adequate. The study explored the epidemiological data of alcohol and caffeine use in college students and their relationships with extracurricular activities and grit, and provided valuable information on substance use in college students.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

12:30pm-1:50pm

Invited Speaker

West Side Ballroom 1 & 2

EPA PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: DANA DUNN
Saturday, March 2, 2019
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

THE INVISIBLE MINORITY: CONSTRUCTIVELY COPING WITH ABLEISM

DANA DUNN, MORAVIAN COLLEGE

People with disabilities are sometimes described as an invisible minority group, one that frequently encounters ableism in the course of daily life. Ableism entails biased ideas and assumptions, as well as prejudicial attitudes and discriminatory acts aimed at people with disabilities. I will examine how and why ableism poses distinct social and psychological advantages for outsiders (the nondisabled) over insiders (people with disabilities). I present four theories accounting for outsiders' ableism directed at insiders: just world theory, mourning, suffering and meaning, and the fundamental negative bias. I then discuss consequences of ableism for people with disabilities, including internalized ableism, deindividuation, stigmatization and stereotyping, and the problems posed by benign ableism. I conclude by arguing that ableism represents a form of outsider privilege, one allowing nondisabled people to feel, think, and act in ways that often unknowingly promote their social and psychological interests over people with disabilities.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Gilbert

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: JUNG-YUN MIN

USING PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE TO UNDERSTAND AND ADDRESS INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGES OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Highlights of key international health and mental health challenges will be presented in this symposium in the framework of Sustainable Development Goals. Psychological findings and applications will be discussed by interns of the American Psychological Association at the United Nations NGO. Among topics discussed will be women's health, physician-patient alliance, and the mental health of refugee children and Rohingya peoples.

Presentations

A Women's Right to Health

by Jade Sanders (Adelphi University)

The Renegotiation of an Alliance Between Doctors and Patients in China

by Di Liu (Adelphi University)

Potential Intervention Models to Reduce Trauma Experienced by the Rohingya People

by James Modico (Teachers College, Columbia University)

Examining the Mental Health Challenges Faced by Refugee Children

by Ellia Khan (New York University)

Attachment-Based Interventions to Facilitate Resilience in Refugee Children

by Koret Munguldar (The New School)

Discussant(s): Rashmi Jaipal (Bloomfield College)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Wilder

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: FUNDING PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: TAMARAH SMITH

FUNDING PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH TO IMPROVE EDUCATION

The National Science Foundation (NSF) regularly funds projects that improve education for STEM students, including psychology students. Psychologists are ideal PIs for the program development and research efforts of such projects. However, identifying projects that qualify for NSF funding can be challenging for psychologists. This symposium will discuss NSF grants that apply psychology to improve STEM education. The NSF's funding programs will be reviewed and speakers will give examples of awarded projects.

Presentations

Translating Psychology Research for DR K-12 and HBCU NSF Grants

by Bonnie Green (East Stroudsburg University) and John Protzko (UC Santa Barbara)

Retaining High Risk Biology and Chemistry Students

by Tamarah Smith (Cabrini University)

Functional Diversity - Assembling a Disparate and Successful Team to Support Research and Obtain Funding for STEM Transfer Students

by Michelle Jones-Wilson and Olivia Carducci (East Stroudsburg University)

Discussant(s): Tamarah Smith (Cabrini University)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

Odets

LEARNING PAPERS: ENHANCING EXTINCTION

**Saturday, March 2, 2019
2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: ERIC THRAILKILL

2:00pm - 2:15pm

DISCRIMINATIVE PROPERTIES OF THE ALTERNATIVE REINFORCER CAN REDUCE RESURGENCE IN HUMANS

ERIC THRAILKILL, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Resurgence is the return of an extinguished response occasioned by the extinction of an alternative response that replaced it. Animal studies suggest that alternative reinforcers acquire control over the extinguished response as discriminative stimuli and influence resurgence. This talk will discuss experiments that examined whether the alternative reinforcer functions to control the extinguished response and influence resurgence in humans. The results have translational and theoretical implications.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

RENEWAL AND REACQUISITION OF DISCRIMINATED OPERANTS AFTER AN OUTCOME DEVALUATION IN

HUMANS

RODRIGO CARRANZA-JASSO, MARINA L. GONZÁLEZ-TORRES, HUGO REYES-HUERTA, FERNANDA SALGADO, ALONDRA BRECEDA, NATHALIA GALLEGOS, ADAMARY MACÍAS, LUIS G. RANGEL (AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF AGUASCALIENTES)

Context manipulations, such as renewal and reacquisition, have been used as behavioral models of relapse. Two experiments were conducted to determine the effect of outcome devaluation during acquisition and prior to extinction in humans while conducting context manipulations. Results show differences among groups during the extinction and renewal tests. These data indicate that an outcome devaluation before extinction decreases the response tendency to recover after context manipulations. Applied implications will be discussed.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

RETROGRADE AMNESIA FOR ACUTE STRESS ALLEVIATES ITS IMPAIRMENT ON EXTINCTION LEARNING

JAMES BRIGGS, KAITLYN MCMULLEN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

It is well established that extinction involves new learning, rather than “unlearning” or a breakdown of the original association. Recent research has shown that stress can impair extinction learning. Experiment 1 confirmed that acute restraint stress impairs extinction learning using a passive avoidance task. Experiment 2 demonstrated that administering the amnesic agent Cycloheximide immediately following restraint stress alleviates the stress-induced impairment of extinction learning.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

EFFECTS OF D-CYCLOSERINE ON EXTINCTION LEARNING

CONSUELO SAN MARTIN (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE), JAVIER BUSTAMANTE (UNIVERSIDAD DE O'HIGGINS), FELIPE ALFARO, GONZALO MIGUEZ, MARIO ARTURO LABORDA (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE)

Three experiments evaluated the effect of DCS in a Pavlovian and operant preparation. Experiments 1 and 2 evaluated the effect of DCS on fear extinction learning and reacquisition of extinguished conditioned fear. Experiment 3 evaluated the effect of an appetitive preparation in operant conditioning using DCS. No differences in extinction of the Pavlovian preparation were found. However, DCS prevented fear reacquisition and improved operant learning.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Hudson

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: ROLE OF MENTAL HEALTH EXPERTS IN PSYCHIATRIC COMMITMENT, REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS, AND RE-ENTRY

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: CHERYL PARADIS

WHEN PRISON IS NOT THE ANSWER: THE ROLE OF MENTAL HEALTH EXPERTS IN PSYCHIATRIC COMMITMENT, REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS AND ASSISTING COMMUNITY RE-ENTRY

This symposium will include three presentations that focus on the roles of psychologists and other mental health clinicians in working with individuals within the criminal justice system. The presenters and titles of the three talks are: Cheryl Paradis - “Insanity Acquittes: When should they be released from secure psychiatric hospitals?” Jennelie Korbes - “Community Reentry for Individuals with Severe Mental Illness Leaving Rikers Island” and Claude Patrice Francois - “Where Is Home? The role of a psychological evaluations in removal proceedings.”

Presentations

When prison is not the answer: Psychiatric commitment, removal proceedings and community re-entry

by Jennelie Korbes (EAC Brooklyn CRAN), Claude Patrice Francois (New York Health & Hospitals Corporation), Cheryl Paradis (Marymount Manhattan College)

Discussant(s): Cheryl Paradis (Marymount Manhattan College)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

Brecht

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

2:00pm - 2:15pm

VENTRAL HIPPOCAMPAL NEURONS MEDIATE FEAR AND SAFETY IN A TARGET-DEFINED MANNER

HEIDI MEYER, FRANCIS LEE (WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE)

Heightened fear and inefficient safety learning are key features of fear and anxiety disorders. Many treatments rely on enhancing safety learning, making it critical to understand this form of learning. Using in-vivo calcium imaging techniques (fiber photometry), we investigated the role of the ventral hippocampus during conditions of fear and safety. Our findings indicate unique response patterns within target-differentiated sub-populations of ventral hippocampal neurons that suggest a novel circuit by which fear may be regulated.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

MAKING “EASY” DIFFICULT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHEMOTHERAPY AND TASK DIFFICULTY.

CHRISTY FESSLER, KYLE BRONSON (NAZARETH)

COLLEGE)

Cancer survivors often experience subtle cognitive problems during and long after chemotherapy treatment. One explanation for these problems is a decrease in adult neurogenesis, which may be important for learning difficult tasks. The purpose of this study was to investigate this relationship in a rat model. While more task information allows for improved learning in control animals, that benefit does not occur for chemotherapy treated animals.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

SEX DIFFERENCES IN SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SUBJECTIVE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF NAUSEA

MAX LEVINE (SIENA COLLEGE)

Women have been reported to be more susceptible than men to nausea experienced in a variety of contexts, but those reports are largely based on subjective self-reports of symptoms. In this study, women were found to report slightly more severe nausea, but men exhibited significantly more objective signs of nausea, such as the development of gastric dysrhythmia. Men and women, therefore, seem to differ in terms of their recognition and/or interpretation of bodily symptoms.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPATHY AND SPATIAL WORKING MEMORY IN SCHIZOTYPY

SILVIA CORBERA LOPEZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), FRANCESCA KUHNEY, SONIYA ASSUDANI PATEL, ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Empathy is related with visual-spatial mental operations and deficits have been reported in schizotypy, but no studies have examined its relationship and the gender differences. We examined whether visual-spatial skills are predictive of empathy, schizotypy and gender differences. Results revealed relationships between empathy and visual-spatial skills and deficits in these skills in high SZ. Differences in gender suggest that gender should be taken into consideration when examining these skills in clinical populations.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster

West Side Ballroom 3 & 4

PSI CHI POSTER SESSION: CLINICAL, SOCIAL, PERSONALITY, APPLIED, COMMUNITY
Saturday, March 2, 2019
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: DR. MARIANNE FALLON

POSTER 1

TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING IN ORGANIZATIONS:

DESIGN AND OUTCOMES

MOLLIE GALLAGHER, CHRISTINA TEWARI, MELLISA AZZARELLO (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

This study served to describe the typical design, delivery, and content of technical skills training as well as investigate the relationships among aspects of training and key organizational outcomes such as performance, satisfaction, and motivation. While respondents seem to be satisfied with training and report using it on the job, the lack of reward and positive employee benefits tied to training can serve to negatively impact training transfer and outcomes.

POSTER 2

PERSONALITY AND CAREER INDECISION

ELIZABETH KRUEH, KAITLIN HOMBERG, ANA JOHNSON, THOMAS MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Career choice is a common concern among undergraduates. This study investigated career indecision in relation to personality characteristics, career confidence, socioeconomic status, and parental support. Students (N=231) enrolled at a liberal arts college, completed an online Qualtrics survey. Career indecision shows a strong positive correlation with neuroticism, and moderate negative correlations with confidence and parental support. These relationships suggest external factors are less important than internal factors when making career decisions.

POSTER 3

BLUE, RED, PINK, HIRED? PERCEPTIONS OF APPLICANTS BY LIPSTICK COLOR

JORDYN GLICK (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This research sought to investigate how lipstick color could impact perceptions of job applicants. It was hypothesized that competence, social attraction, physical attraction, attitude similarity, and health would be related to lipstick color. Each participant reviewed an identical application, except for an attached picture of the applicant with varied lipstick color, and answered surveys about the application. This research speaks to the importance of perceived competence and attractiveness.

POSTER 4

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLOTHING AND PERCEPTION

REBECCA TEMPLE, ALEXANDER BASIL, KAYLA BOWLING, DIANA BAE, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether different types of clothing can affect others' perception of various personality traits and if this perception differed by sex of the model. We hypothesized that the male model would be rated higher than the female on all traits regardless of style of clothing, but results indicated that each style of clothing was associated with different ratings of personality traits for either sex of the models.

POSTER 5**THE CONNECTION BETWEEN MOVIE PREFERENCE AND PERSONALITY**

MYKAHLA COLLINS, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to look at the association between personality traits and movie preference. Participants completed an online survey and a lab session in which they viewed a trailer for an emotional drama. Results indicated that personality traits were linked with movie genre preference, emotional reactions to favorite genre, and emotional reactions to the emotional drama trailer.

POSTER 6**PERSONALITY TYPES ASSOCIATED WITH HELPING BEHAVIORS**

ERIKA LEWIS-ELLISON, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goal of the present research was to assess the association between personality, helping behavior, and emotion reactions to situations in which help is needed. Participants completed an online questionnaire assessing demographic information, big five personality traits, narcissism, social desirability, likelihood to help in certain situations that elicit helping behavior, and what emotional responses to helping or not helping. Results indicated that personality traits are linked to helping behavior in both expected and unexpected ways.

POSTER 7**THE PERCEIVED PERSONALITY OF INSTAGRAM PROFILES**

HEAMILY SINGH, SAYEEDUL ISLAM (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

38 participants participated in an online study using Qualtrics. Each participant was shown 1 of 3 Instagram Influencer profiles (guru, adventurer, instructor). Participants rated each profile on its perceived personality using the NEO IPIP measure of Big 5 personality. Participants also rated their own personality using the HEXACO. Profiles were seen as significantly different on the personality trait of extraversion with the adventurer profile being most extraverted.

POSTER 8**SOCIAL MEDIA, PERSONALITY, AND ALCOHOL USE**

TERRAYN MOORE, MARY LOU KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Videos of college students drinking are readily available on social media. Is watching such videos related to attitudes toward college drinking culture? Our 94 college student participants indicated how often they watch such videos on different social media platforms, and completed a measure of the role of alcohol in college life. The predicted correlation was not found, although

students who drink did watch more frequently. Fear of missing out (FOMO) was positively correlated with attitude.

POSTER 9**EXAMINING SOCIAL MEDIA USE, PERSONALITY, AND LONELINESS IN ADULT MALES AND FEMALES**

CALLIE BUCHAN, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

Social media use has been linked with negative effects on psychological well-being, including feelings of perceived social isolation. This study examined the relationship between social media use, personality, and perceived loneliness in young adult males and females. Results indicated that lower levels of extraversion were associated with higher levels perceived loneliness in both males and females. Interestingly, higher levels of social media attachment were associated with lower levels of perceived loneliness in females only.

POSTER 10**THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY AND GENDER EXPRESSION ON JEALOUSY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

SARAH C. SANDBERG, NICHOLAS A. TROTTER, CASEY M. EICHELBERGER, SARA A. SCHISLER, THOMAS A. MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Jealousy affects all people. This study investigated jealousy, the Five-Factor Model of personality, and gender expression. Two hundred thirty-two undergraduate students enrolled at a liberal arts university completed an online survey. Results show modest yet significant correlations of jealousy with gender ($r = -.275$), neuroticism ($r = .189$), and openness ($r = -.136$). Understanding these relationships may offer insight into personality-related gender differences in jealousy and could provide support against harmful gender stereotypes.

POSTER 11**AGGRESSION: CORRELATION WITH AGE AND SEX IN DRIVING, SPORTS, AND VIDEO GAMES**

ALISSA GUERRA, AYLIN IRI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This research aimed to better understand how aggression is associated with driving, playing sports and playing video games. We created a six-point Likert scale questionnaire with 80 participants comprised of males and females ages 18-25 and 50 and up. Results showed a significant main effect for age and aggression in playing sports. Significant differences were also found for aggression in video games as a function of sex and as a function of age.

POSTER 12**DAILY DIARY STUDY OF MICROAGGRESSIONS**

KATERINA LALLOS, CHU KIM-PRIETO, MEGAN HEYE, JAMI LEVINSON, CASSIDY BUCHANAN, MEAGAN MCDOWELL, KAI MANGINO, RACHEL OTTMAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW

JERSEY)

Microaggressions are subtle insults that belittle and negate. We investigated the impact of LGBT-Q microaggressions on college students. Thirty-three self-identified LGBT-Q students participated in a 13-day diary study on their experience of microaggressions. Mean number of experienced microaggressions was 10.25 (SD = 13.54). Experiencing microaggressions predicted subsequent thoughts about dropping out of school ($r = .37$, $p = .04$), but also having a heart-to-heart talk with someone at college ($r = .46$, $p = .01$).

POSTER 13

ATTACHMENT STYLE AND RESPONSES TO SOCIAL TRANSGRESSION

MEGAN DONACHY (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We hypothesized that attachment style would be related to how people respond after being excluded from a computer game of catch (Cyberball). Responses could include forgiveness, avoidance, grudge, and revenge. Undergraduate students ($N = 151$) participated in a study testing this relationship. We did not find the expected interaction of attachment style and inclusion/exclusion condition on responses to social transgression. We did find that, in general, being excluded resulted in more negative responses.

POSTER 14

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT DIMENSIONS AND OVERALL RELATIONSHIP DEPTH IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

MORGAN HENDRIX, COLLEEN MCKEEL, CYNTHIA EDWARDS (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Overall depth of relationship and attachment function were measured among first-semester female college students ($N = 185$). Attachment figures included two collegiate friends and romantic partners. Dimensions of attachment were measured using an attachment function scale based on the work of Hazan & Shaver (1994) and Fraley & Davis (1997). Results show having things in common with and enjoying staying-in with the attachment-figure are predictive of relational-depth. Attachment theory is discussed during

POSTER 15

ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP AND CAREER COMMITMENT AMONG CHILDREN FROM DIVORCED AND INTACT FAMILIES

COURTNEY PRESTWICH (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

As divorce rates are rising in America, children are exposed to higher rates of parents getting divorced than children that see their parents stay together. The skills and deficiencies that come from these family types can be translated into other life aspects. This study did not find a significant difference between intact and

divorced children on their commitment levels, but future research should explore on the confounding variables between these two family types.

POSTER 16

DOES SEX EDUCATION PROMOTE COMMUNICATION ABOUT SEX AMONG ADULTS?

ELIZABETH CASTELLO, GAL BEHIRI (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Prior research highlights many benefits that opening communication about sex with parents and school has for an individual. This study examined how the frequency of discussing sex, or lack thereof, at school or with parents may affect an individuals' comfort discussing sex with sexual partners, possibly leading to a more satisfying sex life. Results suggest that comfort differs between men and women when it comes to the effects of frequency and the source.

POSTER 17

THE ROLE OF RELIGIOSITY IN COLLEGE HOOKUP BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

BRITTANY HAMPTON, NATALIE BILLS, FARRELL EMMANUELLE, MCELHENY EVAN, MARTIN HECK, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

Religiosity may play a role in college hookups. In this study, a survey measured hookup behaviors, interests, and attitudes in a sample of college students. Religiosity was measured by self-reported frequency of attending religious services. We found that higher levels of religiosity were associated with lower levels of promiscuity, lower desire for a sexually permissive relationship, and more conservative sexual attitudes. Results align with previous research and suggest religiosity could serve as a protective factor.

POSTER 18

INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION: ROLE OF RELIGIOSITY

SIMRAN KAUR, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between religiosity and social exclusion, the antithesis of pro-social behavior. Cyberball is a virtual ball-tossing game typically used to manipulate social exclusion variables. We manipulated the ethnicity (White vs. Middle Eastern) of confederate male players and delivery (i.e., in-person vs. online). Preliminary results indicate participants tended to favor White players and we observed a small positive correlation between religiosity and favoring the Middle Eastern player.

POSTER 19

GROUP CONFORMITY AND CHARITABLE GIVING

HANNAH JOHNSON, ANSLEE LAKE, TAYLOR MIZE, MARIAH MEADS, EMILIO ESQUIVEL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study considers donation habits and whether group conformity influences this behavior. 75 undergraduate students watched two short videos requesting donations, one pertaining to a cancer organization and one to an individual diagnosed with cancer, and completed a scale indicating who they would like to donate to. Participants were then exposed to fabricated graphs indicating previous participants demonstrated similar behavior and provided their rating again. Results suggest a pattern of reverse conformity in charitable donations.

