Thursday, March 12, 2020
6:30pm-7:50pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

PSI CHI AND COGNITIVE KEYNOTE: STEVEN PINKER
Thursday, March 12, 2020
6:30pm-7:50pm

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

THE ELEPHANT, THE EMPEROR, AND THE MATZO BALL: COMMON KNOWLEDGE AS A RATIFIER OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

STEVEN PINKER (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

Why do we veil our intentions in innuendo rather than blurting them out? Why do we blush and weep? Why do we express outrage at public violations of decorum? Why are dictators so threatened by free speech and public protests? Why don't bystanders pitch in to help? I suggest that these phenomena may be explained by the logical distinction between shared knowledge (A knows x and B knows x) and common knowledge (A knows x, B knows x, A knows that B knows x, B knows that A knows x, ad infinitum). Game theory specifies that common knowledge is necessary for coordination, in which two or more agents can cooperate for mutual benefit. I propose represent common knowledge as a distinct cognitive category that licenses them to coordinate with others according to the rules of one of several distinct relationship types. Many puzzles of social life, such as hypocrisy, taboo, outrage, tact, and embarrassment arise from people's desire to generate—or to avoid generating—common knowledge.

Friday, March 13, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Invited Speaker **Arlington**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: TINA MASCHI
Friday, March 13, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: KEITH MORGEN

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: AGING BEHIND PRISON WALLS: HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUES

TINA MASCHI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Over the past two decades there has been a growing awareness of the aging prison population crisis as a human rights and social justice issue. Issues addressed will include: (1) Life course stories of older adults with mental health concerns and relevant social/structural factors, (2) how issues such as trauma and resilience influence older adult prisoner access to services, rights, and justice, and (3) an exploration of individual, family, and community coping/resilience issues.

Friday, March 13, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Symposium **Stuart**

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: FACULTY AND STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ON BLENDED FORMAT COURSES
Friday, March 13, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: RICHARD HARNISH

FACULTY AND STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ON BLENDED FORMAT COURSES

Come join us for an engaging session focused on active learning strategies that can be implemented in your blended course. Faculty and students will share their perspectives on a variety of strategies that used active learning to improve students' learning experience.

Presentations

Blended Course Initiative at Penn State New Kensington
by Joy Krumenacker (Penn State University)

Blended Format in a Psychology Course
by Richard Harnish (Penn State University)

Student Perspectives
by Jessica Kurtz, Evan Yoder (Penn State University)

Friday, March 13, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Symposium **Whittier**

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: TRANSFORMING HORIZONTAL VIOLENCE
Friday, March 13, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: ANI KALAYJIAN

TRANSFORMING HORIZONTAL VIOLENCE: CASES FROM TRAUMATIZED REGIONS IN AFRICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND THE CAUCUSES

The emphasis of this symposium is on the larger units of analysis, placing it squarely and properly within the context of peace psychology & United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). Horizontal Violence is transformed through empathy and validation to promote healing, and through forgiveness and meaning-making for sustainability. A decade long research in four regions of the world will be shared. Research from Africa, The Caribbean and the Caucuses will eb shared. This study examined self-reported levels of traumatic stress, forgiveness, and meaning in life in four traumatized regions of the world. The sample included about 1,000 individuals. Analysis of covariance controlling for demographic

factors revealed significant regional differences. There was higher trauma in Africa and the Middle East; forgiveness was lower in these regions as well. Forgiveness levels were lowest among participants in the Middle East and highest in Africa. Meaning in life was also lowest in the Middle East due to the ongoing violent conflicts. There was a wide diversity in the sociocultural traumatic events and calamities that befall societies; those events have unique impacts on survivors' levels of traumatic stress symptoms.

Presentations

Transforming Horizontal Violence: Cases from traumatized regions in Africa, the Caribbean and the Caucuses
by Dr Ani Kalayjian (Columbia University & ATOP Meaningfulworld), Meredith Carbonell (ATOP Meaningfulworld @United Nations), Caitlin McGarry (ATOP Meaningfulworld Intern at United Nations), Christopher Vargas (John Jan College Of Criminal Justice)

Discussant(s): Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

Friday, March 13, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Paper **Berkeley**

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS I: APPETITIVE AND AVERSIVE LEARNING
Friday, March 13, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: MICHAEL STEINFELD

8:00am - 8:15am

RENEWAL OF GOAL-DIRECTED ACTIONS AND HABITS AFTER EXTINCTION

MICHAEL STEINFELD, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Instrumental responses that have been extinguished are subject to renewal when the context is changed. To date, little research has asked whether this is true of behaviors that are goal-directed actions or habits. Four experiments assessed ABA and ABC renewal of responses that were extinguished after being trained as either actions or habits. The results confirm that extinction does not erase either action or habit learning, and that habits are context-specific, while actions are not.

8:20am - 8:35am

PRELIMBIC CORTEX INACTIVATION ATTENUATES OPERANT RESPONDING IN BOTH PHYSICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CONTEXTS

CALLUM THOMAS, ERIC THRAILKILL, MARK BOUTON, JOHN GREEN (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Operant behaviors are strongest when they are tested in the context in which they are learned. In rats, prelimbic cortex (PL) inactivation attenuates the performance of behaviors primarily in their acquisition contexts. Here, PL inactivation produced an analogous effect on the second behavior in a two-behavior chain provided it was tested in the "context" of the first behavior. The PL thus mediates the effects of acquisition contexts, whether physical or behavioral, on instrumental responding.

8:40am - 8:55am

NEURAL SOURCES OF AVERSIVE PREDICTION ERROR

RACHEL WALKER, MICHAEL MCDANNALD (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Aversive prediction errors are generated when there is a discrepancy between a predicted and received outcome, updating cue-outcome associations to alter future behavior. Using optogenetics to inhibit at the time of either positive or negative prediction error (PE), the ventrolateral periaqueductal gray was shown to generate positive PEs, and serotonergic neurons in the dorsal raphe nucleus were implicated in negative PE-related fear expression. Uncovering broader PE circuitry will inform greater understanding of the fear network.

9:00am - 9:15am

OPERATIONALIZING FEAR MEMORY STRENGTH

DAVID JOHNSON (YORK COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Fear learning research shows that threat reinforcement rate impacts conditioned responding during acquisition. However, it's not clear if these responses index memory strength. Here, we tested the impact of reinforcement rate on acquisition, extinction and fear recovery response (n=38). Data suggests that acquisition responses reflect underlying memory strength for only the partially, but not fully, reinforced stimulus. These findings highlight that researchers should carefully consider the threat reinforcement rate in their experimental designs.

Friday, March 13, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

COGNITIVE AND COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS
Friday, March 13, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

POSTER 1

RACIAL STEREOTYPES AFFECT FACIAL RECOGNITION AND EVENT MEMORY

MARTHA E ARTERBERRY, ADRIENNE KAPLOWITZ, MEGAN HARTNETT, ELLISON LIM, DANIELA BENCID-SANTANA, MARLA MONTOYA (COLBY COLLEGE)

The present experiment examined the effects of implicit racial bias on memory and face recognition. Undergraduates (N = 97) read a scenario about a man involved in a stereotypically black (gang violence) or white crime (embezzlement). All scenarios

were paired with a racially ambiguous face. Participants remembered more event details and recalled the face as darker in the black crime than white crime scenarios, suggesting that implicit bias affects both memory and perception.

POSTER 2

THE INFLUENCE OF FONT TYPE AND COLOR ON ONLINE INFORMATION RECALL

JEFFREY BEYON, CHANTE COX-BOYD (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY)

This research sought to determine whether font characteristics (style, spacing, color) could impact recall of material presented online. Participants (N = 236) read a document presented in text that varied by font type (serif or sans serif), font spacing (monospacing or proportional spacing), and ink color (black, blue, red). Inconsistent with past studies, results indicated no significant differences in recall among the styles. These findings suggest that font style may not matter with online learning.