POSTER 20

MUSICAL MOOD INDUCTION: THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC PREFERENCE REGARDING HEAVY METAL

CRISTIN MCDONOUGH, TAYLOR LYMAN, AMELIA BAILEY, ELIZABETH VELLA (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

The current study investigated whether music exposure elicits corresponding mood states suggested by the tempo and tone of the stimuli, and if exposure to listener preferred music increases positive mood states. Seventy-seven participants completed a mood scale prior to and following exposure to heavy metal and classical stimuli. Results indicated that exposure to listener preferred heavy metal induced a state of calm, alert, happiness with reductions in negative affect and hostility.

POSTER 21

THE EFFECTS OF ANIMALS ON MOOD IN HUMANS

HEATHER BERNIER (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Fifty-one undergraduates reported positive and negative affect before and after viewing images of either domestic or feral canines and felines. Although positive mood increased more after viewing domestic animals than feral animals, the difference was not significant. Viewing animals did not change participants' negative mood. The beneficial changes in affect typically associated with interacting with domestic animals do not appear to extend to viewing static images.

POSTER 22

EMOTIONS PREDICT SOCIETY'S PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

MARIAH LASTER, TORI HART, NATALIE CIAROCCHIO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the influence of emotional intelligence on social justice orientation. Participants were given a series of self-report questionnaires. The results revealed that there is a positive correlation between an individual's emotional intelligence and social justice orientation. In addition, individuals who felt marginalized had higher social justice orientation than individuals who felt non-marginalized. Results also revealed that females had higher social justice orientation than males.

POSTER 23

A MODULAR PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL MOTIVES

GRACE ROESSLING, ADAM FAY (SUNY AT OSWEGO)

We tested whether cognitive mechanisms for physical threat avoidance or pathogen avoidance operate more strongly in the presence of dual threat cues. After exposure to one or both types of threat, participants completed a measure of attentional disengagement from threat-related and neutral images. Across all priming conditions, participants displayed greater attention to both physical and pathogen threat-related stimuli images to neutral images. Implications for modular theories of cognition and motivation are discussed.

POSTER 24

EXPLORING LIBERTARIAN MORALITY IN THE MORAL MOTIVES MODEL

PETRA CALDERON, DANIEL WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Abstract. The current exploratory study sought to see where libertarian values would fit into the Moral Motives Model (Janoff-Bulman, & Carnes, 2013). If Libertarians place value on the self, liberty, and personal freedom, then they should fall under the self (personal) moral motives related to self-restraint and industriousness. Results showed that each of these motives was endorsed most by either traditional conservatives (for industriousness) or social conservatives (for self-restraint) rather than by libertarians.

POSTER 25

INACTION DUE TO THE PERSONAL RISK OF MORAL DECISION MAKING

MARY LAIRD (NAZARETH COLLEGE OF ROCHESTER)

When push comes to shove, will someone sacrifice themselves to save a group of people? What about a stranger, or someone they love? This new twist on the classic trolley problem looked at if a person's relationship to an individual changed their willingness to sacrifice them, with the intention of saving five other people. Different types of moral decision making are discussed in attempt to explain the results of this study.

POSTER 26

GENDER DIFFERENCES ON MORAL REASONING IN ADULTS

CATHERINE ALVARADO, LAURA GELETY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the influence of gender on moral reasoning in adults. The independent variable was participant gender and the dependent variables were the levels of justice and care moral orientation. It was hypothesized that there are no gender differences in justice-oriented and care-oriented moral judgment in adults. The results showed that there were no gender differences in either type of moral reasoning but indicated that situational factors can predict moral reasoning better than gender.

POSTER 27

THE EFFECT OF MISMATCHED EXPECTATIONS ON FEMALE FRIENDSHIPS

SANDRA TARANHIKE (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Meeting friendship expectations determines the satisfaction and length of the friendship. The effect of mismatched expectations between partners in female friendships was examined. Mismatched expectations were hypothesized to lead to dissolution of friendships, while symmetrical reciprocity, agency, similarity, enjoyment, instrumental aid and communion predict friendship continuance. Participants (N=82) rated characteristics of a current friend and a dissolved friendship. Results show symmetrical reciprocity as the highest rated expectation, while agency was lowest rated expectation.

POSTER 28

HYPERMASCULINITY, HOMOPHOBIA, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

SARA COURTEMANCHE, JASON SIKORSKI, VAISHALI BELAMKAR (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Heterosexual hypermasculine men tend to avoid friendships with homosexual men due to internalized homophobia, thus limiting their social support (Chester, Provence, Rochlen, & Smith, 2014). The present study examined the predictive value of levels of hypermasculinity and homophobia in predicting perceptions of social support. No statistically significant results were observed, likely due in part to an outdated measure of homophobic viewpoints and the exclusive use of self-report data.

POSTER 29

THE IMPACT OF GENDER SOCIALIZATION ON PERCEPTION OF GENDER ROLE VIOLATIONS

TIANNY OCASIO (SIENA COLLEGE), RUCHAMA JOHNSTON-BLOOM (CENTER FOR ACADEMIC PROGRAMS ABROAD), NICOLE HELLER (SIENA COLLEGE)

The present study examined the relationship between gender socialization and responses to gender role violations. Self-reports were utilized to measure how gender socialization impacts reactions to gender norm violations in a convenience sample of college-aged adults. On average, males reported that as children they played more with masculine toys and less with feminine toys than females. Men also reported feeling more uncomfortable seeing a man in makeup and boys playing with dolls than females.

POSTER 30

VARYING TYPES OF HYPERMASCULINE MEN: THE DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT OF SOCIALIZED GENDER ROLES

VAISHALI BELAMKAR, JASON SIKORSKI, SARA COURTEMANCHE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

253 undergraduate men were categorized strategically based on empirical research in hopes of partially replicating and extending

work conducted by Corprew III et al. (2014). Results revealed that the most hypermasculine men endorsed an array of behaviors and attitudes suggestive of a potentially troubling life trajectory. The use of multiple informants, diverse samples and more complex statistical methodologies are advised to achieve a more nuanced understanding of hypermasculine men of varying types.

POSTER 31

INTERNALIZED GENDER ROLE CONFLICT IN COLLEGE AGED MEN

ALEXA TANGREDI, JASON SIKORSKI, CATHERINE MORAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

251 male undergraduates were categorized based on scores from the Gender Role Conflict Scale and Self Consciousness Scale. Statistically significant results showed that men who experience higher levels of gender role conflict and internalize concerns tend to be more sexist, aggressive, and anxious. Future research should focus on utilizing longitudinal designs to better understand how educating children about options for healthy manhood can impact the type and amount of gender role conflict experienced.

POSTER 32

SHE'S ASKING FOR IT

ALIA ROHAIN, MICHAEL W. MAGEE (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

Using an original 10-item sexual attitudes scale, this study examined if people had more negative sexual attitudes toward the same female model as a function of her clothing: a short dress vs a long dress. Gender, age and political party (liberal or conservative) were analyzed to see if these factors had an influence on negative sexual attitudes. Results indicated that conservatives (but not liberals) judged the target more harshly as a function of her clothing.

POSTER 33

JUST AN OLD-FASHIONED HOUSEWIFE? STEREOTYPES OF WOMEN'S CONVENTIONAL NAME-CHANGE DECISIONS AFTER MARRIAGE

CAROLINE LONG, MADELEINE FRAZIER, JILL M. SWIRSKY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TIFFANY L. MARCANTONIO (UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS)

We assessed stereotypes of women who took their husbands' surname upon marriage and examined whether women's stereotypes matched their own marital name decisions. A sample of 420 women recruited via social media were asked about their name-change decisions and the stereotypes they associate with women who make conventional name-change decisions. Women who made conventional choices were more likely than expected to report negative stereotypes, and less likely than expected to report positive or neutral stereotypes.

POSTER 34

TOO INDEPENDENT? STEREOTYPES OF WOMEN MAKING UNCONVENTIONAL NAME DECISIONS AFTER MARRIAGE

BENJAMIN MUZEKARI, RACHEL JOSEPH, JILL SWIRSKY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TIFFANY L. MARCANTONIO (UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS)

Despite recent social advancements, gendered perceptions of behavior still persist. Yet, there is little research examining perceptions of women's post-marital name decisions. To investigate this, we surveyed 420 women recruited via several social media outlets. Findings suggest that regardless of whether women made conventional or non-conventional name choices, similar percentages of women reported positive, negative, and neutral stereotypes about women who choose keep to change their maiden name.

POSTER 35

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS HOMOSEXUALS: SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION & ATTRIBUTIONAL COMPLEXITY

MOHAMMAD ATHAR, ROBERT FOELS (RUTGERS STATE UNIVERSITY)

Although attitudes towards homosexual men and women have been more positive in recent years, it is consequential to ignore the negative attitudes and thoughts that continue to persist. While evidence of these negative attitudes can be linked towards gender belief systems, new findings suggest that these attitudes may differ by gender, and be mediated by Social Dominance Orientation and Attributional Complexity. This study evaluates both measures on attitudes towards homosexuals and their mediation by gender.

POSTER 36

THE INFLUENCE OF TARGET RACE ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN TARGET PHYSICAL

JENNIFER GROVE, BREONA BUCK, AARON DAVIS (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

In this research, the halo effect was successfully replicated for black subject photographs, correlating physical attractiveness with sexual responsiveness, sociability, good occupations, and intelligence. Results for white subject photographs and Asian subject photographs showed that physical attractiveness correlated with sexual responsiveness and sociability. It was also found that Whites were rated as less attractive than Blacks, and Blacks were rated as less attractive than Asians. Female photographs were also rated higher than the male photographs.

POSTER 37

THE EFFECT OF BRIEF MINDFULNESS PRACTICE ON RACIAL BIAS

KYLE WARD (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Previous research has established that mindfulness practice results in nonjudgmental acceptance and reduced automaticity. 43 undergraduate students practiced either a cognitive task or

mindfulness for approximately one week. Participants then completed the IAT, a mindfulness scale, and several explicit racial attitude measures. IAT scores were not effectively recorded. No main effects of mindfulness on explicit racial attitudes were found. These findings challenge the existing literature and suggest mindfulness does not affect racial bias.

POSTER 38

EFFECT OF STATUS AND POWER ON ALTRUISM, SELF-ESTEEM, AND BELIEF IN

RAVNEET SANDHU, KERRIE BAKER (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

Seventy-one participants were randomly assigned to the following roles in a board game: King (high power/high status), Tax Collector (high power/low status), Bishop (low power/high status) and Merchant (low power/low status). It was predicted that: power or status will increase self-esteem, people with high status or high power will show higher belief in a just world and high-power individuals will show less altruism while high-status individuals will demonstrate high altruism.

POSTER 39

IS THIN THE NEW FAT? PERCEPTIONS OF WEIGHTISM

STEPHANIE RIGGI (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Today, weight has become a common topic of thought and bias. Participant's views on "weightism" were manipulated using a photo and description of a target. A 2 (body size) x 2 (health) between subjects ANOVA examined perceptions of the target's health and happiness. The health of the target's lifestyle was more important for her perceived health and happiness than her body size.

POSTER 40

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND UNHEALTHY FOOD CONSUMPTION IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE

REBECCA SIMONS, REBECCA STEELE, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO, ALYSSA OLIVA, JEREMIAH JONES (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The aim of this cross-sectional study was to test the hypothesis that both recent and lifetime racial discrimination were linked to unhealthy food consumption in a community sample. Participants (n = 128) were recruited from a local medical center serving a low income and ethnically diverse neighborhood. Findings suggest racial discrimination experienced in the past week is associated with a range of unhealthy food consumption habits, even when controlling for neighborhood and individual socio-economic status.

POSTER 41

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND DIETARY BEHAVIORS RELATE TO SELF-REPORTED HYPERPALATABLE FOOD SATISFACTION

KERRY BUCKHAULTS, HANNAH HAYFORD, KERRI DILLON,

PATRICK ORR (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We report that hyperpalatable food satisfaction ratings relate to BMI, subliminal visual food primes, and self-reported uncontrolled eating behaviors. Participants rated hyperpalatable food (Oreos and potato chips) higher on satisfaction when subliminally exposed to food logos compared to non-food logos, and when they scored higher on uncontrolled eating behaviors, as assessed by a Three Factor Eating Questionnaire. We also found that hyperpalatable food satisfaction ratings increased in participants with higher BMIs.

POSTER 42

THINSPIRATION VERSUS FITSPIRATION EFFECTS IN SOCIAL MEDIA

NATALIA ALVAREZ, JAMES GRAY (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Images from sites, such as thinspiration and fitspiration have been utilized on social media as an inspiration to given types of body ideals. It was the objective of the current study to identify and compare the fat shaming, weight stigma as well as thin praise used in both thinspiration and fitspiration post on social media platforms. My hypothesis was that despite the differences between the two weight inspiration concepts, they would both have similar outcomes.

POSTER 43

CORRELATES OF COMPULSIVE BUYING: EATING DISORDER RISK, BODY SELF-RELATIONS, AND PHYSICAL

SAVANNAH SMITH, RICHARD J. HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENN STATE NEW KENSINGTON)

A survey was conducted that examined the association among compulsive buying, eating disorder risk, body-self relations, and physical appearance investment. Results revealed that compulsive buying was associated with eating disorder risk, body self-relations, and physical appearance investment.

POSTER 44

CORRELATES OF DRUNK PURCHASES

AMY PINK, RICHARD HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY NEW KENSINGTON)

A survey was conducted to examine how hazardous and harmful patterns of alcohol consumption, impulsivity, personality disorders, motives for drinking alcohol, and compulsive buying were associated with the frequency of making purchases while under the influence of alcohol.

We found that hazardous and harmful patterns of alcohol consumption was associated with motives for drinking alcohol, personality disorders, impulsivity, and compulsive buying.

POSTER 45

IS PEER ALCOHOL USE A MEDIATOR BETWEEN GREEK-AFFILIATION AND PERSONAL ALCOHOL USE

ELIZABETH NACE, KATHRYN HENRY, AMANDA BURNS (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

The current study explored whether perceived peer pressure mediated the relationship between Greek-affiliation and personal alcohol use in college students, both number of drinks and problematic drinking (refer to Figure 1). Another possibility is that Greek students perceived that their peers used more alcohol. This study also explored whether perceived peer alcohol use mediated the relationship between Greek-affiliation and personal alcohol use in college (refer to Figure 2).

POSTER 46

THE EFFECTS OF DRINKING ON SOCIAL MEDIA AND DEPRESSION ON PERCEIVED WELL-BEING

JENNA DEFRANCISCO, OLIVIA CORKERY, IZZY SCRIBANO, ELIZABETH BARRY (COLBY COLLEGE)

The present research focuses on how depression and college drinking influence perceptions of others' well-being on social media. Participants were randomly assigned to a depressed condition (reading the biography of a depressed or non-depressed user) and drinking condition (seeing photos of users in drinking, partial drinking, or no drinking situations). Results indicated that depressed users were perceived as less well compared to non-depressed users. The increased presence of alcohol also led to decreased perceived well-being.

POSTER 47

HEALTH BEHAVIORS OF UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS

DANIELLE GUERCIO, ALICIA FELS (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE-LONG ISLAND CAMPUS)

Young adults are unaware that their health-inhibiting behaviors can have negative long-term consequences. Living a healthy lifestyle includes eating healthy, getting adequate physical activity and minimizing stress. Results suggest educating about what constitutes a healthy lifestyle may be more effective than fear tactics to discourage health-inhibiting behaviors in college students who were unaware of their high levels of these behaviors and it's positive correlation with perceived stress.

POSTER 48

RUMINATION AND SLEEP DURATION

KAYLA HODECKER, LOU MANZA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

College students anecdotally report sleeping less than other populations; this study sought to identify whether one's degree of overthinking also factors into sleep duration and whether males and females differ relative to these factors. College students completed an online survey assessing the abovementioned variables over a one week period. Females tended to have a higher rumination score than males. Additionally, there was not a significant relationship between sleep duration and rumination.

POSTER 49

RELAXATION TECHNIQUES AND PUBLIC SPEAKING ANXIETY

JORDAN HOFFMAN, MICHAELA ODIAN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Public speaking anxiety dramatically increases state anxiety and physiological measures of stress, but this effect can be moderated with relaxation technique interventions. The current study compared the benefits of music-assisted relaxation and progressive muscle relaxation on measures of anxiety in both stressed and non-stressed populations. Stressed participants did experience a greater decrease in state anxiety than non-stressed participants, but no similar effect was observed with physiological measures. No main effect was observed for relaxation technique.

POSTER 50

A RISKY SITUATION: STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER AND PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

KRISTINA SHEPHERD, JOSEPH MCKNIGHT, BONNIE ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Pedestrian fatalities happen more often for males than females; males are more likely to engage in risky crossing behavior. Even in children, boys ran, hopped, and played on sidewalks more. Developmentally, girls (and not boys) performed more safely as pedestrians. In an observational study we examined gender and crossing safety. Females demonstrated more safe crossing behaviors than men on a college campus. Our findings support prior research.

POSTER 51

THE EFFECT OF CREATIVITY ON RISK TAKING

DIANA BAE, SOYON RIM (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether creativity can influence risk taking, specifically people's rated likelihood of participating in risky activities. Our hypothesis was that situationally primed creativity (vs. control) would increase participants' reported likelihood of engaging in risky behavior. Although results were non-significant, there was a trend in the predicted direction with greater risk-taking following a creativity prime, particularly for financial risk-taking. Data collection is ongoing, and follow-up studies using different creativity manipulations are being planned.

POSTER 52

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN; FEAR OF FAILURE, SELF-COMPASSION AND SOCIAL MEDIA CONSUMPTION

JORDAN N. RENSHAW, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, JACOB A. BENFIELD (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

The purpose of this study was to investigate and understand participant's relationships between; social media consumption, fear of failure and levels of self-compassion. The survey was distributed using Amazon's Mechanical Turk. We collected data from 239, adult, participants, living in the United States. Based on the survey results, we found that relationships exist between fear

of failure and social media consumption. The results also found relationships between specific levels of self-compassion and social media consumption.

POSTER 53

THE EFFECT OF SELF-COMPASSION ON PERCEIVED STRESS IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

SAMANTHA TRIKERIOTIS, MEGAN ROWAN, VERONIKA PEDEN, FATIMATA KANE, SETH KLINE, MICHAEL DOOLEY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of self-compassion on perceived relationship stress, when moderated by the Big Five personality traits. Seventy-three undergraduate students participated in measures of self-compassion, perceived relationship stress, and the Big Five Inventory. Results showed that several specific subscales of self-compassion are significant predictors of perceived relationship stress, when moderated by neuroticism. Thus, self-compassionate, neurotic individuals may vary in perceived relationship stress compared to other personalities.

POSTER 54

THE IMPACT OF MINDFULNESS TRAINING ON SELF-ESTEEM

MADELINE M. HARTMAN (BOSTON COLLEGE), WENDY A. LAW, KATHERINE W. SULLIVAN, MARTIN A. KNOLL, LAURA LOYOLA, LOUIS M. FRENCH (WALTER REED NATIONAL MILITARY MEDICAL CENTER)

The Walter Reed National Military Medical Center (WRNMMC) offers Mind-Body classes for balancing emotional and physiological functioning. Pre/post changes in self-esteem ratings were examined in 16 patients completing at least three classes within the study timeframe. Positive changes occurred more frequently than chance (10 patients improved, four reported no change, one showed both improvement and decline, one declined ($\chi^2(3, n=16) = 13.50, p < .005$)). Mind-body skills training improved self-esteem in patients seen at WRNMMC.