POSTER 3

LOSS AVERSION IN SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP DECISIONS FOR FUTURE BUT NOT PRESENT SELF

OLIVIA KARAMAN, STEVEN ROBBINS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

People make riskier choices when options are described (framed) as losses rather than gains, a consequence of loss aversion. We ran a 2x2 factorial study in which participants were asked to make choices about everyday social relationship problems set either in the present or future and framed as either gains or losses. Participants showed the typical pattern of loss aversion only when making relationship decisions on behalf of their future self.

POSTER 4

PERCEPTION OF HUMAN VOICES: THE EFFECT OF LATERALIZATION AND CONTENT

KELLY B. CEMBRALE, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined whether the perception of voice attractiveness is influenced by content and lateralization effects when presenting stimuli in one ear versus the other. Listeners rated opposite-sex voices as sounding more attractive if they first heard that voice in their left ear. Further, men rated the voices of women reciting phrases relating to attraction as sounding more attractive than neutral phrases, whereas women rated the voices of men similarly regardless of phrase content.

POSTER 5

THE ROLE OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECT INDUCTION ON THE MERE

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

Exposure to neutral stimuli makes them attractive (Mere Exposure Effect, MEE). Extinguished neophobia and increased fluency are two prominent accounts of MEE. Neophobia is increased in negative mood states and reduced in positive mood states. Across participants, negative, positive, or neutral mood induction occurred before or after target stimuli exposure. Tests for mood induction were successful and MEE was observed. But Bayesian analysis indicated mood had no effect on MEE, contrary to the neophobia account.

POSTER 6

YOU'RE NOT BORED IF TIME FLIES: TIME PERCEPTION AFFECTS BORING TASK APPRAISALS

EMILY WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN, OZGE PAZAR, SOPHIA MULLENS, KRISTIN MAURER, JONATHAN SABBAGH, ANDREA SINGER (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

State boredom and boredom-proneness are associated with slowed perceived time progression. We extend these findings by exploring whether time perception affects hedonic task appraisals after adjusting for individual differences in boredom-proneness and recent boredom experiences. In a sample of 68 university students (81% female; Mage = 23), accelerated perceived time progression was associated with more favorable ratings of a boring task compared to slowed perceived time progression, even after controlling for recent boredom/boredom-proneness.

POSTER 7

RETRIEVAL-INDUCED FORGETTING: DOES GIVING FEEDBACK ENHANCE THE EFFECT?

MICHELLE SATANOVSKY, MADELYN LUX, CODY POLACK, RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Retrieval-induced forgetting is a memory phenomenon found when retrieving certain items causes forgetting of related items. Seeking to enhance this effect, we introduced corrective and non-corrective feedback during the retrieval phase. We observed an overall large retrieval-induced forgetting effect similar to that of previous literature (i.e., unretrieved items unrelated to retrieved items were better recalled than unretrieved items related to retrieved items), but providing feedback did not alter the effect size.

POSTER 8

A NEW MEASURE OF SCIENTIFIC SKEPTICISM PREDICTS PARANORMAL BELIEF BEST

D. ALAN BENSLEY, MICHAEL MURTAGH, CODY WATKINS, CAITLIN WOODSON, DEANDRE RICHMOND, DALTON HAUPT (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

To test whether believers in the paranormal are less skeptical of paranormal claims than skeptics, we regressed scores from four different self-report measures of skepticism onto Revised

Paranormal Belief Scale scores. We found that only the new Scientific Skepticism Scale significantly predicted less paranormal belief, while the Skepticism Scale- a measure of general skeptical attitude, and the Importance of Rationality and the Moralized Rationality Scales-measures of a rational-skeptical disposition, did not.

POSTER 9

LANGUAGE INFLUENCES IN KINEMATIC PROBLEM SOLVING WITH A PARTNER

HAILEY L. HOLT, ALYSSA DERONDA, AMY S. JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Working with a peer can lead to deeper conceptual knowledge because it provides an opportunity for discussion of difficult problems. We investigated whether peer collaboration would also facilitate kinematic problem solving, a type of challenging spatial problems. Participants practiced kinematic problems alone or in dyads; all participants then completed related spatial problems to examine transfer. Peer collaboration did not improve accuracy on practice or transfer problems. However, a relationship between spatial language and accuracy emerged.

POSTER 10

THE EFFECT OF AN EMOTIONAL STIMULUS ON NEUTRAL EXPRESSIONS IN PORTRAIT PAINTINGS

AMBER HEDZIK (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), JOHN MULLENNIX (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), AMANDA WOLFE (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

This study extended the Kuleshov Effect to how one views classical portrait paintings preceded by pleasant, unpleasant, or neutral stimuli. Twenty-two students were shown 14 context photographs rated as pleasant, unpleasant, or neutral, each followed by a portrait painting. The data showed that when participants viewed a pleasant stimulus, they perceived the following portrait as happier and less angry. For unpleasant stimuli, the portraits were viewed as sadder, more fearful, and less happy.

POSTER 11

SHORT-TERM MEMORY: THE PICTURE SUPERIORITY EFFECT AND ITS AFFECT WITH CHUNKING

EMILY HORAB (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Pictures and chunking increase recall. I hypothesized that there would be better recall for pictures, rather than words, when chunked together. College students memorized a list of words or pictures, or chunked words or pictures. They had two minutes to memorize their list and two minutes for recall after a demographic survey. Results indicated better recall for pictures rather than words, chunking rather than not, and an interaction of the two for recall as well.

POSTER 12

REWARDING FOR PROFICIENCY OR FOR IMPROVEMENT: INCENTIVE FRAMING AND CONFIDENCE INFLUENCE FEEDBACK-SEEKING

CHRISTOPHER CAGNA, MANUELA IGLESIAS, DA'QUALLON SMITH, MAURICIO DELGADO, ELIZABETH TRICOMI, JAMIL BHANJI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

Performance-related feedback provides essential information for successful task performance. Contextual factors, such as motivation to improve performance or avoid failure, moderate subjective valuation of received feedback. How such factors influence decisions to seek feedback in the first place, however, remains unclear. The present study demonstrates that low confidence in performance and performance-contingent rewards enhance overall feedback-seeking, but improvement-contingent rewards enhance seeking of negative feedback, suggesting that incentives influence feedback-seeking behavior and type of feedback sought.

POSTER 13

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PLAYING BOARD GAMES AND PATTERN RECOGNITION

MELISSA MAKAK, NICHOLAS SIBRAVA (BARUCH COLLEGE)

Research has shown that board games and puzzles in the classroom can increase learning in children, and aide in the education of those with cognitive challenges and Autism (Laski & Siegler, 2013; Satsangi & Bofferding, 2017). However, little is known about board games' impact on the general population of adults, or what skills may be associated with frequency and complexity of play. The current study explored the relationship between board game play and pattern recognition.

POSTER 14

TIME-FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF EEG DURING A 75-MINUTE CLASS

NICOLE RAY, LAUREN BUYNACK, TAYLOR HIATT, DEVON VIAR (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), KATELYNN LACOMBE (RADFORD UNIVERISTY), EMILIE HAMMED, THOMAS PIERCE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

EEG was recorded continuously from 16 college students during a 75-minute class to determine if cycles in higher frequency activity (12-50 Hz) indicative of cognitive engagement were present. Using three-second segments obtained every five minutes we determined that cycles lasting 20 minutes were present among students in 8 AM classes, but that no regular cycles in higher frequency EEG activity were observed among students in classes beginning at 12:30 PM.