POSTER 55

THE EFFECTS OF INTERPERSONAL ENGAGEMENT ON LIFE SATISFACTION AND MEANING

NOAH REISS, DIETLINDE HEILMAYR (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

The present study seeks to address whether the quality of interaction with others relates to changes in health and well-being over a two-week period. It was found that interpersonal engagement was negatively correlated to change in satisfaction with life ($r = -0.253$) and meaning and purpose with life to a very small degree ($r = -0.071$) but not at a statistically significant level. There remains much that can further explore in this relationship.

POSTER 56

SELF-EXPLORATION, SELF-CONTROL, AND SUPPORT OF FUNDAMENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS

SARAH LAMOUREUX, NOAH FISK, ABIGAIL COONS, SOPHIA STANFORD, CHRISTIE FLOCK, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Promotion and prevention focus are motivational states in which people want to grow or be secure, respectively. Self-exploration is consistent with promotion focus, whereas self-control is consistent with prevention focus. The current study showed that experiences of self-exploration provided more support of fundamental psychological needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness than experiences of self-control. This finding is consistent with earlier research on hopes and duties, which are also promotion versus prevention-focused goals.

POSTER 57

PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY AND SELF-COMPASSION AS PREDICTORS OF QUALITY OF LIFE

CARINA TERRY, TISH HICKS, CLARISSA ONG, ERIC LEE, MICHAEL TWOHIG (UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study aimed at determining the predictive power of both psychological flexibility and self-compassion for quality of life, with the hypothesis that both psychological flexibility and self-compassion would predict higher quality of life. These results suggest a failure to reject the hypothesis that psychological flexibility and self-compassion would act as predictors for quality of life.

POSTER 58

MONETARY SPENDING IN ACTS OF KINDNESS AND WELL-BEING

HAILEE YODER, DIETLINDE HEILMAYR (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

Conducting acts of kindness for others has been found to be beneficial for well-being, however these benefits may vary depending on the type of act. Participants (N = 65) engaged in a two-week acts of kindness intervention and completed the measures of well-being at baseline and posttest. They also completed activity logs, which were coded for monetary spending. Monetary spending was negatively correlated with respect and optimism, but not related to other measures of well-being.

POSTER 59

COPING AND WELLBEING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

SYDNEY CANNON, R. LILLIANNE MACIAS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

Most studies explore ACEs in relation to negative psychological health outcomes. The present study explores the coping utilized by college students, and the potential moderating effects of coping behaviors on wellbeing among college students with adverse childhood experiences. Themes from open-ended responses reflect adaptive coping such as seeking emotional support utilized by students. Documented strengths of emerging adults with a history of ACEs can inform trauma-informed

prevention services on college campuses.

POSTER 60

RELATIONSHIPS OF ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND HEALTH-RISK BEHAVIORS IN FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

LARISSA OGLESBY, PHILIP DRUCKER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Female college students completed questionnaires assessing adverse childhood experiences (ACE), health-risk behaviors, and body mass index. Thirty-three percent text while driving, 41% reported depressive symptoms and 13.5% reported suicidal ideation. Eleven percent reported underage smoking and 48.5% reported that they vape. Forty-nine percent reported that they used alcohol as a minor. Twenty percent reported smoking marijuana and 23% had sex as a minor. ACE was positively correlated with BMI and negatively correlated with mental health.

POSTER 61

CORRELATES OF CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCE

TARYN CANFIELD, REBECCA BURWELL (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

Adverse childhood experiences are defined as "the experience of an event by a child that is emotionally painful or distressful, which often results in lasting mental and physical effects" (NIMH, 2015, p. 1). Adverse childhood experiences are known to increase the risk of depression, number of suicide attempts, and to increase contingent self-worth (Slowikowski, 2009, p. 3). As hypothesized childhood trauma, insecure attachment, self-worth contingencies, and depressive symptoms were correlated in the expected directions.

POSTER 62

HYPERMASCULINITY AND DEPRESSION: THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIVENESS

CATHERINE MORAN, JASON SIKORSKI, ALEXA TANGREDI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

249 college men were categorized based on scores from the Auburn Differential Masculinity Inventory: Devaluation of Emotion Subscale (DES), Social Support Appraisals Scale (SSAS), and subscales from the Hypermasculinity Inventory (HI). Statistically significant results revealed that men who lack friend-based social support were most likely to display depressed affect and interpersonal symptoms of depression. Also, a number of complex interaction effects emerged. Future research is required to identify differences amongst various types of hypermasculine men.

POSTER 63

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN INTERPERSONAL, INTRAPERSONAL, AND ACHIEVEMENT-RELATED SUICIDE ATTEMPT PRECIPITANTS

SASHANA ROWE-HARRIOTT (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), BEVERLIN DEL ROSARIO (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MARIELLE RAY, REGINA MIRANDA (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Racial/ethnic minorities have higher suicide rates during young adulthood than in older adulthood. Although research has identified different types of common suicide attempt (SA) precipitants, there is no research on how these SA precipitants vary by race/ethnicity. Our study sought to investigate racial/ethnic group differences in SA precipitants in two racially/ethnically diverse undergraduate samples. There were some racial/ethnic group differences. These findings suggest some racial/ethnic variability in SA precipitants.

POSTER 64

POST-TRAUMATIC PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING IN CONJUNCTION WITH LOCUS OF CONTROL AND OTHER CORRELATES

CIARIS RODRIGUEZ, JULINE HANNA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Post-traumatic stress varies on an individual basis, influenced by a plethora of characteristics. In this study, participants indicated what traumas they experienced and were administered a series of indexes to determine personal correlates of well-being. Results showed that sex, locus of control, and frequency of trauma were significantly related to psychopathology in presence of trauma. Though left hemisphericity style trended with high well-being, the relationship was not found to be significant.

POSTER 65

PILOT STUDY OF THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLEEP QUALITY, PTSD AND FATIGUE

PAULA POPOK, ZERBRINA VALDESPINO-HAYDEN, ERIN DEMAIO, PAULA ZAPATA, SARAH LOWE, JOSHUA SANDRY (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether sleep quality mediates the relationship between PTSD and fatigue among 16 participants with multiple sclerosis. PTSD was marginally associated with fatigue; however, the indirect effect of PTSD on fatigue via sleep quality was non-significant. Future research is necessary to better understand the mechanisms linking PTSD and fatigue.

POSTER 66

MEASURING ANXIETY FROM A PHYSIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

NICHOLAS COX (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

A new psychological assessment for Generalized anxiety disorder called the General Anxiety Pain Scale (GAP-S) was developed. A random sample of eighty participants completed this self-report assessment via Google Forms. Through factor analysis, the assessment split into two factors. Factor 1 represented somatic anxiety, and Factor 2 represented cognitive anxiety. GAP-S also demonstrated excellent face validity and internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.809$).

POSTER 67

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR SUBTYPES: TRAUMA, PARENTING STYLE AND PSYCHOPATHY IN A NONCLINICAL SAMPLE

DIANA BELLIVEAU (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines whether the manifestation of antisocial behavior, in young adulthood, is related to four variables: physical abuse, sexual abuse, parenting style, and self-reported psychopathy. A series of ANOVAs indicated that a history of physical abuse predicted higher exhibition of physically aggressive and rule-breaking antisocial behaviors. Higher parental authoritarianism style was indicative of a higher exhibition of physically aggressive and rule-breaking antisocial behaviors. I discuss possible connections to low empathy.

POSTER 68

SOCIAL DISCOUNTING IN THOSE WITH PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY TRAITS

NATHAN HYNES, JOY DUDEK, CHRISTIAN CONNER, NATHAN ARBUCKLE (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

Those high in psychopathic personality traits typically lack concern for others. However, this research has typically examined concern for unknown others. We gave online participants a measure of subclinical psychopathic traits, as well as social discounting measure, which assesses willingness to benefit others at varying degrees of closeness. We found that participants were more like to show concern for those who were socially closer, and that psychopathic personality traits had little impact on this relationship.

POSTER 69

AN EXPLORATION OF FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO STOCKHOLM SYNDROME

AMANDA DECKER, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The presented study examines the bond between a captor and their victim known as Stockholm Syndrome and the factors that lead to the development of this peculiar bond. Based on self-reported emotional responses to a hypothetical robbery scenario with hostages, I found that participants were more likely to report positive emotions when the captor was described positively and the description of the captor included background as to why the robbery was being committed.

POSTER 70

COLLECTING AS AN EXTENSION OF SELF

THOMAS PITTS (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

This study argued that the idea of the extended self (Belk, 1988) was a key motive in collecting behavior. Possessions are crucial to help one know who they are, and they express a sense of being through what one possesses. The hypothesis on the

extended self was not supported, as the test was significant, but in the wrong direction. Collectors can use this study to understand their own motivations for collecting.

POSTER 71

MENTAL ILLNESS STIGMA AND WILLINGNESS TO ROOM WITH PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

NORINA HAEFELIN (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Individuals with mental health issues may experience social distancing. 297 college students reported their willingness to live with, meet, hang out with, and likability of 12 hypothetical students. Profiles included either mental or physical health problems, or no health problems. Profiles with bipolar disorder and alcoholism were rated lowest overall, indicating greater desire for social distancing. Anxiety and depression were also rated lower than the neutral conditions. Additional analyses including physical health will be presented.

POSTER 72

USING STRENGTH-BASED LANGUAGE TO DECREASE STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

JAIME GRABOW (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Participants were asked to read descriptions of six characters where the language used reflected either a strength-based approach or a deficit-based approach to mental illness. They were asked to rate these characters on traits as well as rank them on a social distance scale. The condition containing both the deficit-based character description as well and the deficit-based disorder label was rated significantly lower in positive traits and social distance items than the other conditions.

POSTER 73

COLLECTIVISTIC AGENCY AND PUERTO RICANS' VIEWS ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

BRITTNEY VARGAS-ESTRELLA (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study aimed to determine whether Puerto Ricans raised on the island of Puerto Rico have higher rates of collective agency compared to Puerto Ricans raised in the mainland United States. This study also aimed to determine whether higher levels of collectivistic agency would predict negative attitudes towards seeking mental health services.

POSTER 74

REDUCING STIGMATIZING ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES IN MEXICO

MEGAN RICCI, KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to implement a stigma-reduction intervention in Guadalajara, Mexico. Participants were randomly assigned to a no-treatment control condition or to read a passage with information about people with intellectual disabilities. Then, their explicit attitudes towards people with intellectual abilities

were measured. Results lend some support to the effectiveness of the stigma-reduction intervention.

POSTER 75

THE EFFECTS OF ART THERAPY AND ACTIVITY LEVELS ON RELIEVING STRESS

BRETT VAN HOVEN, ALICIA GREENE, SUN SUN, LAUREN NEARY, MIKE DOOLEY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined the effect of art therapy on relieving stress in physically active and non-active individuals. Thirty-seven students experienced a stress-induction task followed by either an art therapy or distraction condition. Results indicated that completing a distraction task reported greater decreases in stress than those completing an art therapy task, particularly for active individuals. We discuss possible implications regarding the temporal effects of approach- and avoidance- stress reduction techniques.

POSTER 76

ARE AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER SYMPTOMS ALLEVIATED BY EQUINE-ASSISTED THERAPY?

CONNOR BAYLEY, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This project explores if equine-assisted therapy (EAT) can provide symptom relief for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Directors, instructors, and volunteers at PATH certified facilities in Maryland rated the effectiveness of EAT using an online survey that measured seven functional areas. The largest improvements were in executive functioning/memory, emotional expression, and repetitive behaviors. These areas are not typically addressed by traditional treatments, suggesting that EAT may be a viable supplementary treatment for ASD.

POSTER 77

AMERICAN INSURANCE COVERAGE OF APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS SERVICES

ALEXANDRA DEMEO (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Unlike other medical conditions requiring treatment, insurance companies are allowed to end services that treat individuals with Autism at an indicated age. The purpose of the current research project is to examine the relationships among median income, percentage uninsured, and the cutoff age of ABA services in each state. Significant relationships were found among median income, percentage uninsured, and cutoff age for ABA services per state.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY: PAPER SESSION II

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: LAURA GETZ

2:00pm - 2:15pm

WHEN CLASSROOM DEMONSTRATIONS FAIL, THE REAL LEARNING BEGINS: WHY MCGURK DOESN'T WORK

LAURA GETZ, JOSEPH TOSCANO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

The McGurk effect is a classic classroom demonstration of visual influence on speech perception. We investigated how the rate of the effect changes based on differences in design (open-ended vs. forced-choice), stimulus (synthetic vs. naturally-produced), and collection method (lab vs. online). We show that the effect is a product of individual differences and task demands rather than being a robust perceptual illusion, suggesting that it may be time to find a more reliable classroom demonstration.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

ABSTRACT VS. CONCRETE VARIABLE NAMES IN TEACHING OF 2 X 2 INTERACTIONS

LARENCE BECKER, HANNAH MANNING, HAYLIE MORRILL, JESSICA STALLINGS, ERIN WHITT, J. CRAIG CLARKE, THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

In 2018, Becker et al. reported that participants were significantly better apprehending graphs with concrete variable names as opposed to abstract variable names. In this follow-up, we examined the use of graphs in statistics textbooks to teach 2 x 2 interactions. We found that advanced textbooks use more abstract variable names, whereas introductory texts use more concrete variables. We theorize an increased use of formal operations in thinking by more advanced statistics students.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

TELLING SUBJECTS FROM OBJECTS IN TURKISH USING GRAMMATICAL VERSUS PROSODIC CUES

M. YARKIN ERGIN, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Adults understand sentences in an online fashion, using cues provided by the sentence along the way to construct a meaning. Previous literature focuses almost exclusively on lexical and syntactic cues used in reading in fixed word order languages. This study investigates whether prosodic cues are present in spoken language. We hypothesize that in the absence of syntactic cues, speakers of free word order languages provide prosodic cues that may facilitate comprehension for the listener.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF WORD ORDER AND CASEMARKING IN SPOKEN TURKISH

NATALIE BATMANIAN (RUTGERS UNIVRESITY - NEW BRUNSWICK), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

In fixed word order languages, word order is highly predictive of a noun's thematic and grammatical role (e.g., in English the first noun is usually the subject and agent), and speakers tend to use word order to determine "who did what to whom." This paper investigates the cues that adults use to interpret sentences in flexible word order languages like Turkish where word order is less predictive of nouns' thematic and grammatical roles.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:30pm

Paper

Empire

HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY SPECIALTIES IN NEW YORK CITY

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:30pm

CHAIR: MARK MATTSON

THE FASCINATING HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY SPECIALTIES IN NEW YORK CITY

Since 1879, no city on earth has had a greater impact than New York on the science and practice of psychology, yet there is little systematic writing on this remarkable history (Takooshian & Davidman, 2017). APA currently recognizes 54 specialty divisions. In this symposium, several experts offer a concise and panoramic review of the origins and growth of their specialties in New York--its people, places, events.

Presentations

Gender

by Artemis Pipinelli (New York City)

Industrial-Organizational

by Melissa W. Search, Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

Environmental

by Richard E. Wener (NYU Polytechnic Institute)

International/Cross-cultural

by Mercedes A. McCormick (Pace University)

Forensic

by Thomas A. Caffrey (Past-President, NYSPA Div of Forensic Psychology), Rafael Art Javier (St. John's University)

Psychoanalysis

by Pascal E. Sauvayre (William, Alanson White Institute)

Social/ Social Issues

by Henry Solomon (Marymount Manhattan College)

Rational-Emotive Behavior Therapy

by Debbie Joffe Ellis (New York City)

Discussant(s): Mark E. Mattson (Fordham University)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium**Chelsea****SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: HOW AGEISM AFFECTS US ALL****Saturday, March 2, 2019****2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: JAMIE MACDONALD

HOW AGEISM AFFECTS US ALL – EXPLORATIONS OF AGEISM IN THE MASS MEDIA, THE WORKFORCE, AND THE US POLITICAL SYSTEM

Ageism affects all of us. The older adult population is growing, however, there is a lack of awareness and understanding regarding the pervasiveness of ageism and how it influences our everyday society. This symposium explores how facets of the mass media, such as birthday greeting cards, portray negative stereotypes of older adults, how perceptions of aging may influence political candidates, and how to reduce barriers to careers working with old adults.

Presentations**Do Birthday Cards that Poke Fun of Getting Older Affect How We Feel about Aging?**

by MaryBeth Apriceno, Sheri Levy (Stony Brook University)

Ageism and Sexism in the 2016 US Presidential Election

by Ashley Lytle (Stevens Institute of Technology), Jamie Macdonald (Stony Brook University), Christina Dyar (Northwestern University), Sheri Levy (Stony Brook University)

Toward Filling the Workforce Gap: Addressing Age Stereotypes and Misconceptions of Careers Working with Older Adults

by Jamie Macdonald, Sheri Levy (Stony Brook University)

Saturday, March 2, 2019**2:00pm-3:20pm****Invited Speaker****West Side Ballroom 1 & 2****DEVELOPMENTAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER: KAREN E.****ADOLPH****Saturday, March 2, 2019****2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: AMY JOH

MOTOR DEVELOPMENT: EMBODIED, EMBEDDED, ENCULTURATED, AND ENABLING

KAREN E. ADOLPH (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Motor development and psychological development are fundamentally related, but researchers typically consider them separately. Here, I present four key features of infant motor development and show that motor skill acquisition both requires and reflects basic psychological functions. (1) Motor development is embodied: Opportunities for action depend on the current status of the body. (2) Motor development is embedded:

Variations in the environment create and constrain possibilities for action. (3) Motor development is enculturated: Social and cultural influences shape motor behaviors. (4) Motor development is enabling: New motor skills create new opportunities for exploration and learning that instigate cascades of developments across diverse psychological domains. For each key feature, I show that changes in infants' bodies, environments, and experiences entail behavioral flexibility, and thus are essential to psychology. Moreover, I suggest that motor development is an ideal model system for the study of psychological development.

Saturday, March 2, 2019**3:30pm-4:50am****Paper****Gilbert****INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: RESEARCH AND PRACTICE****Saturday, March 2, 2019****3:30pm-4:50am**

CHAIR: PRIYADHARSHINY SANDANAPITCHAI

3:30pm - 3:45pm**CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF SEXUAL MINORITIES IN SOUTH-ASIA**

PRIYADHARSHINY SANDANAPITCHAI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), MAYA GODBOLE (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

Studies on sexual minorities emphasize the presence of extensive health disparities based on related discrimination. Yet, most of the empirical research within this population restrict their focus to HIV/STIs in a global context. Therefore, the present study reviews the literature on sexual minorities in South-Asia to identify socio-cultural factors that impact their mental well-being. Results revealed the significance of evaluating mental health from a cultural perspective and identified knowledge gaps in addressing major concerns.

3:50pm - 4:05pm**HOW ARE IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE PARENTS' EXPERIENCES DIFFERENT IN CANADA?**

SENEL POYRAZLI (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

Twelve parents shared in a semi-structured interview their experiences related to their child's schooling and interactions with the school personnel, including the teachers and school administrators. Their experiences were surprisingly much more positive compared to the experiences of immigrant parents in the U.S. based on what the literature reports. These parents felt welcome and accepted by their child's school personnel. They also reported not experiencing any discrimination due to their cultural-racial backgrounds.

4:10pm - 4:25pm**LIVING DISPLACED LIVES POST-TRAUMA: HURRICANE**

KATRINA EDITION

PADMINI BANERJEE, GWENDOLYN SCOTT-JONES, BRIA C. PEARCE (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Through thematically analyzing mental health literature, we explored Hurricane Katrina survivors' coping strategies vis-a-vis effects of trauma and displacement - physical dislocation, loss of home, relationships, social capital, community, education, and livelihood. Most were resettled geographically distant from their original homes, in other states, experiencing depression, helplessness, and post-traumatic stress disorder. In the long-term, younger displaced survivors did better than older displaced survivors; some became "stuck" while others re-invented themselves, displaying post-traumatic growth and resilience.