POSTER 15

READING EMOTION WORDS IN SENTENCES: THE ROLE OF VALENCE AND AROUSAL

TINA SUTTON, ABBY WILLIAMS (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The current study provides evidence that both valence and arousal impact how we process and attend to emotional stimuli.

Negative, highly arousing words impaired performance on a sentence recall task; whereas positive words that were low in arousal were better recalled. Valence also interacted with word repetition such that repeated negative words were missed, indicative of a failure to token individuate. Positive unrepeated words were recalled with less accuracy than negative unrepeated words.

POSTER 16

MOOD CONGRUENT VISUAL PERCEPTION

MATTHEW ALTOBELLI, TINA SUTTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The current study suggests that task-irrelevant stimuli presented at the threshold of visual perception are attended to and remembered if they match one's current mood state. Participants in a negative mood made fewer recall and recognition errors for negative words as compared to participants in a positive or neutral mood. The recall data supported the emotional memory enhancement effect. All participants, regardless of mood, recalled more emotional words than neutral words.

POSTER 17

SOCIAL MEMORY PROCESSES IN OLDER ADULTS

MIKAELA NEWMAN, LEAMARIE GORDON (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

This study explored how cross-group interactions influence eyewitness memory. Older adult participants studied household scenes and then collaborated with an implied partner during a memory task, where the partner recalled incorrect items. Partners were young adults, the same race as participants (same-group interaction) or a different race (cross-group interaction), introduced to participants via photographs and biographies. We found that on a later memory test, participants were more likely to incorporate false suggestions from same-race partners.

POSTER 18

MIDDAY NAP? BEWARE OF SLEEP INERTIA

JENNA F. TIPALDO, SUSANA HERNANDEZ, MARK KUMAR, MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE)

Objective and subjective effort, mood and self-efficacy in 39 college students were studied twice, once following a no-nap period and once within five minutes of a 45-minute nap. In comparison to performance without a nap, objective performance following a nap was impaired despite higher reported wakefulness and self-efficacy. The findings suggest sleep inertia prevented previously observed nap-taking benefits. Recommendations for nap taking should include time for recovery following even short daytime sleep experiences.

POSTER 19

THE REMINISCENCE BUMP IN PUBLISHED AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

THOMAS PIERCE, HANNAH BENZ, GRACE FLOOD (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

Life events described in 12 published autobiographies were identified. The age of authors at the time of events and the first page number for the description of an event were recorded. Consistent with a reminiscence bump effect, a greater percentage of events occurred in the teens, twenties, and early thirties than in any other period of life. Events from the reminiscence bump period also occupied a disproportionately large percentage of pages in these autobiographies.

POSTER 20

THE TWISTED TEMPO: A NEW MUSICAL ILLUSION

ALLISON ARANDA, MICHAEL S. GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

In the twisted tempo illusion the stimulus parameters of music are found to directly influence its experienced tempo. Samples from complex jazz music caused a bias such that at a constant tempo it was judged to be speeding up, while a metronome click was experienced with no bias and greater sensitivity to its slowing down. Findings are used to define the influences on this illusion and how they relate to listening experience.

POSTER 21

THE INFLUENCE OF HIGHLIGHTER COLOR ON COLLEGE STUDENT'S MEMORY

KERRIGAN WALTERS (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This study investigated the impact of highlighter color on retention of information. Participants were given either a yellow, blue or no highlighter to use while reading an article, then answered questions based on the article. Results indicated color did not have a significant effect on retention. There was also no significant difference between participants that normally highlight material and participants that don't normally highlight text material.