4:30pm - 4:45pm

MY COUNTRY AND I: SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND NATIONAL SATISFACTION WORLDWIDE

MIKE MORRISON, HAILLEY WHITE (KING'S UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT WESTERN UNIVERSITY), DOMINICA CHORESTECKI (WESTERN UNIVERSITY)

We examined predictors of life satisfaction and satisfaction with one's country (national satisfaction) within a worldwide sample of participants from 76 countries. Data was collected on various measures of well-being (life satisfaction, satisfaction with various domains), personality, dispositions, identity and demographics. While there were some common predictors of life satisfaction and national satisfaction, a number of regional, demographic and dispositional differences were also found. The various relationships and implications are discussed.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Hudson

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHODYNAMIC APPROACHES TO MODERN QUESTIONS

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: BERNARD GORMAN

FREUD IS DEAD; LONG LIVE FREUD: PSYCHODYNAMIC APPROACHES TO MODERN QUESTIONS

Modern psychology has relegated psychodynamic theory to archival status. Freud was schooled in the sciences of his day but many of his speculations would not fit modern canons. Many psychodynamic hypotheses have hardly been tested. Today's presenters show how psychodynamic principles can explore modern psychology's questions.

Presentations**What If Freud Had a Modern Toolbox?**

by Bernard Gorman (Derner School of Psychology, Adelphi

University)

The Unconscious in Modern Psychology

by Joel Weinberger (Derner School of Psychology, Adelphi University)

The Tyranny of the Superego

by Jairo Fuentes (Derner School of Psychology, Adelphi University)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

West Side Ballroom 1 & 2

EPA PRESIDENTIAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGE

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: DANA DUNN

PSYCHOLOGY AND CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGE

Are you interested in engaging in constructive change? This invited Presidential Symposium will look at the role psychology has played in driving change in teaching and learning, social models of disability, and through the use of the open science revolution which has fuel conversations about data ethics, transparency, and reproducibility. Learn what is being done by psychologists to enact change, and come away with possibilities for future constructive change.

Presentations**Top 20 principles from Psychology for K-12 teaching and learning**

by Rena Subotnik (American Psychological Association)

Socially Constructed, Disabled, & Proud: Resisting Ableism

by Kathleen Bogart (Oregon State University)

How Open Science Framework Can Fuel Individual, Societal, and Global Change

by Susan A Nolan (Seton Hall University)

Discussant(s): Dana Dunn (Moravian College)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster

West Side Ballroom 3 & 4

SOCIAL POSTERS: GENDER, STEREOTYPES/PREJUDICE, SELF, PERSONALITY

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

POSTER 1**SEX DIFFERENCES IN SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AMONG EMERGING ADULTS**

MICHELE VAN VOLKOM, ANDREW GUERGUIS, ALLISON KRAMER (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined differences in self-perceptions of personality traits among 296 men and women in emerging adulthood. No significant sex differences were found among how family-oriented, achievement-oriented, creative, empathetic, rebellious, and outgoing participants found themselves to be. However, men scored significantly higher on self-ratings of intelligence, aggressiveness, competitiveness, and self-confidence than women. Implications of these results will be discussed as they relate to stereotypes and societal and cultural norms.

POSTER 2

EXPLORING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSES TO DISRESPECT

AMANDA CHAPPELL, RACHEL SCOTT, SOFIA MARTINEZ, JENESSA STEELE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

This study highlights that the emotional damage that stems from disrespect is different for men and women. Within this study, female participants reported significantly higher mean levels of sensitivity in response to hypothetical incidences of Verbal Disrespect and Discourtesy Disrespect compared to male participants. Future research should examine how men and women differ in reactions to disrespect and how this relates to their willingness to forgive, perceived intentionality of disrespect, and perceived deservingness of disrespect.

POSTER 3

EVALUATING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN EMOTIONAL REACTIONS AND COPING STRATEGIES IN RESPONSE

KATHRYN SPIRK (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ERIC STOUFFER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study was conducted to examine the different emotional reactions and coping strategies as responses to stressors between males and females. Results showed there was no difference between genders for distraction coping, however, females had higher levels of depression/anxiety and anger as emotional reactions compared to males. Additionally, females utilized problem-focused and emotion-focused coping strategies more, whereas males utilized avoidance and rule-breaking behaviors more. This may be because females have stronger self-control compared to males.

POSTER 4

MORAL MOTIVATION: EXPLORING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ACCURACY OF VISUAL PROCESSING

KAITLYN GREENWOOD (QUEENS COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JORDAN WYLIE (THE GRADUATE CENTER CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; QUEENS COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ADEL AVEZOFF (QUEENS COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANA GANTMAN (THE GRADUATE CENTER CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; BROOKLYN COLLEGE), JUSTIN

STORBECK (THE GRADUATE CENTER CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; QUEENS COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The current study analyzes the relationship between moral motivation and perception using a visual processing task. It was predicted that activated moral motivation condition, compared to satiated moral motivation, would influence accuracy on the visual processing task. Contrary to predictions, there were no significant differences between conditions. Secondary analyses investigated gender differences, revealing a significant effect of condition for males compared to females that activated increased performance. Results implicate potential gender differences underlying moral motivation.

POSTER 5

THE EFFECTS OF GENDER AND DIAGNOSTIC LABEL ON PEDIATRIC PAIN PERCEPTION

CARLIE S. FLYNN (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The current study investigated the presence of gender stereotypes and pain-related stereotypes in adult participants' perceptions of a child in pain. One potential area of adult bias stems from the perception and expectations of cultural gender roles. Participants (N=248) read a short story of a 7-year old boy/girl suffering from either a broken leg or juvenile arthritis followed by questions regarding their perceived pain. Participants' pain-related stereotypic attributions significantly differed across gender and diagnostic label.

POSTER 6

TIME PRESSURE, DOMESTIC DUTIES, AND WELL-BEING ACROSS GENDERS

ANDRIANA HAMM, ERIN HILL (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined relationships among domestic housework, caregiving, time pressure and well-being among women and men. Results indicated differences in the relationship between time pressure, ratings of domestic housework, and caregiving across females and males. For women time pressure significantly predicted wanting more support completing domestic housework and caregiving. No significant results were noted for males in the relationship between time pressure and ratings of domestic housework and caregiving.

POSTER 7

EFFECT OF SPORT, COACH GENDER, AND PARTICIPANT GENDER ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS COACHES

LINDSEY RUST (ROSLYN HIGH SCHOOL)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of sport type and coach gender on attitudes towards coaches and perceptions of salary deserved. Participants read a description of a hypothetical male or female coach involved in a masculine, feminine, or gender neutral sport and answered a series of questions. It was found that people held more negative attitudes towards female coaches and believed they deserved lower

salaries, especially in masculine sports.

POSTER 8

PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF GENDERED CHARACTERISTICS FOR GENDERED PROFESSIONS

LAURA LUCZECZKO, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the perceived importance of gendered traits for success in male and female-typical occupations. 83 participants rated the importance of masculine, feminine, and neutral traits for male-dominated, female-dominated, or gender-equal professions. Masculine traits were perceived as more important than feminine traits for male professions, and feminine traits were viewed as more important than masculine traits for female professions. Across all professions, neutral traits were seen as more important than gendered traits.

POSTER 9

'WOMEN ARE NOT GOOD AT THIS': HOW STEREOTYPES AND ACHIEVEMENTS INFLUENCE SELF-ESTEEM

CHARLENE CHRISTIE, SAMANTHA KIO, BRANDON BROOKS (SUNY ONEONTA)

Using a 2 (gender) x 2 (task difficulty) x 2 (stereotype) design, we examined how gender stereotypes and actual task performance interact to influence distinct aspects of esteem. The interaction between gender and task difficulty showed that females reported higher collective self-esteem if they completed the more difficult task. However, females' state self-esteem was significantly lower in the difficult task condition whereas males' state self-esteem was not significantly affected by task condition.

POSTER 10

EXPLANATIONS OF FEMINIST IDENTITY IN HETEROSEXUAL, MONOGAMOUS RELATIONSHIPS

NICOLE MCGOVERN, KENNETH MICHNIEWICZ (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Prior research highlights the negative stereotypes associated with being a feminist. Here, we examine the explanations people generate for hypothetical monogamous heterosexual couples. Results suggest that people are more likely to assume that feminist men (compared to feminist women) are motivated by their significant other in identifying as a feminist. We discuss implications of this finding in the context of obstacles to a feminist identity.

POSTER 11

JUST MINDLESS SHEEP? STEREOTYPES OF WOMEN WHO CHANGE THEIR NAMES AFTER MARRIAGE

MADELEINE FRAZIER, CAROLINE LONG, JILL SWIRSKY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TIFFANY MARCANTONIO (UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS)

This project assessed stereotypes of women who adopt their

husband's surname upon marriage and examined whether women's name choices aligned with the reported stereotypes. Both women who made conventional (took their husband's name) and nonconventional (retained birth name) choices reported more negative than positive stereotypes. Additionally, negative stereotypes were most commonly related to self, or personal characteristics. Results suggest that women's stereotypes of conventional name decisions may not map onto their own name decisions.

POSTER 12

NOTHING SAYS SLUT LIKE BEING TRANSGENDER AND KINKY: AN INVESTIGATION OF PERCEPTION

SARAH AUGUSTINE, ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

Sexual stigmatization of transgender individuals is an area in desperate need of theoretical development and empirical investigation. The current experimental study investigated the interactive effect of gender identity and engagement in BDSM on perceptions of sexual promiscuity and likability of a target. Results indicate that transgender individuals who engage in BDSM are perceived as more promiscuous, but not less likable. Implications for research into sexual stigma and public health are discussed.

POSTER 13

THE EFFECTS OF GENDER IDENTITY AND GENDER EXPRESSION ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSINDIVIDUALS

SIOBHÁN NOONAN, KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examines how the relationship between a transgender person's gender identity and gender expression affects others' perceptions. Participants responded to one of four conditions manipulating gender identity and gender expression of a transperson. The Transgender Attitudes and Beliefs Scale (Kanamori et. al., 2017) and Gender Expression Attitudes Towards Transgender Clients Scale (Santos et al.; 2017) assessed participant perceptions. Results demonstrated that participants were less comfortable with an androgynous transwoman than other conditions.

POSTER 14

RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN WOMEN'S BODIES FEATURED ON MAGAZINE COVERS

JENNA SCOTT, TYRA BELL, KEILI TERRY, DEBRA HULL, JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduate women rated 30 images of women on the covers of magazines geared primarily toward African-American women, White women, or Latina women for body size, femininity, strength, and attractiveness. African-American images were rated significantly larger and stronger than either White or Latina images. Latina images were rated significantly more feminine than African-American or White images. African-American women appear to be exposed to media images that are more

realistic and healthy than White and Latina women.

POSTER 15

INTERACTIONS IN THE DANCE CLASSROOM: STUDENTS AND TEACHERS ON OBJECTIFICATION AND SFP

CATERYNA KOCHAN (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Objectification and body image play a large role in dance-related interactions. Teachers, being large facilitators in dance education, can influence students based on education or physiological understanding. Researchers analyzed interactions between dance teachers and students in the classroom compared to measures of objectification, body image, and self-concept; relating them to teacher's experiences. They analyzed 6 different dance classes and found that teacher's education on the body did impact their students, as well as their self-concept.

POSTER 16

FROM SELFIES TO SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS: WHY SNAPCHAT USE LEADS TO BODY DISSATISFACTION

STEPHANIE SAN MARTIN, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The desire to be thin can lead to body dissatisfaction, which is furthered by social media. This could be increased by "filters," used to visually enhance pictures. We hypothesized that Snapchat, which relies heavily upon filters, would lead to greater body dissatisfaction among users, as shown by an increase in frequency of weight-loss related web searches following its implementation. We found evidence of this increase, indicating an increase in negative body image among Snapchat users.

POSTER 17

DOES EATING DISORDER RISK, BODY SELF-RELATIONS, AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE INVESTMENT PREDICT

ALYSSA SLANCAUSKAS, RICHARD J HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENN STATE NEW KENSINGTON)

A survey was conducted to see whether eating disorder risk and the attitudinal elements related to body image predict compulsive buying. Results of the study indicated that attitudes related to one's physical appearance, fitness, health and as well as eating disorder risk were predictors of compulsive buying with appearance orientation being the strongest predictor of compulsive buying.

POSTER 18

MIRROR EXPOSURE AND ITS IMPACT ON BODY IMAGE AND SEXUAL WELL-BEING

EMILEE WEISS-RICE, JENNIFER TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

This study further examined the existing understanding that a woman's body and genital image may impact sexual outcomes, such as sexual satisfaction and functioning. In addition, it

investigated the role that a mindfulness-based mirror exposure intervention plays in increasing positive body image and sexual outcomes. Results of the two-part study suggest both that there are links between the variables and that interventions that improve body image may have positive effects on sexual outcomes.

POSTER 19

THE RELATION OF PERCEIVED POSTPARTUM WEIGHT-BIAS ON MOTHER'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

SAMUEL MCDOWELL, SEANA ROWELL, ARNELA GRUJIC, LESLIE C. JOHNSON (NORTHERN VERMONT UNIVERSITY-JOHNSON)

In the U.S., postpartum women experience pressure to lose the weight they have gained during pregnancy. This research examines the relation between women's perceptions of postpartum weight-bias and their well-being. In a pair of studies, postpartum women reported their perceptions of weight-bias, self-esteem, affect, life satisfaction, postnatal depressed mood, happiness, and comfort as mothers. Results demonstrate that as women's perceptions of postpartum weight-bias increase, their overall psychological well-beings and comfort in the motherhood role decrease.

POSTER 20

CLAIMING REVERSE SEXISM: SDO AND ATTRIBUTIONAL COMPLEXITY INFLUENCE PERCEPTIONS OF SEXIST EVENTS

JACQUELINE CERUTTI, ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Most women experience sexism but not all women recognize it. Social dominance orientation (SDO) relates to perceived discrimination. We examined whether attributional complexity would also relate to self-reported sexism experiences. A complex interaction indicated that women low in SDO and high in attributional complexity report more sexism, whereas men high in SDO reported more (reverse) sexism. Attributional complexity may help women understand that sexism is systemic; SDO may lead men to claim more reverse sexism.

POSTER 21

DOES GENDER PLAY A ROLE IN WORK-LIFE CONFLICT AMONGST HUMAN SERVICE

AKANKSHA ANAND (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Work-life stressors are common at non-profit agencies. More women are stressing than men due to their greater work and life roles. Conservation of resources theory posits that employees, who efficiently manage their roles, could better manage their workloads, reducing work-life conflict. A survey of 253 employees in a nonprofit indicates a significant main effect for workload demands ($\beta = .35, p < .05$). Significant workload demands x gender interaction ($\beta = -.51, p < .05$).

POSTER 22

ARE WOMEN ALLOWED TO BE PROUD? THE IMPLICATIONS PROUD WOMEN FACE

ROSEANNA LANCE, DEBRA VREDENBURG (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Research using IATs has demonstrated that nonverbal expressions of pride send signals of high status and nonverbal expressions of shame/embarrassment send signals of low status. Gender stereotypes influence participants' categorization of male and female photos displaying these emotions. Participants categorize male pride expressers with high status more quickly than female pride expressers. Participants categorize female shame/embarrassment expressers with low status more quickly than male shame/embarrassment expressers.

POSTER 23

AN EXAMINATION OF LIFE ONLINE BEFORE AND AFTER #METOO

KRISTIN KELLY, DANIEL HART, CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN)

The #MeToo movement in 2017 began through social media and led to a great deal of online activity pertaining to sexual harassment. In this study, we used a modern Bayesian structural time series design created at Google to assess the effect of #MeToo on Google search trends. Our analyses suggested that the #MeToo movement dramatically increased concerns with consent, harassment, and legal punishment of offenders.

POSTER 24

WOMEN'S SEXUAL PERPETRATION EXPERIENCE PREDICTING EMPATHY WITH AN UNSPECIFIED OR DATE RAPIST

GINA SANTORIELLO, SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined empathy with a rapist in two experimental conditions (date; unspecified) based on sexual perpetration experience (none; date; nondate). College women ($n = 212$) completed the Rape Perpetrator Empathy Scale (one of two versions) and the Sexual Experiences Survey. Experimental condition was not significant. Date perpetrators reported greater empathy than nonperpetrators, but nondate perpetrators did not differ from either group. Date perpetrators may take rape less seriously and more easily empathize with a rapist.

POSTER 25

EFFECT OF SEXIST JOKES ON RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE MODERATED BY EMPATHY

SONIA SHAHID (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined whether higher levels of empathy serve as a moderator to reduce rape myth acceptance (RMA) when hearing sexist jokes. Participants listened to audio

recordings of jokes and completed surveys before and after the jokes. A moderated multiple regression analysis revealed that sexist jokes do not increase RMA and that empathy does not moderate that effect; however, higher empathy was correlated with lower RMA, which is consistent with what was hypothesized.

POSTER 26

GET ANGRY, SPEAK UP, FEEL BETTER: HOW SEXISM ANTICIPATION IMPACTS WOMEN'S WELL-BEING

MIRIAM SARWANA, BONITA LONDON (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

The emotion associated with anticipating sexism can impact women's experience of mental health symptoms and may be impacted by the coping strategies women use in response to the sexism. A study of undergraduate women examines the impact of women's coping strategies on the relationship between women's experience of anger or anxiety in anticipation of sexism and their mental health symptoms. Findings demonstrate that coping strategies moderate the impact of anticipatory affect on women's depressive symptoms.

POSTER 27

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS RELATED TO PERCEPTIONS OF RAPE

CAITLIN OBRIEN-MASONIS (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), DEBORAH HARRIS-OBRIEN (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

92 college age males completed a series of self report measures about their levels of rape myth acceptance and rated a friend's level of rape myth acceptance. Participants were moderately accurate in rating their friend's rape myth acceptance. An inverse relationship was also found for acceptance of rape myths and willingness to intervene in bystander situations.

POSTER 28

MEN, SEX AND POWER: CLIENT-PERPETRATED VIOLENCE AGAINST MALE SEX WORKERS

ALEXANDER LEGG, CHITRA RAGHAVAN, KENDRA DOYCHAK (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

The current study examines violence against male sex workers (MSWs). Sex work can be defined as the exchange of sex for money, drugs, food, or a place to sleep. Participants recruited from a harm reduction center who indicated involvement in sex work qualitatively described a violent encounter and reported discrete acts of violence. This study argues that sex work can be dangerous for men and that methods of data collection and inquiry about violence matter.

POSTER 29

EFFECTS OF MANHOOD THREATS AND IDEOLOGY ON POLITICAL AGGRESSION

SARAH DIMUCCIO, ERIC KNOWLES, JENNIFER RA, ALEXIS EGZARIAN, LAURA PERALTA, HECTOR MEDRANO (NEW

YORK UNIVERSITY)

Manhood threats are known to cause physical aggression in men, but what about political aggression? 183 men from New York City were randomly assigned to have their manhood threatened or not, and their use of aggression in making political decisions was measured. Results showed the manhood threat only caused higher levels of political aggression in liberal men, but not conservative men.

POSTER 30**MASCULINITY IN A JAIL WRITING PROGRAM**

NICOLE GALLAGHER, CANDALYN RADE, MAURA MCGREEVY, MASON BAUGHMAN, DANIEL TAULBEE, AMANDA GOLD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Men make up 85-93% of the incarcerated population across the United States; therefore the construct of masculinity must be discussed in this context. Masculinity theory states that the dominant masculinity is hegemonic masculinity. Results revealed that direct reflections on masculinity elicited specific labels such as responsibility or providing for others. When generally reflecting on masculinity, the majority wrote from a hegemonic perspective as opposed to non-hegemonic. Further implications regarding emotional display will be discussed.