POSTER 22

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

JUAN GONZALEZ MARTINEZ, LAURA MILLS-SMITH (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

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

POSTER 23

METACOGNITION AND ACADEMIC PRESSURE:

PREDICTING BELIEFS IN PARANORMAL PHENOMENA AND JUNK SCIENCE

ASHLEY DOTEY, LOU MANZA, SHELBY ANDERSON, GINA EBERSOLE, SYDNEY PETRASIC (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Connections between beliefs in pseudoscience, reasoning skills, and metacognition were assessed, with participants being slightly skeptical of paranormal phenomena and junk science. Further, high levels of accuracy relative to reasoning correlated strongly with rejection of junk science. Finally, students with high metacognition indicated a tendency towards having parents who strongly encourage them to master school content (as opposed to performance), but metacognition was not associated with any degree of pseudoscientific belief or reasoning skills.

POSTER 24

ERP MEASURES OF HUMAN CORTICAL LONG-TERM DEPRESSION

GRACE VOGEL, HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Long-term potentiation is a synaptic mechanism underlying learning and memory. Previous studies have shown that after high frequency stimulus (9Hz) was presented to participants there was an increase in visual activity consistent with LTP in the human visual cortex. Using similar methods, the current study found a decrease in early visual cortical activity following 9Hz stimulation. This pattern of response is indicative of long-term depression of the visual cortical response.

POSTER 25

CROSS-CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN MEMORY, BELIEFS, AND MENTAL SCHEMAS

ZACHARY HENDRICKS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current study investigated the reconstructive nature of memory and how pre-existing cognitive schemas may affect the accuracy of memories recalled in the present, as well as the prevalence of additional false memories. By utilizing stories of two distinct cultures, modelled after the work of Frederick Bartlett, the accuracy of memories was quantified depending upon time, story type, and individual story elements.

POSTER 26

EFFECTS OF ENHANCEMENT AND SUPPRESSION CUEING ON LONG TERM MEMORY

JANIS GAUDREAU, HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

The goal of this study is to see if cueing individual stimuli to be remembered or forgotten will affect the visual long-term memory of images. Participants completed an encoding task in which the participant was cued to remember, forget, or view on an image by image basis. Later, participants were presented with a recognition memory test. Participants were able to enhance and suppress their memory when cued in this fashion.

POSTER 27

WHY DOES RETRIEVAL PRACTICE IMPROVE MEMORY?

JOHN SCHWOEBEL, SOMMER EDWARDS, KRISTIN ROBINSON, KIERRA CAISSEY (UTICA COLLEGE)

The episodic context account and facilitated-reinstatement account suggest different mechanisms underlying retrieval-based learning. We examined these predictions in a list discrimination task in which participants retrieved the encoding context of words once, three times, or simply rehearsed words during encoding and during a subsequent presentation. After three retrievals, free recall was significantly better and there was greater organization of recall around encoding lists. These findings suggest support for the facilitated-reinstatement account.

POSTER 28

DO PEOPLE MATTER? EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL CONTENT EFFECTS IN MEMORY

HAILEY DZIENDZIEL, CODY LAWRENCE, BRANDY BESSETTE-SYMONS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We investigated the influence of emotion and social content on free recall memory and recognition memory. Emotional social pictures were recalled more frequently than neutral social pictures, neutral non-social pictures, and positive non-social pictures. Additionally, negative non-social pictures and emotional social pictures did not differ in recall. In contrast, there were no significant effects of emotion or content on recognition memory (hits, false alarms, accuracy, response bias, and 'Remember/Know' responses).

POSTER 29

MEANINGFUL VARIABLE NAMES FACILITATE PROCESSING OF 2X2 INTERACTION GRAPHS

LARENCE BECKER, J. CRAIG CLARKE, THOMAS J. TOMCHO, VICTORIA BARRIERA, OLUCHI DAN-EGWU, MEREDITH HANNAHS, PAULINE NSIMBA, ABBY WILES (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined students' abilities to apprehend graphed output of 2 x 2 interactions. The variable of interest was the meaningfulness of the variables. Participants interpreted graphs that used meaningful variables (e.g., 'gender') vs.'neutral' variables (e.g., A1, A2, B1 and B2). Performance was worse for neutral graphs, although unexpectedly, they did not take more time to process. Neutral graphs may be effective in teaching students to focus on patterns in data, independent of meaning.