POSTER 31**UNDERSTANDING PREJUDICE WITHIN THE LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL COMMUNITY**

JAMIE ACKERMAN, WILLIAM JELLISON (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

The current study explored minority prejudice among gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals (LGBs). Previous prejudice research has tended to focus on general population samples of dominant social groups (e.g., White, heterosexual). Results demonstrated that, even though explicit levels of racism, anti-semitism, islamophobia, classism, and weight prejudice were low among the LGB sample, factors known to relate to minority prejudice in more general samples (e.g., social dominance) also predict prejudice in the LGB community.

POSTER 32**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL RESILIENCE, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND DISCRIMINATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

SEAN BACON (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of discrimination and social support systems on the mental resilience of college students. This was accomplished through the use of a modified version of the Chinese Mental Resilience Scale (Sun, et al., 2014). Higher levels of social support involvement and lower levels of discrimination were significantly related to high mental resilience. Findings of this study could possibly be used in informing treatment supplementation in an applied setting.

POSTER 33**TRAJECTORIES TOWARD ACADEMIC SUCCESS FOR WHITE AND MINORITY COLLEGE STUDENTS**

AMANDA GUTIERREZ, VICTORIA KASPRZAK, TIFFANY MARTIN, GRETCHEN LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Students (N = 114) at a small predominantly white liberal arts college completed a survey measuring demographics, personality, self-esteem, college experience, life satisfaction, and academic success. Although there were few racial differences in these variables, regressions for white and minority students revealed different predictors for markers of academic success; directionality of effects also differed. Further research could help identify unique strengths in minority students' trajectories toward academic success.

POSTER 34**COLLEGE PERSISTENCE: THE ROLE OF INTEGRATION AND SELF-EFFICACY ON MINORITY STUDENT SUCCESS**

JOHN MCCULLAGH, DARLENE VILLEGAS, DAVID BELL, JENNIFER PUAC (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

The persistence of students of Color in college is the primary focus of this study. With a sample of 228 Freshman college students of Color, structural equation modeling was utilized to test the direct and indirect relationships between experiences of racial microaggressions, college self-efficacy, college social integration, college academic integration, and persistence attitudes.

POSTER 35**THE EFFECT OF EXPOSURE TO STEREOTYPICAL IMAGES ON INTERGROUP ATTITUDES**

MARISA MEALY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Participants were presented with stereotypical images associated with either realistic or symbolic threats (Integrated Threat Theory) or stereotype inconsistent images. They reported higher levels of prejudice and intergroup anxiety after exposure to stereotypical images that they believed accurately portrayed life in sub-Saharan Africa. The perceived accuracy of symbolic threat images was related to levels of intergroup anxiety, but the perceived accuracy of realistic threat images had no effect.

POSTER 36**EMOTIONAL DISCLOSURE AND INTERGROUP CONFLICT**

VALERIA VILA, KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

This study tested whether emotional disclosure reduced defensiveness toward opponents of an opposing view and toward the opposing view itself. Subjects disclosed or suppressed their thoughts and feelings about a past negative event and then evaluated a debate on abortion. Results suggest that disclosure reduces hostility towards opponents in some cases and among some people. This research supports the idea that emotional

disclosure elicits psychosocial resources and therefore reduces defensiveness in certain groups of people.

POSTER 37

THE EFFECT OF TATTOOS ON PATRONS' COMFORT LEVELS WITH BLUE/WHITE COLLAR PROFESSIONS

JESSICA ZAMORA (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of visible tattoos on potential patrons' comfort levels with professionals in blue or white collar occupations. In an online experiment, participants viewed targets varying in gender and tattoo presence and rated how comfortable they were with each target in 8 different occupations. For blue collar jobs, tattoo presence did not affect comfort levels, but for white collar jobs, participants were more comfortable with targets without tattoos than those with tattoos.

POSTER 38

SCIENCE INTEREST AMONG GIRLS OF COLOR: ROLE OF SES AND SCIENCE IDENTITY

LYNN KANNOUT, MARIA X. VALENZUELA, DENISE SORIANO, MEGAN RIGSBY, AMY J. ANDERSON, CHRISTINE REYNA (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between SES, science interest, and self, peer, and family recognition in science was investigated among a sample of Black and Latina high school girls. Findings indicate that SES is a predictor of one's science interest, but science identity may be a protective factor that overcomes socioeconomic barriers.

POSTER 39

WHAT ARE THE STEREOTYPES ASSOCIATED WITH THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS?

STEFANIE SIMON, STEPHANIE FATTORUSSO, FRANCESCA TINNUCCI, COURTNEY MURNANE (SIENA COLLEGE), CRYSTAL HOYT (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND)

We examined how the stereotype of Economics compares to other male-dominated academic fields. Participants listed and rated how typical traits are of a given academic field. Our data show the Economics stereotype is agentic and intelligent like STEM fields but more "White/male." Additionally, it is similar to Management in being higher in "White/male" and lower in warmth/morality than STEM fields. The Economics stereotype may contribute to the underrepresentation of women within the field.

POSTER 40

HOW LANGUAGE AFFECTS IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT PERCEPTIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS

SYDNEY BAYBAYAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the association between language describing mental illness and implicit stigma endorsement. Participants completed three Go/No-Go Association Tasks to

measure implicit attitudes on three domains (good/bad, competent/helpless, and innocent/blameworthy) and self-report measures of explicit attitudes toward depression. As expected, participants exhibited positive explicit attitudes toward persons with mental illness. Participants in all conditions implicitly associated mental illness with competence, while participants in the romanticism condition exhibited a general implicit bias against mental illness.

POSTER 41

SERIAL KILLERS: MYTH VS. REALITY

MEAGHAN JONES, KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of media exposure on perceptions of the race, ethnicity, and gender of serial killers. Before and after watching either a control or experimental video, participants' perceptions of serial killers were measured. Results suggest that media exposure to serial killers of diverse backgrounds increased participants' perceptions that serial killers may be from racial or ethnic minority groups.

POSTER 42

TROUBLED DOSE: RACIAL BIAS IN STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH PRESCRIPTION TREATMENT

MICHAELA KAPIJ, KRISTIN HENKEL (SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to experimentally examine how individuals perceive the use of different medications to treat anxiety. The results suggest that participants were more comfortable with a White man using Xanax to treat anxiety than medical marijuana, but they were more comfortable with a Black man using medical marijuana than Xanax. These findings imply racial bias in perceptions of medication use to treat anxiety.

POSTER 43

RACIAL BIAS IN THE JUDGMENT OF MUSIC

GRACE WETZEL, SERGE ONYPER, MARK OAKES (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether racial bias alters listeners' perceptions of music artists and genres. Artist race and song genre were manipulated as participants listened to samples of rap and popular songs. White participants rated rap artists lower than Black participants regardless of artist race, but did not rate songs by Black artists lower than songs by White artists or prefer a song by a White artist when there was a Black artist in the same category.

POSTER 44

THE INFLUENCE OF THEATRE ON STIGMA TOWARD ANXIETY DISORDERS

GABRIELL STRUBLE, RACHEL DINERO, MARY HANDLEY (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

My research focuses on how theatre portrayals of anxiety disorders affect people's views on these disorders. Participants viewed one of two scenes from the musical *Dear Evan Hansen*, both depicting a character with an anxiety disorder. One scene presented the disorder negatively, while the other presented it positively. My study found that those who viewed media that depicted anxiety disorders in a more negative light were more likely to hold stigma about mental illness.

POSTER 45

USING ACTING EXERCISES TO REDUCE PREJUDICE

KELSEY HANCOCK, JENNIFER TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Many acting styles are based in perspective-taking, which is a prejudice reduction strategy. This study examined if two acting styles – Stanislavski's system or everyday life performance (ELP) – facilitated prejudice reduction compared to controls. Acting style type did not lead to statistical differences in prejudice, but results suggest lack of self-esteem or previous perspective-taking experience may interfere with perspective-taking processes. However, results suggest that ELP perspective-taking eliminates these group differences.

POSTER 46

WATCHING IT FOR THE ADS: SEXISM AND RACISM IN SUPERBOWL 2018 COMMERCIALS

AMELIA MARTINIE, BRITTANY KEIM, FRANCESCA LUPINI, PHYLLIS ANASTASIO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

In this study, Super Bowl commercials from 2018 were analyzed to discern any indirect biases indicating preferences for males and white people. The content of the advertisements was coded for presence and number of women and minorities in each commercial. Men and white individuals were the most frequently occurring characters and tended to occupy prominent spots when sharing the frame with women and minorities.

POSTER 47

THE EFFECTS OF DEFENDANT RACE, GENDER, AND AGE ON PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

DIANNA GOMEZ, ABDURRAHMAN PADELA, DONNA CRAWLEY (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We investigated the impact of defendant race, gender, and age on 1,167 participants' reactions to a brief description of a robbery. Dependent measures included the perceived "criminality" and likely guilt of the suspect, and selections of emoji's and comments, similar to those used on Facebook. Results indicated that defendant race and gender impacted reactions, although defendant age did not. Therefore, East Asian and female defendants were viewed more sympathetically than others.

POSTER 48

THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINDFULNESS AND RACIAL-BIAS

JANNA APPELSTEIN, HEIDI COX, NICHOLAS PAPOUCHIS (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN)

The present study investigates the effectiveness of a mindfulness intervention to reduce implicit racial bias, and the moderating effect of attachment style. A repeated measures ANOVA found that both groups showed significant reductions in racial bias, $F(1,71) = 5.44, p = .02$. The moderation model showed that the effect of attachment anxiety was significant at low levels of the moderator, $\beta = -.01, t(68) = -2.31, p = .02, (-.01, -.0014)$.

POSTER 49

PREDICTING RACE IAT FEEDBACK ACCEPTANCE

DANIEL GARVEY, MELISSA LOPEZ, JESSICA NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The present study explores how the interaction between implicit and explicit attitudes predicts acceptance of race-IAT results. Participants completed the Race IAT on the Project Implicit website between January 2013 and December 2015. Results showed that participants were most accepting of race-IAT feedback that was consistent with their explicitly held attitudes. This was true even for those who preferred white people over black people.

POSTER 50

EXPLORING DISCRIMINATION AND VIGILANCE: SUBCLINICAL HEALTH OUTCOMES FOR BLACK EMERGING ADULTS

ZOE LAKY, LILA GLANTZMAN-LEIB, LAUREL PETERSON (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), NATARIA TENNILLE JOSEPH (PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination contributes to racial health disparities; however, racism vigilance, the anticipatory stress of encountering racism, is understudied and may also influence subclinical physical and mental health. We examined racial discrimination and racism vigilance, in relation to blood pressure, perceived stress, and alcohol-cognitions among African American emerging adults ($N = 72$). Vigilance failed to associate with blood pressure, and discrimination negatively associated with blood pressure. These trends did not replicate for perceived stress or alcohol-cognitions.

POSTER 51

PERCEPTIONS OF FACIAL WARMTH AND RACE ARE ASSOCIATED WITH SALARY DECISIONS

PETER NIEWRZOL, JOHN PAUL WILSON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Although person perception research suggests that White leaders benefit from having a powerful facial appearance, some work suggests that Black leaders benefit from facial warmth and babyfacedness. Livingston and Pearce (2009) found a positive correlation between babyfacedness and salary among Black (but not White) CEOs. We found that this relationship also occurs for collegiate coaches, but that it is moderated by context (e.g., occurs for coaches at traditional universities but not historically

Black universities).

POSTER 52

PERCEPTION OF ADOLESCENT MATURITY IS NOT BLACK OR WHITE

NICOLE TROY, JOHN PAUL WILSON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

We explored racial biases in perceptions of age and self-control. Participants viewed faces of White and Black male and female adolescents (12-18). Participants judged Black adolescents to be substantially older than Whites (Study 1). However, Black adolescents were seen as no higher in self-control (Study 2). Critically, the positive link between perceived age and self-control was much weaker for Blacks than Whites. We discuss implications for perceptions of race and behavioral problems among students.

POSTER 53

DELAYED ACTION ON CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS STUDENTS & MEDICAL SCHOOL ADMISSIONS RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION

JASPER FLINT (AMHERST COLLEGE), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Medical school admission is difficult under most circumstances, with acceptance rates of about 40% (American Association of Medical Colleges, AAMC). Using existing databases from a variety of sources (AAMC, US Census Bureau), we found a relationship between the percentage of racial/ethnic composition of medical schools' classes and the acceptance of medical school applications by Delayed Action on Childhood Arrivals (DACA) students.

POSTER 54

ALL SKIN-TONES MATTER? COLORISM EFFECTS ON POLICE BRUTALITY

KARA HARRIS (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the role of colorism and witness certainty on tolerance of excessive force used by police. Findings suggest that eyewitness certainty dictated participants' tolerance of force regardless of target's skin-tone. Additionally, participants' race also determined attitudes towards excessive force used by the police.

POSTER 55

THE RELATIONSHIP OF INTERVIEWER RACE, IMPLICIT BIAS, AUTHORITARIANISM, AND EXPRESSED POLITICAL ATTITUDES

DIANE CATANZARO, JOHN MCCORMICK, NATALIE GRIM (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Participants in our experiment expressed less implicit racial bias with a Black interviewer compared to White and Asian

interviewers. A fourth interview condition with a White male interviewer conducted six months later found lower levels of implicit racial bias than predicted. Implicit bias predicted support for Trump's campaign agenda and authoritarianism. Our results indicate political and opinion poll accuracy are likely influenced by the race of interviewer.

POSTER 56

THE ROLE OF GENDER, MENTAL ILLNESS, AND RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM

MASON TALLMAN, KATLYN FARNUM (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examines perceptions of mental illness and gender in cases of police fatal use of force. The study was a 2 (officer gender) x 3 (victim mental health) between participants design and found that right-wing authoritarianism predicts verdict certainty for second-degree manslaughter but also serves a moderating role in the relationship between officer gender and victim mental health status - but only for female officers.

POSTER 57

DIALOGUE ACROSS POLITICAL DIFFERENCES ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS

RACHEL CLARK, JESSICA NOLAN, JULIE SCHUMACHER COHEN, TERESA GRETTANO, CYRUS OLSEN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We explored the effects of a reflective structured dialogue technique on a college campus. Participants attended a guided dialogue session on a salient issue in American politics (e.g., gun reform) and were randomly assigned to complete a survey either before or after the session. Results showed a significant increase in students' commitment to engaging in political dialogue after participating in the dialogue.

POSTER 58

SELF-VERIFICATION OF PREJUDICE AND SUPPORT FOR DONALD TRUMP

NICOLE DISANTO, PATRICK CHAPMAN, HEENA TOLANI, JULIANNA MELARA, ROBERT MCGOWAN, JESSICA M. NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We looked at the self-verification of prejudice following the election of Donald Trump. Participants completed multiple personality inventories and were later presented with a choice between reading a summary that described them as prejudiced or egalitarian. Results showed a positive correlation between support for Donald Trump and choosing to read the prejudice summary. Support for Donald Trump was also positively correlated with measures of prejudice and negatively correlated with a measure of egalitarian values.

POSTER 59

ANGRY AUTHORITARIANS: PREDICTING ANTI-DEMOCRATIC POLICY SUPPORT

OLIVIA KRUSE, ERIN BRADY, PHILLIP DUNWOODY
(JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Societies under threat typically express a heightened desire for security and social solidarity in a rally effect, unifying the group against potential hazards. However, these reactions can undermine democratic norms in a pluralistic society. Our research examines the effects of emotion, threat, and authoritarianism on general anti-democratic policy preferences and out-group prejudice, finding that a significant positive interaction exists between anger and authoritarianism in predicting willingness to postpone elections ($p > 0.05$).

POSTER 60

THE EFFECTS OF ETHNIC/RACIAL CENTRALITY ON RELATIONAL SCHEMAS

DANTONG XU, MATTHEW ROLAND, TAYLOR REID,
CHRISTOPHER HUYNH, JOY-ANNE PERSAUD (SAINT
JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Ethnic/racial identity (ERI) is a multidimensional construct reflecting the importance of one's ethnicity/race to their self-identity, the degree to which people feel attached to their group and views of their group. Relational schemas refer to perceptions and expectations of others. The aim of this study is to test the hypothesis that ethnic/racial centrality is associated with relational schemas. It concluded that racial centrality may be associated with concerns about rejection, invalidation and cynical mistrust.

POSTER 61

REDUCING LONELINESS THROUGH A CONSTRUAL LEVEL MANIPULATION OF SOCIAL DISTANCE

MAYA VADELL, ROBERT FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY -
NEW BRUNSWICK)

Loneliness has serious physiological and psychological health consequences. Converging lines of research suggest cognitive representations of others may relate to loneliness. We manipulated cognitive representations to be either abstract or detailed, then measured collective esteem and loneliness. Inducing an abstract representation of family and friends led to lower collective esteem, which in turn led to higher loneliness. Manipulating cognitive representations to be more detailed than abstract may have significant therapeutic implications.

POSTER 62

HOW DO I LOOK? ATTACHMENT AND CONTINGENT SELF-WORTH

CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NEDA MOINOLMOLKI
(UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), CARLY TOCCO, JOHANNA
PAJUELO, BENJAMIN WANT (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The goal in this series of studies was to examine how attachment relates to contingent self-worth, and how relationship memories and representations can impact contingent self-worth. In the first

study participants recalled a relational memory, and in studies 2 and 3 we primed people's representation of their romantic partner. Across studies, appearance-based self-esteem was affected and varied according to attachment and condition. A negative association between attachment avoidance and family-based contingent self-worth was also noted.

POSTER 63

TURNING NATURALS INTO STRIVERS: ATTRIBUTIONS TO NATURAL TALENT MAINTAIN MOTIVATION AFTER SUCCESS

LESLIE J. REMACHE, PHYLICIA L. HARDY, KAYLA S.
SANSEVERE, ARIEL M. KERSHNER, CASSANDRA N. KECK,
DANIEL MACK, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA
UNIVERSITY)

In the U.S., there is a pervasive belief that personality and skills are relatively fixed (Lockhart et al., 2008), and that success comes from natural talent even when talent isn't mentioned (Brown et al., 2018). In this study, some participants were led to believe that they had successfully learned how to read 10 Japanese characters because they had a talent for Japanese. These participants subsequently practiced Japanese more than those who received only generic praise.

POSTER 64

MAKING EXCUSES: RATIONALIZING SELF-CONTROL FAILURES IMPACTS FEELINGS ABOUT THE INDULGENCE AND SUBSEQUENT MOTIVATION

JOSEPHINE KIM, JANNA K. DOMINICK, SHANA COLE
(RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Despite their best efforts, people sometimes succumb to cravings and experience self-control failures. To avoid cognitive dissonance, people often rationalize their indulgences. Little research has explored how post-failure rationalizations impact downstream consequences for future goal pursuit. In the present research, we utilized experimental and correlational designs to demonstrate that rationalizing versus criticizing an indulgent choice impacts goal-related perceptions and motivations for future goal-consistent action. Subjective experiences of self-control failures can impact long-term goal pursuit.

POSTER 65

THE EFFECTS OF SELF-AFFIRMATION AND STAGE OF CHANGE ON HEALTHY EATING INTENTIONS

KAREN WILSON, LUCILLE LIOTTA, AMANDA NEAL, ALEXA
RUTKOWSKA (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This research examined biased processing of health information. Preliminary analyses demonstrated that both stage of change and self-affirmation significantly predicted healthy eating intentions. Individuals who reported being more likely to change their behavior and individuals in the self-affirmation condition reported greater intentions to eat healthy. Stage of change was also a significant predictor of ease of planning meals with fruits and vegetables and ease of preparing fruits and vegetables.

POSTER 66**DIMENSIONS OF PERFECTIONISM: MENTAL, SOCIAL, AND PHYSICAL HEALTH OUTCOMES OF GRADUATE STUDENTS**

KELLY FILIPKOWSKI, ALICIA NORDSTROM (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), TRIET PHAM (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SCOTT MASSEY (CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined adaptive (e.g., perfectionistic strivings) and maladaptive (e.g., perfectionistic concerns) components of perfectionism in graduate students across two semesters. Specifically, higher perfectionistic strivings was only related to worse social functioning. High concerns, however, was negatively related to mental health, quality of life, social functioning, and general physical health. Concerns also predicted the change in physical health over time. Results support a multidimensional conceptualization of perfectionism that differentially predicts graduate student well-being.

POSTER 67**THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTEXTUALIZATION FOR THE PREDICTION OF OUTCOME VARIABLES**

JOSEPH LIGATO, ALDEN PARKER, MACY MORROW (CLEMSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined how an academic conscientiousness scale compared to a previously validated general conscientiousness scale for the prediction of academic success as measured by college GPA. Academic conscientiousness was found to be more significantly related to our outcome variable than generalized conscientiousness. This study examines the implications of how contextualized measures are created, when to use contextualized measures, and future directions for contextualization of personality.

POSTER 68**THE PERSONALITY OF ENVIRONMENTALISTS**

DIETLINDE HEILMAYR (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

How does personality relate to environmental identity and behavior? Participants (N = 114) completed measures of the Big Five personality traits, connectedness to nature (CN), environmental identity, (EI) and time spent in nature. Openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness were positively related to EI and CN, but not to time in nature. Extraversion positively related to time in nature, but not to EI nor to CN; neuroticism negatively correlated with all three environmental measures.

POSTER 69**BOREDOM SUSCEPTIBILITY IN YOUNG ADULTS: PROBLEMS WITH ONLY STUDYING UNDERGRADUATES**

ASHTON TRICE, HUNTER GREER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Correlates of Boredom Susceptibility were studied in three samples of young adults (undergraduates, graduate students, and working non-students). Boredom susceptibility was not

significantly different among the three groups, nor between men and women. While problematic internet use was significantly correlated with boredom susceptibility in all three groups, the correlational patterns were different for binge drinking, boredom frequency estimates, as well as causes and remedies for boredom. Studying only undergraduates may distort our understanding of boredom.

POSTER 70**SOCIAL ISOLATION, SOCIAL NETWORKS, SELF-EFFICACY AND COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT**

MAAME ASANTEWAA (UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT), DAVID E. OBERLEITNER (UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT), SARA CONNOLLY, JOSEPH GUARNERI (UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT)

The progression from high school to college can have major impacts on both students and families. The present study was based on how social isolation, social networks and self-efficacy impacts college adjustment in sophomores. It was hypothesized that greater social isolation would negatively impact self-efficacy, be associated with size of social network, as well as negatively impact adjustment to college. Results confirmed these hypotheses, and it was seen that high social isolation significantly impacted college adjustment.

POSTER 71**THE EFFECT OF IMPOSTORISM ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' SELF EFFICACY AND PERCEIVED FIT**

BOYOUNG PARK, MICHELLE SEVERO, RAMYA KUMAR, JAMIE MACDONALD, BONITA LONDON (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Efficient college transitions are vital to increasing one likelihood of pursuing a STEMs career. However, many psycho-social factors can influence one's transitions. Our study indicates that students' impostorism beliefs predicts academic engagement and social engagement which are important to a student's college transition. Our results can provide ideas on how to create interventions to help students better adapt to the college environment.

POSTER 72**ACADEMIC MOTIVATIONS AND GROUP DYNAMICS**

REED PRIEST (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Students demonstrate academic motivations through learning and getting grades, often while in groups. We explored the role of academic motivations on group dynamics, and predicted that groups with members sharing similar, as compared to dissimilar, academic motivations would be stronger groups in terms of group performance, cohesion, and attraction. Results indicated that groups predominantly motivated to learn demonstrated stronger group cohesion and attraction, but not performance, suggesting that academic motivations impact groups' closeness and likability.

POSTER 73**PERCEPTIONS OF PERFECTIONISTS INFLUENCING THEIR CLASSMATES TO COLLABORATE WITH THEM**

HARRY TERMYNA, NATALIE CIAROCCO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined how students perceive varying types of perfectionists' abilities to work effectively in a group. It also measured how willing students would be to work with these different perfectionists. As hypothesized, participants saw the adaptive (healthy) perfectionist as possessing a higher collaborative value compared to the maladaptive (unhealthy) and non-perfectionists. However, contrary to the hypothesis, students seemed more willing to work with a maladaptive perfectionist compared to a non-perfectionist.

POSTER 74**CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF A CONTEXTUALIZED ACADEMIC CONSCIENTIOUSNESS SCALE**

JOSEPH LIGATO, MACY MORROW, ALDEN PARKER (CLEMSON UNIVERSITY)

The argument between situational specificity and validity generalization was resolved before measures that properly account for context were created. This means that the incremental validity of situationally specific measures was never fully realized. This research focused on various ways of creating personality items using the specific context of a university setting. Implications of findings and potential future research directions will be discussed.

POSTER 75**THE POSSIBLE INCOMPATIBILITY OF ORIENTATION TO LAUGHTER AND PERSISTENCE**

MARY CRILLY, BRIAN DAHLIN, BERNARD BEINS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Laughter is a powerful social phenomenon. Gelotophobes feel anxious and try to avoid it; gelotophiles use it as a social tool; katagelasts direct it toward others. Our research dealt with personal characteristics associated with these different types. Gelotophobia seems unrelated to self-control and diligence but gelotophobia and katagelastism are negatively related to such traits. Careful attention to laughter may be associated with personalities in which a focus on manipulating the environment can override other traits.

POSTER 76**THE LANGUAGE OF SELF-EXPLORATION AND SELF-CONTROL IN KEY LIFE SCENES**

CHRISTIE FLOCK, SOPHIA STANFORD, NOAH FISK, ABIGAIL COONS, SARAH LAMOUREUX, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Self-exploration and self-control are important life activities. This study analyzed the words people used to describe key life

scenes of self-exploration, which are about growth, and self-control, which are about security. Descriptions of self-exploration were more analytic, authentic, positive in tone, and more about work. In contrast, descriptions of self-control were more dynamic and more about relationships in which participants felt socially influential, and they were less authentic and more negative in tone.

POSTER 77**THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHEDELICS ON SELF AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS**

NICOLE AMADA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Recent research in clinical psychology has revealed the profound therapeutic benefits of using psychedelic substances to treat mental illness. The present study is a large-sample qualitative analysis of participants reports on the effects of these experiences on their relationship with themselves (self-attitudes), as well as interpersonal relationships and social attitudes. Results indicate that these experiences generate significant self-insights and positive self-attitudes, as well as benefits to interpersonal relationships and improved social attitudes.

POSTER 78**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSTMODERN BELIEFS AND SUPPORT FOR TRUMP**

DEBRA HULL, JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduates indicated their level of agreement with survey items that a factor analysis indicated were good measures of postmodern thinking, then rated their level of conservatism and indicated for whom they voted in the 2016 election. Trump voters and non-voters had significantly higher postmodern scores than Clinton voters. Trump voters described themselves as significantly most conservative, followed by non-voters, who were significantly more conservative than Clinton voters.

POSTER 79**MOTIVATIONS FOR ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE**

LAUREN HUDAK, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

An online survey examined motivations behind active and passive social media use, and how these motivations relate to mental health. Results showed that active use is motivated by acceptance and attention seeking, passive use by information seeking, and both by fear of missing out (FoMO). Active use was associated with greater depression for those low in connection motives and high in FoMO. Similarly, active use motivated by FoMO was associated with lower self-esteem.

POSTER 80**POLITICAL AFFILIATION, SELF-EFFICACY AND BELONGING ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES**

ALLISON GOLDBERG (MCDANIEL COLLEGE), HOLLY CHALK

(MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Data from the EAMMI2 (Emerging Adulthood Measured at Multiple Institutions 2) collaborative project was used to examine the relationships between political affiliation, sense of belonging, exploitativeness, and self-efficacy in college students. Survey data revealed that more conservative students reported a higher sense of belonging, exploitativeness, and self-efficacy than those identifying as liberal. Analyses of campus size revealed that conservative students feel a stronger sense of belonging at large universities than at small colleges.

POSTER 81

IDENTIFYING ATTRIBUTES OF TEMPORAL SELVES

RACHAEL SANTIAGO, JESSIE BRIGGS, ANDY KARPINSKI
(TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Research using the BART (Karpinski et al., 2007) demonstrated people accentuating self-positivity by favoring broad positive but narrow negative attributes in self-descriptions. We tested whether the tendency remains for future selves. In study 1 (N=62) and study 2 (N=62), the expected pattern was found for both present and future selves. Future selves were more self-enhanced than present selves in study 1 but not in study 2.

POSTER 82

DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTONOMY-RELATEDNESS COMPATIBILITY SCALE

TAYLOR A. WINTERNITZ, BRIAN C. PATRICK (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

The concept of autonomy-relatedness compatibility addresses people's implicit theories regarding whether autonomy and relatedness go hand-in-hand in relationships, or are intrinsically in conflict with one another. The current study reports on the development of a measure to assess people's beliefs about the compatibility of autonomy and relatedness. Results supported a 20-item measure consisting of four subscales, each with adequate internal consistency.

POSTER 83

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADULT ATTENTION SEEKING MEASURE

DAVID TROMBETTA (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY),
PHYLLIS ANASTASIO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERISTY)

The topic of attention seeking has seen increased relevance in popular media, yet little to no academic research exists for it. The few extant studies have no unifying measure and focus primarily on child populations. This study looked to create a scale that would measure attention seeking in the general adult population and facilitate future studies. Results found that the 25-item scale has both acceptable validity and reliability necessary for being a credible psychological measure.

POSTER 84

TRAITS OF FALSE FEMALE ACCUSERS OF ASSAULT

KASANDRA MATTHEWS, SHARON BERTSCH (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

Community and university women were surveyed about psychopathy, sexism narcissism, social desirability, and Machiavellianism, plus whether they had ever made a false allegation of assault against someone, and whether under any conditions they could imagine making such a claim. Twelve percent of women admitted that they had made a false allegation, 32% knew someone else who had. Psychopathy and hostile sexism best predicted imagining a situation where one would make a false claim.

POSTER 85

PSYCHOPATHY AND FISH CONSUMPTION

JOSEPH PRECKAJLO, RICHARD CONTI, ALEKSANDR ZHDANOV, MATTHEW JONES (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined measures of psychopathy and fish consumption in a non-clinical population. Participants were asked about their weekly fish consumption and completed a measure of psychopathy and a demographic questionnaire. Gender and education level were significantly related to total psychopathy scores. Fish consumption was inversely related to both primary, secondary, and total psychopathy scores but not to the degree expected. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 86

HOW DO CURRENT ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR PREDICT PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY?

ITHAN SOKOL (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Research on psychopathy has proven crucial to understand the thought processes of people who engage in criminal and unethical behaviors. The aim of this study is to reveal how prior criminal and unethical behaviors and current perceptions of these acts are predictive of psychopathic personality traits. Pearson correlations revealed that endorsement of past criminal and unethical behaviors and favorable attitudes toward unethical practices are positively correlated with high scores on the Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale.

POSTER 87

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOSITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

IRINA KHUSID, CARISSA CEBALLO, SEAN MCCANN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the relationship between religiosity and coping strategies. Our hypothesis is that religiosity and spirituality are positively correlated with coping mechanisms. This was measured in a study conducted at East Stroudsburg University with 81 undergraduate participants who were asked to answer a survey with questions pertaining to their religiosity, spirituality and coping strategies. Our findings revealed that our hypothesis was supported. Future studies were discussed.

POSTER 88**A RELIGIOUS WORLDVIEW AND THE MOTIVATION TO CONVERT RELIGIOUS OUTGROUPS**

JOANNA GOPLIN, ADAM FAY (SUNY OSWEGO)

Christians with a strong religious worldview (RWV) expressed increased motivation to convert non-Christians to Christianity and believed they were more likely to convert others than be converted compared to Christians with a weak RWV. Motivation to convert outgroups was also related to believing that one was more informed than religious outgroups. Motivation to convert outgroup members to one's faith may stem from an attempt to bolster one's RWV when faced with RWV threats.

Saturday, March 2, 2019**3:30pm-4:50pm**

Paper	Odets
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LEARNING PAPERS: CONTINGENCIES AND CONDITIONING**Saturday, March 2, 2019****3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: ANDREW DELAMATER

3:30pm - 3:45pm**DO CONTINGENCY JUDGEMENTS DEPEND ON COUNTING OR TIMING OF STIMULI PRESENTATIONS?**

RALPH MILLER, AUDREY LI, DORIANN ALCAIDE, CODY POLACK (SUNY - BINGHAMTON), DYEDRA MORRISSEY, ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD)

How do presentations of two discrete events, Stimulus X and Y, determine how people view the contingency of X and Y as a function of XY-together, X-alone, Y-alone, and Neither trials? Our experiment assessed for each trial type, the influence of number and duration of trials on contingency ratings. Results demonstrated strong effects on ratings of numbers of trials, but no effect of durations of trials.

3:50pm - 4:05pm**GOAL-DIRECTED CONTROL IN FIXED VERSUS RANDOM SCHEDULES**

ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ERIC GARR (GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Rats were trained to lever press on Fixed or Random Interval (Experiment 1) or Ratio (Experiment 2) schedules. Selective satiation tests were conducted after 2, 10, 20, or 30 days of instrumental training. Goal-directed control emerged sooner after training on FI and FR schedules, but developed and was maintained after overtraining on RI and RR schedules. Further, goal-directed responding was attenuated with FR overtraining. Reward uncertainty somehow plays a role in goal-directed action.

4:10pm - 4:25pm**ACQUISITION, EXTINCTION AND SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY OF SOCIAL EXPLORATORY CONDITIONING IN FEMALE RATS**

CEYHUN SUNSAY (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

Three dependent variables in two experiments showed that the reward value of social exploration is subject to associative learning. We observed acquisition, extinction and spontaneous recovery to a transient cue.

Saturday, March 2, 2019**3:30pm-4:50pm**

Paper	Ziegfiled
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DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS II: APPLIED & SOCIAL**Saturday, March 2, 2019****3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: ERIKA NIWA

3:30pm - 3:45pm**DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES OF EARLY PHYSICAL AGGRESSION AMONG AT-RISK CHILDREN**

PAUL A. MCDERMOTT, MICHAEL J. ROVINE, SYEDA FARWA FATIMA, EMILY M. WEISS, JESSICA N. GLADSTONE, ROLAND S. REYES, SELENE S. LEE, HANNAH M. SALOMON (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This research examined latent developmental patterns of early physical aggression among at-risk children. A nationally representative sample (N = 3,827) of children was assessed for manifestations of physical and non-physical aggression through Head Start, kindergarten and first grade. Latent growth mixture modeling revealed two distinct subpopulations of change significantly associated with later social-emotional outcomes. Boys were more likely to be in the physically aggressive subpopulation. Behavioral risk factors and recommendations for future research are discussed.

3:50pm - 4:05pm**THE SPACES BETWEEN: PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF NEIGHBORHOOD COHESION AND CHILD WELL-BEING**

ERIKA NIWA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

Neighborhoods are key contexts of child development. Yet limited research examines how low-income parents' neighborhood perceptions affect their children's educational opportunities over time. Using the Making Connections national dataset, the present study examines parents' perceptions of collective efficacy and educational opportunities and activities for their children. Findings indicate that higher collective efficacy is associated with positive child outcomes, but that these associations vary based on the type of collective efficacy and key

demographic characteristics.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

**INTERSECTIONS BETWEEN RACISM AND STIGMA
TOWARDS AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AND CONDUCT**

RITA OBEID (CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY),
JENNIFER BAILEY BISSON (CLEMSON UNIVERSITY),
ALEXANDRA COSENZA, FAITH JAMES (COLLEGE OF
STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK),
ASHLEY JOHNSON HARRISON (UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA),
SABINE SAADE (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT),
KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND
AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW
YORK)

African-American children are frequently underdiagnosed with autism and/or misdiagnosed with conduct disorder (CD). We examined implicit and explicit biases towards children with autism or CD among college students from New York City and Georgia. Explicit stigma and racism were elevated among participants from NYC relative to Georgia. Participants from both campuses were more likely to implicitly associate a white child with autism and a black child with CD, a more highly stigmatized condition.

4:30pm - 4:45pm

**HUNGRY FOR CHANGE: INVESTIGATING FOOD
INSECURITY IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

TANZINA AHMED (CUNY KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY
COLLEGE), ROSITSA ILIEVA (CUNY URBAN FOOD POLICY
INSTITUTE), ANITA YAN (CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Recent research has revealed a rising epidemic of food insecurity among students attending community colleges. Our work expands on this topic by examining how 278 predominantly low-income minority students experienced food insecurity on an urban community college campus. Students' food insecurity reflects vulnerabilities at play outside of campus and connects with their academic struggles on campus. Furthermore, campus food outlets and policies do impact students' food insecurity, academic experiences, and perceptions/use of campus support services.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Invited Speaker Broadhurst/Belasco

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: DR. KRISTIN HENKEL

**BEING A RESPONSIBLE SCIENTIST: STUDY DESIGN,
STATISTICS, AND COMMUNICATION**

JOHN EDLUND (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The recent crisis of confidence in psychology has caused the field to carefully evaluate our practices and encourage those that promote responsible science. Some considerations researchers should take include: anticipating how will participants experience the research (from consent to debriefing and beyond), engaging in responsible statistics (avoiding p-hacking, HARKing, and multiple waves of analysis), and embracing the importance of replication and general scientific transparency (such as open materials and data).

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Empire

**HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: NEW YORK REGIONAL
PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATIONS**

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN

**THE LITTLE-KNOWN HISTORY OF NEW YORK REGIONAL
PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATIONS**

Though New York State and City are the home of many local psychology associations, little is known about the history of these groups--their diverse origins, goals, current status. This panel gathers several officers to offer a concise and panoramic overview of these diverse groups.

<http://www.op.nysed.gov/prof/psych/psychcounts.htm>

Presentations

**The origins of the Eastern Psychological Association in NYC
in 2003**

by Bernard C. Beins (Ithaca College)

NYS Psychological Association

by Roy Aranda (Past-President, NYSPA)

Manhattan Psychological Association

by Rochelle M. Balter, Leonard Davidman (Past-President,
Manhattan Psychological Association)

Brooklyn Psychological Association

by James Dean (President, Brooklyn Psychological Association)

Suffolk County Psychological Association

by Barbara Fontana (President, Suffolk County Psychological
Association)

Westchester County Psychological Association

by Larry Baker (President, Westchester County Psychological
Association)

Local 1189, union of psychologists.

by Leonard Davidman (President, Local 1189, union of
psychologists.)

New York Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues

by Harold Takooshian (Chair, Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues-New York), Robert Roy Clark (Co-founder, Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues -New York)

Discussant(s): Daniel Kaplin (President-elect, NYS Psychological Association)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Juilliard/Imperial

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: BRAIN PLASTICITY

Saturday, March 2, 2019

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: ZACHARY GURSKY

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS SHAPING BRAIN PLASTICITY THROUGHOUT THE LIFESPAN

It is widely accepted that both genetic programming and experience (i.e., nature and nurture) robustly influence brain structure and function. In this symposium, we bring together biological, behavioral, and clinical research to reveal how different environmental experiences can alter nervous system structure, function, and behavior. Using both rodent models and human clinical subjects, we will present the ways in which different environmental experiences can affect brain plasticity across life, not just in early development.