POSTER 30

IDENTIFYING BRIEFLY DISPLAYED SHAPES: THE EFFECT OF CORTICALLY-SCALED MASKS ON RESPONSE TIMES

BRENDAN ROSENBERGER, STEVEN HAASE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), GARY FISK (GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Distance and congruency are important factors in understanding masking and crowding effects. Participants responded to briefly displayed shapes (diamond or square) in the center of a screen. Cortically-scaled masks were presented in the periphery and smaller masks were closer to the target. Analyses demonstrate that congruence and distance factors influence accuracy and response time. Congruency effects were stronger in the target first condition, but cortically-scaled distractors produced an effect in the masks first condition.

POSTER 31

THE DIFFERENCE IN BEHAVIORAL AND ERP RESPONSES TO STATIC AND DYNAMIC FACIAL EXPRESSION PORTRAYING THREAT

MEGAN MARSHALL, HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This study assessed the behavioral and event-related potential responses static and dynamic facial expression portraying threat. In the first experiment, participants rated dynamic expressions of threat as more intense than static threat images. During the second experiment ERPs showed an increase in the visual P2 for dynamic compared to static expressions of fear at occipital sites. This pattern was not seen for stimuli expressing anger.

POSTER 32

THE COST OF RACIAL SALIENCE ON CONFIGURAL PROCESSING AND FACE MEMORY

BENJAMIN MARSH, OLIVIA TERRANOVA, MICHELLE MOONEY (UNIVERSITY OF TAMPA)

This study tests how cultural priming moderates the CRE when studying a diverse array of faces. East Asian, Latino, and White Participants took a face recognition test. After studying half of the faces participants were primed for the racial/ethnic identity or American identity. Analysis showed that priming condition affecting recognition accuracy for racially unambiguous (in Asians and Whites, but not Latinos) and ambiguous faces (in Latinos and Whites, but not Asians).

POSTER 33

THE LYRICS OF STEELY DAN'S BECKER AND FAGEN: AN LIWC COMPARISON

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

Purpose. To investigate differences in the lyrics of Steely Dan's Walter Becker and Donald Fagen using Pennebaker's LIWC. Method. Fifty-four songs from the solo albums by Fagen and Becker were examined for Analytic Thinking, Clout, Authenticity, and Emotional Tone. Results and Discussion. The lyrics differed marginally on Analytic Thinking and Emotional Tone with Donald Fagen being both more analytic and more positive. Neither clout nor authenticity appear to effectively discriminate between the composers.

POSTER 34

DEVELOPMENTAL TRENDS IN ASSESSING GRIT: SELF REPORTS VS. OBSERVER RATINGS

REBECCA MCILHENNY, LOU MANZA, MOLLY GALVIN, MISTY SNYDER, BAILEY HARPER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Grit and other cognitive-related processes were assessed in young and older adults 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 at a higher level. There were no significant differences between the two age groups, and participants who saw themselves as possessing more grit than their observers also performed poorly (yet overpredicted accuracy) on an objective reasoning task.

POSTER 35

MAPPING TIME ALLOCATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' PROBLEM SOLVING

WENQIAN ROBERTSON, DAVID YUN DAI (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY), LISA ECKLUND-FLORES (MERCY COLLEGE)

Strategic time allocation reflects the development of cognition and metacognition in successful problem solving and learning. To better understand students learning the habit and provide help, the current study classified college students' time allocation and examine its relationship with performance. The majority of our students failed to notice a certain amount of time allocation is necessary for good performance, while high time allocation does not ensure good performance.