Presentations

Different early-life perturbations compromise infant learning via divergent pathways

by Patrese Robinson-Drummer, Maya Opendak, Regina Sullivan (New York University Medical Center)

Effects of developmental alcohol exposure on neuronal plasticity and multisensory integration in the cortex

by Alexandre Medina (University of Maryland, School of Medicine)

Attachment Security in Infancy Predicts Parasympathetic Regulation in Middle Childhood

by Alexandra Tabachnick (University of Delaware), Lee Raby (University of Utah), Alison Goldstein (University of California, Irvine), Lindsay Zajac, Mary Dozier (University of Delaware)

The Malleable Adolescent Brain: Effects of "Super-Intervention" on Central Cholinergic Circuitry

by Katrina Milbocker, Zachary Gursky, Anna Klintsova (University of Delaware)

Discussant(s): Zachary Gursky (University of Delaware)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Poster

West Side Ballroom 3 & 4

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH: POSTER SESSION II

Saturday, March 2, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: PAIGE FISHER

POSTER 1

EMOTIONAL ANIMALS: CAN ANTHROPOMORPHISM INCREASE SUPPORT FOR ANIMAL WELFARE?

JENNIFER K. LINK, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study assessed if encouraging anthropomorphism of animals, which means attributing human traits to them, produces heightened support for animal welfare. Participants were randomly assigned to watch videos of either dogs or cows while either anthropomorphizing or simply describing them. Anthropomorphism condition did not affect support for animal welfare, but participants who were asked to write about dogs wrote more overall.

POSTER 2

A NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF NEGATIVE ALCOHOL-RELATED EVENTS WRITTEN BY FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

SHAYLYN LYONS, KATHARINA LOEFFLER, ALISON MCINTYRE, JILLIANNE TURI, JUAN SABALA, JADA WARD, REBECCA TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE)

The data analyzed in the current study was 12 expressive writing narratives of female college students describing a negative alcohol-related event. The narrative writings were analyzed using a grounded theory approach. Six themes were identified: drinking with friends, embarrassment/remorse, emotion, risk behaviors, close encounters, and learning from experiences. The current study adds to the body of literature investigating alcohol use among college women by adding learning from experiences as an outcome from negative alcohol-related events.

POSTER 3

IDENTITY FORMATION, SOCIAL MEDIA USE, AND SOCIAL MEDIA SELF-PRESENTATION AMONG EMERGING ADULTS

BREANNA CATUCCI, BRIAN BELLO, JULIA ZAVALA, REBECCA TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE)

The current study tested the relationship between identity formation, social media use, and self-presentation among emerging adults. Findings in the current study indicate that identity development was related to self-presentation on social media. Specifically, deeper identity exploration, identification with commitment, and commitment making was associated with a wider variety of content on social media. Rumination was negatively related to positive content. This study highlights the role self-presentation on social media plays in identity formation.

POSTER 4

FINDING THE MEANING: MEASURING THE SALIENCE OF RELIGIOUS COPING WORDS FOLLOWING DISASTERS

TORY MASCUILLI, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Historical research shows that people turn to religion to cope with disasters. We hypothesized this would be the case with modern epidemics. Utilizing a novel method, we measured the cultural salience of religious coping words following the Spanish flu and the swine flu. Our findings revealed an increase in salience of these words as Google search queries following the swine flu. We discuss the use of this method to understand the effects of traumatic events.

POSTER 5

SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSED MOOD IN EMERGING ADULT WOMEN: VARIATIONS

KATHERINE RICHARD, AMANDA DORSEY, GENNA FEIRSON, KARLA MURDOCK, WYTHE WHITING (WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigates changes in females' psychosocial experiences across menstrual cycle phases and the effect of hormonal contraceptive use. Paired samples t-tests showed a significant increase in anxiety and depressed mood from the follicular to the premenstrual phase. Although ANOVAs did not show a main effect of birth control, diverging effect sizes and mean trends suggest greater fluctuation of anxiety and depressed mood across the menstrual cycle in naturally cycling women.

POSTER 6

PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS: WOMEN'S VIEWS ON BREASTFEEDING AND THEIR POSTPARTUM BODIES

JAMIE DUNAEV, TORY MASCUILLI, ANDREA CLAIR, CAITLYN KLINIEWSKI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, CAMDEN), MEGHAN GILLEN (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

The postpartum period and breastfeeding can be times of significant highs and lows, especially when it comes to feelings about one's body. This study looked at women's positive, negative, and mixed feelings about their bodies during this period. We found that while women's responses toward breastfeeding-related bodily changes were more notably positive, responses to general postpartum changes were more negative. These findings have important implications for promoting mental and physical health outcomes among new mothers.

POSTER 7

PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF HEALTH HALO EFFECTS

BRIANA SAMUEL, BRIDGET A. HEARON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current study investigated potential psychosocial moderators of health halo effects. Two-hundred fifty-one participants rated images of either an unhealthy food alone or the same food

coupled with a healthy side dish and completed questionnaires assessing moderators of interest. Results revealed that state positive affect and current food craving were associated with lower calorie estimates when the unhealthy item was paired with a healthy item.

POSTER 8

WHAT ACOUSTIC FEATURES DO NATIVE SPEAKERS USE TO UNDERSTAND NONNATIVE SPEAKERS?

NOA ATTALI (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), TERRY AU (THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG), ANA RINZLER, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Cross-linguistically, specific acoustic features can crucially affect what phoneme native speakers of a language perceive a phone to be. However, do native speakers use these same acoustic cues to identify phonemes when listening to speech said by people who are not native speakers of their language? This study investigates whether adults who are native speakers of English use native English acoustic cues to understand English spoken by native speakers of Cantonese.

POSTER 9

EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE RELATIONSHIP: DO LATINXS AND WHITES DIFFER?

AMBER QUINLAN, JASMINE MENA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated within and between group differences in the relationship between educational level and self-reported physical quality of life with non-Latinx White and Latinx participants. Whites with high levels of education had higher physical QOL than Whites with low education and Latinxs with any level of education. The results indicate that higher levels of education do not always extend the same benefits to physical QOL in a context of social disadvantage.

POSTER 10

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION AFFECTS STUDENT ANXIETY AND UPSETEDNESS

HAYLEE CLARK, JILL NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This study examined how differing presentations of financial information affect upsettedness and anxiety in college students. Students were presented financial scenarios that were either straightforward or worded in a more stressful manner but had identical financial implications. Results showed that the more stressful-worded scenarios caused participants to be more upset and anxious. Further, students who were more anxious in general found both straightforward and stressful situations to be more upsetting and anxiety provoking.

POSTER 11

LYRICAL CHANGES IN MUSIC FROM 1989-2017

TESSA MCNABOE, CHELSEA ABREU, ZACHARY PECK

(SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines 120 song lyrics from the Billboard charts from 1989 and 2017. Song lyrics were coded for themes and words associated with love, sex, and substance use. Results indicated that in 2017 there were more sex and substance use references and fewer love references compared to 1989. This study reflects the hookup culture and opioid crisis present today.

POSTER 12

DO YOU TRUST ME: AN ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL BELIEFS & TRUST IN POLITICIANS

BRIANNE ROGERS, AMANDA ANZOVINO (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The current authors investigated trust in politicians and hypothesized that the more aligned a person's political beliefs are with a politician's beliefs, the more likely that person is to trust the politician. 150 participants completed a survey regarding their own political beliefs and their trust in a fictional politician, Senator John Smith. As predicted, results showed a positive relationship between the similarity of political beliefs and the level of trust in a politician ($r=.473$, $p=.0001$).

POSTER 13

DOES SELF-CONTROL PREDICT CONSIDERING FUTURE AND IMMEDIATE CONSEQUENCES? A MODERATION ANALYSIS

NICOLE OLCZYK, REBECCA MCGARITY-PALMER, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Often we make decisions that put our present and future interests in conflict. Consideration of future consequences (CFC) is a measure of time orientation tendency. Few studies have examined predictors of CFC. Self-control has been shown to be correlated with CFC and the two concepts work hand-in-hand. Additionally, education level may impact a person's future or present orientation. Therefore, the current study ($n = 291$) examines self-control as a predictor of CFC, moderated by education.

POSTER 14

PERCEPTION ON ACADEMIC STRESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE US

WENYAN FENG, STEFANIE SINNO (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Noticing a gap in literature, this study examined college student stressors related to depression and anxiety, with particular focus on comparing Asian international students ($N=80$) and American students ($N=106$). It was found that academic stress correlated with depression and anxiety and that Asian students studying in US are more academically stressed. Family expectation is expected to mediate the relationship between academic stress and mental health. Implications for college counseling centers will be addressed.

POSTER 15

PROMOTING SENSE OF BELONGING AND INTEREST AMONG UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN IN STEM

WENYI DU, PAUL HERNANDEZ (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between if and how having a mentor impact STEM major females' science sense of belonging and their interest in geosciences. The result indicates that there is a positive indirect effect of the number of mentors on interest in geoscience through scientific sense of belonging, $axb = .09$, 95% CI = [.03,.13].

POSTER 16

EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF THE FILM "FOOD EVOLUTION" ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS GMO'S

ELAINE HOUSE (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), MEGAN FABIAN, JESSICA NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) are those which have undergone DNA alteration some way not occurring in nature (Aleksejeva, Sloka, 2015). Potential health benefits are offered, yet are accompanied by risks and unknown information regarding human health and the environment (Bawa, Anilakumar 2013; Ervin, Jussaume 2014; Santis et. al., 2017; Brady, Brady 2003). The present study explores the impact of the film "Food Evolution" on participant attitudes toward GMO foods.

POSTER 17

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATE STEM MAJORS

ALIX GONDRINGER, PAUL HERNANDEZ (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines the relationship between supportive relationships and metrics of success in STEM fields. The guiding theory is the Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT), which suggest supportive relationships promote interest, and interest promotes success. The data was collected from female undergraduate students, paired with a mentor. Variables measured were that of supportive relationships and metrics of success. There was a significant correlation found between psychosocial support received and professional development, supporting the SCCT.

POSTER 18

THE EFFECT OF MENTORSHIP ON WOMEN'S SELF EFFICACY

AMAL KHAN, PAUL HERNANDEZ (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Prior studies suggest that mentorship can positively impact minority and under-represented undergraduate students. The current study analyzed if a correlation exists between mentor psychosocial support and science self-efficacy. Female undergraduate students in STEM fields were assigned a mentor

and matched and compared with students that did not have a mentor. A significant positive correlation was found between mentor psychosocial support and self-efficacy levels. Female students with a mentor had significantly higher levels of science self-efficacy.

POSTER 19

THE IMPACT OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES EDUCATION ON PREJUDICE

ANNAMARIE POLICHT, DIANE ENERSON (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Does religious education foster moral development and play a role in how we observe the world? And if so how? Findings of the present study suggest that students' understanding of "moral and ethical decisions" is positively correlated with the number of religious studies classes completed. Additionally, the number of religious studies classes taken appears to also be related to reduced levels of prejudice, but not significantly. Teaching methods can influence how morals are developed.

POSTER 20

EXPLORING FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO RACIAL BIAS IN EVALUATIONS OF FICTIONAL JOB APPLICANTS

TARYN TYSON, MARIMAR PEREZ (IONA COLLEGE), LUKE BROOKS-SHESLER (COLBY COLLEGE), SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The current study explored why some people exhibit racial bias when evaluating job applicants. Using an online platform, participants evaluated two fictional job applicants (a White male and a Black male) with identical qualifications. Results revealed that people who are more unaware (i.e., "color-blind") to racial issues were more likely to rate the Black and White applicants differently. Impression management and Diversity Index measures were not, however, related to racial bias.

POSTER 21

THE IMPACT OF A BRIEF MINDFULNESS INTERVENTION ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISCIPLINE REFERRALS

DANA SHERR, EMMA STARK, MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study investigated effects of a brief universal mindfulness intervention on discipline referrals resulting in loss of class time amongst first- and second-graders in a public urban school. Paired-samples t-tests indicated that significantly fewer behaviors resulting in suspensions or in-school detentions were recorded after students participated in a brief mindfulness intervention $t(15) = 2.40, p < .05$. Results suggest that school-based mindfulness interventions may decrease the amount of academic exposure lost to suspensions and detentions.

POSTER 22

NEVER MISS A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY: A PROGRAM EVALUATION

MELANIE MALCOMSON, CHRISTINA CARDEN, EMMA NIGROSH, CARA SCHANBACHER, GRETA O'HARA, JUDITH PENA-SHAFF (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study evaluates a one-to-one tutoring program for students performing below grade level. Data included local and state assessment scores in mathematics and English Language Arts for tutored and comparison-group students along with data from parent, teacher, and tutor surveys. Although results were not statistically significant, tutored students were more likely to increase or maintain scores than the comparison group. Survey results indicate that the program impacted students' socioemotional development, school-related attitudes, and academics.

POSTER 23

EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR IN FORAGING TASK LINKS REAL WORLD RISK-TAKING & MEDIA USE

LAURA ZANESKI, JASON CHEIN (UNIVERSITY OF TEMPLE)

Previous research has used foraging tasks to examine variation in preferences between exploration and exploitation. In the present study, we examined the relationships between exploratory behavior, peer observation, risk-taking, and digital media consumption by using a novel resource foraging task in combination with self-reporting surveys. We found significant associations between overall exploration in this foraging task in self-reported risk-taking and digital media use, which suggests real world implications for exploratory behavior.

POSTER 24

A THEORY OF SELF-MEDICATION: ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUG USE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

ALEXIS MAYI, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research is to assess the association between alcohol/marijuana use, depression and anxiety, and stigma toward seeking mental health services. Findings indicate that stress and anxiety are associated with positive attitudes toward alcohol/marijuana use. Positive attitudes toward alcohol/marijuana use were associated with negative stigma toward seeking mental health services. It is possible that individuals who use alcohol/marijuana use these drugs as a form of self-medication rather than seeking professional treatment.

POSTER 25

TELLING LIES AND USING EXCUSES FACE-TO-FACE AND ONLINE

CHRISTINA JOHNSON, STEPHANIE BERGER (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study expanded research on technology use in deception by comparing characteristics of false excuses to true excuses told online or in person. Participants kept an online excuse diary, providing information on their excuses and rating them on several characteristics. Participants reported more true excuses than false excuses. True excuses were more likely to be told in person than online. However, false excuses were equally likely to be told

in person as online.

POSTER 26

EFFECT OF MUSIC ON ATTENTION THROUGH READING COMPREHENSION

CHANCE MACDOWELL, MANPREET RAI (D'YOUVILLE COLLEGE)

The relationship between attention and reading comprehension while listening to various types of music was assessed. Twenty participants in one of three music groups (no music, pop music with lyrics, or pop music without lyrics) read six different passages. Reading comprehension and overall accuracy on passages was measured. Results found that there was no significant effect of music on reading comprehension in terms of either accuracy or reaction time. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 27

THE PSYCHOSOCIAL BENEFITS OF MARTIAL ARTS TRAINING

ANNA GUARINO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests positive outcomes resulting from martial arts. This project reviews and analyzes many of these available studies. Through analysis, these articles appear to support the theory that martial arts may be beneficial for various psychosocial characteristics, such as effectively reducing aggression, delinquency, and as a possible treatment for individuals with Learning Disabilities, among others. This paper studies the already published research, identifies gaps, and concludes with recommendations for further research on martial arts' benefits.

POSTER 28

GENDER INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL NORMALITY: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF GENDER IN RELIGIOUS WORKSPACES

JENNA CURIA (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Women's emotional health may be impacted by tensions between gender-role expectations and religious-identity maintenance within religious workspaces. In this qualitative study, interviews were conducted with women ages 25-50 experienced with working in religious settings. The initial participant pool included only Christian-Protestant women. Emergent themes included power and economic differentials between genders and a pull between social acceptance and limitations on women's organizational positions. Interviews to expand and diversify the sample are ongoing.

POSTER 29

THE EFFECT OF MEDIA AND BODY IMAGE ON EXERCISE MOTIVATION

VICTOR HAMILTON, JORDAN HOFFMAN, ANNA WINGO, SAM WHITWORTH, AUBRY LOVELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Media ads can motivate exercise, but whether the ad contains

weight-stigmatizing media or health-related incentives may affect the quality and extent of exercise motivation. The present study compared the potential of positive, negative and neutral media to motivate exercise, and whether the positive or negative quality of the media invokes intrinsic or extrinsic motivation. Positive media elicited higher levels of exercise motivation than neutral media, and negative media had no motivating effect.

POSTER 30

LIFE OF TRAUMA

HANNAH DALPIAZ, LOUIS MANZA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to explore if the trauma first responders and emergency department employees experience during their regular shift affects their depression and Posttraumatic stress disorder levels. Participants were forwarded a survey link containing the Beck Depression Inventory and Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (PDS-5). The results showed that there were no significant differences between the two groups for their levels of depression or trauma-related stress.

POSTER 31

THE ROLE OF INTERNSHIP ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THEMSELVES AND

CHARLA BISHOP, TROY KEARSE, MESHAI ANTHONY (BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the relationship between internship and perception of field of study for students at a predominantly Black university. A mixed methods approach was used to obtain a sample size of 15 undergraduate participants in an internship capstone course. While no differences in perception of the program or ability were noted from the beginning to the end of the semester, those who secured post-graduation employment had significantly higher communication, time management

POSTER 32

TEARS OF JOY: IMPLICATIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

TALIA KORN, EDWARD HOFFMAN (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), PETER LIN (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

Although people throughout history have experienced tears of joy (TOJ), empirical research has been meager. Two hundred persons aged 21 through above 60 responded to a survey concerning experiences of TOJ. 82.4% of participants had experienced TOJ in their life, women significantly more so than men and also more frequently. Neither age nor frequency of vigorous exercise correlated significantly with TOJ frequency, but feeling better physically during TOJ was positively correlated with life satisfaction.

POSTER 33

PARAPHILIA CORRELATIONAL STUDY

ALEXANDRIA MILLER (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY

COLLEGE)

There is little research regarding those who have atypical sexual preferences; those with fetishes or "paraphilia's." Personality, one's background, or the manner of development for such preferences may play a role in onset. A control group without exhibitionism/voyeurism was used for comparison to those reporting exhibitionism/voyeurism to determine underlying correlates. 50 participants between the ages of 18-34 were surveyed using Amazon's Mechanical Turk and the BFI-2. Results produced little significant differences between cohorts.

POSTER 34**INFLUENTIAL FACTORS IN CHOICES OF COLLEGE MAJOR**

URVI PATEL (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

In the current experiment we looked at a variety of factors to predict students' interest in college majors. The data are consistent with previous work showing that students consider future income when selecting a major, and additionally suggest that personal-expectations for helping others may affect interest in a given major.

POSTER 35**CELEBRITIES ON SOCIAL MEDIA AFFECT NEGATIVELY ON MEN AND WOMEN**

SONIA MARYAM, JACOB BENFIELD, MICHAEL BERNSTEIN
(PENN STATE UNIVERSITY-ABINGTON)

This study analyzes male and female from ages to 18-45 to determine if there is a correlation between media images' portrayal of the "ideal body image" and male and female emotions. The results were gained by looking at pictures of celebrities with ideal body image on a survey that was anonymous. The study shows that both men and women feel more negative emotions after looking at ideal body images of famous models and actors.

POSTER 36**IMPROVING SHOWUP PERFORMANCE WITH A PRE-IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE**

MADISON NOLA, EMILY WOOD (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

Prior research showing that witnesses make better diagnostic identifications from sequential lineups when the suspect is positioned later in the lineups (e.g., position 5 vs 2; Gronlund et al., 2012) suggests that they may be learning something as they proceed through the lineup (Goodsell et al., 2010). This suggested an experiment to test if showups could be improved by asking witnesses to evaluate known-innocent faces prior to the identification. This pre-identification procedure improved showup performance.

POSTER 37**TRUTH AND LIES AS A FUNCTION OF PERSONALITY**

KAYLA GRIFFIN, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, JACOB A.

BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study tests the connection between lying and extroverted and introverted personality traits. Participants scored personality questions on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 identifying as low introversion and 5 identifying as high introversion). Participants were then randomly assigned a topic to either lie about or tell the truth about. Overall, results showed participants assigned to tell a lie wrote less in their responses. However, those higher in introversion wrote more when lying.

POSTER 38**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS AND STRESS AND RESILIENCY**

JULIA JOHNSON (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

The relationship between undergraduate majors, resilience, and stress was investigated. Participants (N = 177) completed an online survey inquiring about: class affiliation, academic major, stress, and resiliency. Significant differences were found between academic majors for both Resiliency $F(5, 168) = 2.459, p < .05$ and Stress $F(5, 168) = 2.479, p < .05$. Results indicated that Undecided majors and Multi-Majors experienced the most stress while Education, Health, and Human Sciences majors were most resilient.

POSTER 39**COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD SEXUAL ASSAULT**

SIELO COLEMAN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to clarify the relationship between religiousness and sexual assault. College students attending a Christian university responded to a series of questionnaires and scenarios assessing their attitudes toward sexual assault. The results did not support a significant correlation between religiousness and rape myth acceptance levels unlike most previous research. The results additionally indicate that college students inconsistently agree on what scenarios constitute sexual assault in addition to discrepancies on victim and perpetrator innocence.

POSTER 40**ATTITUDES OF MONOLINGUAL AND MULTILINGUAL COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARDS BILINGUAL-SUPPORTING POLICY**

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

In this study, we measured attitudes towards multilingualism and bilingual-supporting policy in the U.S. among mono- and multilingual students. We hypothesized that bilingual participants would agree more strongly with bilingual-supporting policy proposals, which was supported at a trend level. Although we predicted bilingual participants would offer lower assessments of the extent to which the U.S. accommodates all people regardless of which language they speak, this statement received significantly higher endorsement from bilinguals.

POSTER 41**HOW FACIAL ORIENTATION IMPACTS FACIAL RECOGNITION TIMES IN MATCHING ACTIVITIES**

OLIVIA CHAMBERLAIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE OF ROCHESTER)

This study looked at how the Facial Inversion Effect can affect facial recognition. Participants were split into three groups and then completed a face matching activity using upright faces with inverted eyes, upside-down faces or upright faces (control). Recognition time was measured using a stopwatch. Results suggested a significant difference in upside down faces compared to upright faces, but not upright faces with upside down eyes.

POSTER 42**CAN DISCUSSING WORRIES PROMOTE ANXIETY CONTAGION?**

KIMBERLY MORAIS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNETICUT), MICHAEL VOLLMER, CONNOR GALLIK, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

In this study, dyadic worry was induced and behaviorally coded to examine the intrapersonal and interpersonal impact on anxiety in best-friend undergraduate dyads. Results showed that conversations involving dyadic worry predicted intrapersonal and interpersonal state anxiety for the target participant. Dyadic worry was an observable construct that impacted anxiety of a target participant and their friend. Dyadic worry shows promise as a conversational style that may be a risk factor for anxiety.

POSTER 43**THE EFFECT OF MATH AND FINANCIAL ANXIETY ON AVOIDANCE BEHAVIORS**

RENNA ADES (HUNTER COLLEGE OF CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We examined the effect of math and financial anxiety on undergraduate students' avoidance behaviors. An Emotional Stroop Test (EST) was used to measure response times to potential "threat" words related to math and finance. We analyzed if math anxiety, math ability, and financial anxiety were significant predictors for response times of the math condition and the financial condition. Implications of our findings will be discussed.

POSTER 44**PARENTAL AND MEDIA INFLUENCES ON BODY IMAGE AND SELF-ESTEEM**

MEGAN BELGRAVE (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The primary goal of this study was to examine the relationship between self-esteem, body image, body comparison, media usage, eating attitudes, and parental influence. Participants were 55 college students. Parental comments were significantly correlated with lower self-esteem, body comparison, body image, and eating attitudes. There was no significant correlation

between media usage and self-esteem. Results suggest that parental influence is an important factor in the development of self-perception and behaviors.

POSTER 45**EMOTIONAL AND INTERPERSONAL PREDICTORS OF POSTTRAUMATIC DISTRESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

BEVERLY PLACIDE (UNIVERSITY AT SUNY ALBANY)

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) can affect anyone regardless of age, gender, socioeconomic status, or race. There are several factors that affect a person's ability to recover from PTSD. There is an abundance of research looking at the relationship between resilience and coping to PTSD, however there is little to none looking at the relationship between ostracism and self esteem to PTSD. This study examined the association between reappraisal, self-esteem, ostracism, social control, and resilience.

POSTER 46**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS IN AFRICAN AMERICANS AND CAUCASIANS**

ALAIGRA USHER (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates completed self-report measures of everyday discrimination and vulnerability to depression. The positive correlations between these variables for African American and for Caucasian students were strong ($.61 < r < .65$). There were no differences between African Americans and Caucasians in reported rates of depression vulnerability or perceived discrimination. However, a much higher percentage of African Americans (53.6%) than Caucasians (3.7%) attributed their discrimination to race.

POSTER 47**CAN AN AUTISM TRAINING HELP INCREASE AUTISM KNOWLEDGE IN KENYA?**

SALVATORE MOSOMILLO (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND-CUNY), ASHLEY GREEN, JACQUELINE MATHAGA, NIDAL DAOU, JANE MUIRURI, MONA NEREA OKELLO, SABINE SAADE, NICHOLAS TRICARICO, BELLA KOFNER, WILLIAM PINKAVA, ASHLEY JOHNSON HARRISON, KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND-CUNY)

Few resources are available to help people with autism and their family members in Kenya. Autism training programs can help people understand more about autism and decrease stigma towards autism. In collaboration with autistic college students and the Kenya Autism Alliance, we developed an autism training and delivered it in two cities in Kenya. Findings suggest that participation in the training helped people understand autism better.

POSTER 48**EXPLORING BIBLIOTHERAPY TECHNIQUES TO DECREASE**

STIGMATIZATION CONCERNING ADULTS DIAGNOSED WITH MENTAL ILLNESSES

CHRISTOPHER GORDON (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

In this report the role of using short narrative writing was researched in an effort to understand short term effects on stigmatization reduction. 40 participants, found using Amazon's Mechanical Turk program, completed a short survey to determine stigmatization levels. They were then randomized into two groups before reading either a factual or fictional summary of Bipolar I Disorder. After that they repeated the survey. The results showed a significant reduction in both groups.

POSTER 49

MEDIA USE AND IDEALS OF ATTRACTION

ALANA BARKMAN (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

While many messages seem to promote curvy and athletic body types as the ideal body type, the ideal of being thin is still common. It was hypothesized that higher levels of media usage will have a positive correlation with body ideal ratings. Results did not support this, but instead between levels of fat phobia, self-esteem, physical comparison, and certain aspects of sociocultural attitudes towards were found to potentially play a role in body ideals.

POSTER 50

THE EFFECTS OF LYRICS ON MOOD (JAPANESE VS. ENGLISH)

KATHRYN HENRY, ANA CORDOVA (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to see whether understanding lyrics to a song will determine how participants feel after listening to a song. It was a within subjects design. Twenty-seven volunteers completed the Discrete Emotions Questionnaire to rate their after they listened to the songs. They Participants were asked to listen to two different songs, one in Japanese and one in English. A t-test determined that understanding the lyrics did not influence how

POSTER 51

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATURE FEATURES AND CHANGES IN HEALTH

ADRIANNA MANTZ, DIETLINDE HEILMAYR (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

The present study evaluates changes in health in participants who were instructed to spend time in nature. More specifically, we evaluated whether different natural elements relate to changes in health. We hypothesized that natural features such as water, vegetation, and open fields would relate more strongly to a participant's change in health as compared to man-made objects and other people. We found no statistically significant correlation between nature features and changes in health.

POSTER 52

IT'S IN YOUR VOICE: HOW VOICE PITCH AFFECTS LEADER PERCEPTION

RACHEL WINTER, SAMANTHA LEAHY (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

Previous research shows that voice pitch plays a significant role in leadership selection (Mayew, Parsons, & Venkatachalam, 2013) and that more masculine traits, including voice pitch, are typically associated with successful individuals in leadership roles. Our study sought to determine whether participants display a preference for male and female leaders with lower-pitched voices. Results indicate differences as a function of sex of voice, but not gender.

POSTER 53

CAN PARTICIPATORY STUDIES ALLEVIATE STIGMA AND MISCONCEPTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ASD?

PAULA BONGIOVANNI (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY), NICHOLAS TRICARICO (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), AISHAH HERNANDEZ, XIANN ROSARIO, AMEER AINSWORTH, MILENA PAJOVIC, LUISANNA REINOSO, JOSE ANTONIO IRIZZARY, NELLY ALCANTARA, WILLIAM PINKAVA, KRISTEN GILLESPIE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY)

Students with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are negatively impacted by inadequate knowledge and misconceptions surrounding ASD. This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of an interactive participatory autism training, wherein autistic college students and high school students without autism played a leading role in study design, in reducing stigma associated with ASD and increasing knowledge about ASD among high school students. We discuss implications of findings for future training research.

POSTER 54

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IDENTITY CLARITY AND SOCIAL MEDIA HABITS IN YOUNG ADULTS

EMMANUELLE FARRELL, JASON TRENT, BRITTANY HAMPTON (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study examined the relationship between social media habits and identity clarity. 175 emerging adults participated in a study of social media use and preferences, emotional investment in social media, mindfulness, and identity clarity. A negative correlation was found between time spent on social media and self-concept clarity, and between mindfulness and self-concept clarity. A positive correlation was found between false online self-presentation and self-concept clarity. Additional results, interpretations, and future directions are discussed.

POSTER 55

ANNOUNCED QUIZZES: IMPROVEMENT WITH METACOGNITION

JULIAN AZORLOSA (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), KATHARINE LUCE (WEST CHESTER

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), SAVINA LAWRENCE (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Eight quizzes were given to 28 students in two sections of a Psychology of Learning course. After each quiz, one section estimated how many questions they got correct. After going over the quiz, they then wrote down how many they actually got correct. The second section took identical quizzes, but with no estimation. Students who initially overestimated their scores came to more accurately calibrate their actual scores during the quizzing period of about two months.

POSTER 56

PERFORMANCE OF GAMERS AND NON-GAMERS IN MEASURES OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

SINAN PIROVIC (HUNTER COLLEGE), TERESA OBER, BRUCE HOMER (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JAN PLASS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

This study examined differences in cognitive abilities of adolescents (N=86, mean age= 13.4) who identified as playing video games regularly ("gamers") vs. those who do not ("non-gamers"). We evaluated cognitive skills of task-switching (DCCS) and inhibitory control (Flanker). We found differences in reaction times of gamers and non-gamers in task-switching, but not in accuracy of task-switching, nor in reaction time accuracy of inhibitory control. Some cognitive differences may exist between gamers and non-gamers

POSTER 57

THE IMPACT OF A COLLEGE FRESHMAN MENTORING PROGRAM FOR PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS

BRANDON DELP, KARENA RUSH, ALEXA MOHLER, AMANDA SAMPLE (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Student retention has become a growing concern at universities. Identifying methods for improving retention rates is important. This pilot study describes the development of a Freshman mentoring program for Psychology majors and the effects it had on the participants' connectedness to the Psychology Department (including participant beliefs and participant participation in mentor activities) and retention in the major.

POSTER 58

STRUCTURE IN THE CREATIVE PROCESS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPROVISATION IN JAZZ

SAMANTHA GILBERT, JAIRO COLON, ELENA RAMOS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This study focused on finding formulas--repeated patterns of notes--in the solos of 2 renowned jazz musicians, Charlie Parker and Lester Young. Many formulas were found, indicating that jazz solos are not created "from scratch," but are constructed from component parts, perhaps analogous to sentences being constructed from words.

POSTER 59

REIMAGINING THE SKINNER BOX

VINCENT LOUD, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Commercial operant chambers are widespread in psychology labs. The expensive upfront costs and high maintenance fees restrict large scale implementation to universities and research centers with ample funding. DIY devices provide an inexpensive alternative. We propose an affordable Arduino-based system built with easy to purchase components to act as an in-nest device with commercial-grade resolution while also being customizable and robust. The system is portable, runs 24/7, and autonomously creates data files for easy storage.

POSTER 60

MULTIPLE MINORITY STRESS IN TRANSGENDER/GENDER NONCONFORMING INDIVIDUALS WITH CID CONDITIONS

BRIAR TARBERT, IAN MACFARLANE (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

This study investigated the stress levels of individuals who are transgender and/or gender nonconforming and also have a chronic illness or disability condition. An online survey of 152 participants found these individuals perceived themselves to have higher stress levels than people who only had one of these identity statuses and found their coping strategies to be moderately effective. Approximately a third of participants reported their double minority status had an effect on medical care.

POSTER 61

EXPLORING ROLES OF GENDER IN RACIAL BIAS IN PAIN PERCEPTION AND TREATMENT

AISLINN DESIEGHARDT, AMANDA CAMPANARO, AZAADEH GOHARZAD, PETER MENDE-SIEDLECKI, JENNIE QU-LEE, PAULA SALVADOR (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Previous work suggests robust disparities in pain care and treatment related to race and gender. Black Americans are systematically under-treated and under-diagnosed, and women's pain also receives less pharmaceutical attention. Across four experiments, we examined whether gender moderates racial bias in pain perception. Participants displayed more conservative thresholds for pain on Black faces and racial bias in pain perception was most consistent for male targets, though female targets received less pain-relieving cream than males.

POSTER 62

BELIEFS ABOUT PSYCHOTHERAPY AND BARRIERS TO TREATMENT AMONG VETERANS

MICHAEL PALADINO (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), JESSE KOSIBA, ROBYN SHEPARDSON, JENNIFER FUNDERBURK (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER)

An exploratory study of associations between beliefs about

psychotherapy
and barriers to mental health treatment among veterans

POSTER 63

WELLS COLLEGE SELF-CARE CAMPUS CLIMATE

MICHELLE PRADELLA (WELLS COLLEGE)

Undergraduates' well-being and self-care behaviors at a small, liberal arts college were measured with a survey that included validated perceived stress, self-compassion, and life satisfaction scales, along with queries about self-care practices in six categories: physical, psychological, social, sleep, spiritual, and activities. Fifty-three respondents provided evidence of significant relationships between the well-being and self-care measures. The study provides support for behaviors that college administrators could encourage to enhance the well-being of their campus communities.

POSTER 64

CLASSROOM CONTEXT, TECHNOLOGY, MOTIVATION, AND EXTERNAL INFLUENCES: OVERALL EXPERIENCE OF A COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SALIH MANSUR, LARA BEATY (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The purpose of the Classroom Context Study was to explore how classrooms impact students' overall experience of a community. The study was conducted at LaGuardia Community College by the Student Experiences Research Group (SERG) from 2015-2017. 11 courses were included using surveys and observation. 280 students participated. Technology use in the classroom is correlated to student motivation and attitudes. Technology can be very useful, however they can be quite a distraction too.

POSTER 65

BACKGROUND MUSIC EFFECTS WORKING MEMORY

EMILY BEGIN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Forty-four undergraduates completed a 2-back test while listening to the Moonlight Sonata played on piano. Participants were exposed to one of three tempi: slow, moderate, and fast. We observed a marginal effect such that participants who were exposed to the fast tempo performed significantly more poorly than those exposed to the other tempi. These findings suggest that particularly upbeat music may disrupt central executive function.

Saturday, March 2, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium

Ziegfiled

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: ADOLESCENT STRESS

Saturday, March 2, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: EMILY COOK

ADOLESCENTS' STRESS RESPONSE AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

This symposium brings together three papers that examine the relationship between stress and various behavioral health outcomes across three different adolescent samples to better understand the relationship between stressful events, stress response, and adolescent outcomes. The symposium is specifically interested in understanding how different stress response profiles or experiences with different types of stressors may interact with individual level characteristics to affect behavioral health.

Presentations

Asymmetry of Adolescent Stress Response and Problem Behaviors

by Orianna Duncan, Emily Cook (Rhode Island College)

The Effect of Stress Response on Subsequent Laboratory Risk Taking During Adolescence

by Mary Fernandez, Emily Cook (Rhode Island College)

Daily Stressful Experiences and Adjustment among Late Adolescents

by Emily Cook (Rhode Island College)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Paper

Chelsea

SOCIAL PAPERS: IDENTITY/PERSONALITY

Saturday, March 2, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

5:00pm - 5:15pm

DOES ETHNIC IDENTITY = RACIAL IDENTITY?

TINA REIFSTECK, LUIS M. RIVERA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Social psychologists have tacitly assumed that ethnic and racial identity processes stem from the same mental representations, but this flies in the face of theoretical distinctions between ethnicity and race. Basically, ethnicity refers to culture and race refers to phenotype. Our experimental data with Black, Latinx, and White participants (N=573) support a distinct cognitive processes approach, suggesting a need for nuanced identity research that captures the complexities of racial and ethnic identities.

5:20pm - 5:35pm

SELF-REINFORCEMENT PREDICTS INTERPERSONALLY-RELEVANT BEHAVIORS INCLUDING PROSOCIALITY, PROCRASTINATION, PREJUDICE, AND RESPONSES TO OSTRACISM

JANNAY MORROW, CARLEY VORNLOCHER, JIJUN JIANG,

CATHERINE R. KING, JENNA LLORENS-BLAS, RUIJIA WANG
(VASSAR COLLEGE)

Our research explored the relations between trait self-reinforcement (TSR) and interpersonally-relevant behavior. High TSR predicted high trait prosociality and low procrastination, even when controlling for BAS and impulsiveness. Following self-evaluative threat, TSR moderated the effects of conservatism on outgroup prejudice. Only at mean and low levels of TSR was there a significant positive relationship between conservatism and prejudice. Finally, high TSR may help mitigate the negative effects of social exclusion on affect, self-esteem, and control.

5:40pm - 5:55pm

MINDFULNESS MODERATES THE RELATION BETWEEN CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

RYAN E. OLOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE), JAMES W. FRYER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM)

The current investigation tested the moderating role that mindfulness plays in the relation between conscientiousness and physical activity. Online participants (N = 183) reported their conscientiousness, mindfulness, and weekly exercise activity. Mindfulness significantly moderated the conscientiousness-exercise relation, wherein those high on mindfulness had a more positive relation between conscientiousness and exercise, compared to those low on mindfulness. These results support previous calls for moderators of the trait-physical activity connection.

6:00pm - 6:15pm

WHY DO GROUP MEMBERS CHOOSE TO LEAD SPECIFIC GROUPS?

JEFF RAMDASS (CLAREMONT GRADUATE UNIVERSITY)

Framed by the social identity theory of leadership (Hogg et al., 2012), the present research investigated group-level motivations to lead specific groups. In study 1, a phenomenological qualitative analysis with interviews from student-leaders (N=10) found nine motivations to lead a specific group. In study 2, a between-subjects experimental design (N=252) found that high-group identifiers were more likely to lead a group than low-group identifiers. This pattern differed from participants' intra-individual motivation-to-lead (Chan & Drasgow, 2001)

Saturday, March 2, 2019

5:00pm-6:20pm

Event	Empire
HISTORY EVENT: SALUTING OLIVIA J. HOOKER (1915-2018): A LEGENDARY PSYCHOLOGIST Saturday, March 2, 2019 5:00pm-6:20pm	

CHAIR: HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN

SALUTING OLIVIA J. HOOKER (1915-2018): A LEGENDARY PSYCHOLOGIST

Across her 103 years, psychologist Olivia J. Hooker (1915-2018) was an inspiration to all around her--as a gifted teacher at Fordham, talented researcher at the Kennedy Child Study Center, role model and leader in her community. In this hour of tribute, the audience joins some of her colleagues, to share how Dr. Hooker's life touched theirs.

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