POSTER 36

SPATIAL PATTERN SEPARATION AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY IN HIGH FUNCTIONING AUTISM

SARAH WONG-GOODRICH, NATHAN LOWRY, BARRY JAMES (IONA COLLEGE)

Cognitive flexibility is important for hippocampal pattern separation, the ability to discriminate between similar events in memory. Impaired cognitive flexibility is a common associated deficit in autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Thus, we examined in young adults whether spatial pattern separation and perceived cognitive flexibility were altered in high-functioning ASD. Results revealed that compared to neurotypical individuals, those diagnosed with high-functioning ASD had impaired spatial pattern separation performance and lower Cognitive Flexibility Scale scores.

POSTER 37

IMPACT OF TEXT CONTENT AND READING COMPREHENSION ABILITY WHEN USING DIGITAL DEVICES

NICOLE MARTIN, JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

This study investigates how younger adults have transitioned to using digital devices for reading narrative and expository texts.

The first experiment investigates discrepancies between content and writing style on an e-reader in comparison to paper. The second experiment expanded on these findings by exploring differences of narrative and expository texts when presented on either an iPad, Kindle Paperwhite or paper.

POSTER 38

RECOGNIZING EVERYDAY STRESS WITHOUT MEMORY IMPAIRMENTS

NICOLE L. OPPENHEIMER, MARIANNE E. LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This experiment investigated the effects of viewing a neutral or stressful picture story on memory for neutral objects. Participants watched either a neutral or stressful picture story with neutral priming objects in between pictures. Participants rated the pleasantness of each story followed by an implicit and recognition memory test. The results showed a significant mood manipulation for picture story ratings however, there was no effect of picture story condition on implicit or recognition memory scores.

POSTER 39

INVESTIGATING HEURISTICS IN CAUSAL INFERENCE

NATALIE J. ALESSI (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), CIARA WILLETT (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), AMBER BENEVENTO, ANGELINA DEMODNA, ATLEY FORTNEY, TAYLOR HEUER, KATHARINE LAPLASKI, KELLY M. MURPHY, HARSHAL PATEL, DONALD REGAN, KELLY M. GOEDERT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Increasing cognitive demands leads to an increased use of heuristics. We investigated one phenomenon in causal inference, outcome density, to determine if it is a heuristic. Participants made judgments regarding fictional data about a cause and outcome under conditions varying in time pressure and processing load. We observed an outcome density effect. However, its magnitude did not increase with increased cognitive demand, suggesting it is not a heuristic, but a central aspect of causal inference.

POSTER 40

AUDITORY LEARNING IN CLASSICAL AND JAZZ MUSICIANS

ERICA KNOWLES, SIERRA COE-FRISCO, ANDREW LEVINE (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC)

Musical knowledge is acquired implicitly through passive exposure. Musical training has been found to shape auditory learning yet it is unclear how specific types of musical training may impact this ability. The current study considered the ability of classical musicians and jazz musicians to learn a new musical grammar. It was found that jazz musicians outperform their classical musician peers suggesting that the task demands of different musical genres may specifically shape auditory learning.

POSTER 41

KEEP CLAM AND CARRY ON: MISPERCEPTIONS OF TRANSPOSED-LETTER NEIGHBORS WHEN READING

MEGAN WOOTTEN, MERRICK FAHRENWALD, REBECCA JOHNSON (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) compared to words that do not have a TL neighbor. Here, we report the findings from an eye-tracking study to provide direct evidence that these processing difficulties occur in later measures of eye movements and that this interference is driven by explicit misidentifications of the word for its TL neighbor.

POSTER 42

A STUDY OF FACIAL PERCEPTION AND ATTRACTION

CELINE KRISTOFF, CHRISTY FESSLER (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Facial perception can be influenced by the split-faces test. 76 participants examined groups of photos of symmetrical faces created by mirroring each side of the face and picked which one they felt best matched the original photo as well as which was most attractive using an attraction scale. The mirrored right-side male photo was chosen significantly more for similarity and higher attraction. For female faces, mirrored left-side photos were rated significantly higher for attraction.

POSTER 43

ARTICULATORY AND PHONOTORY SUPPRESSION EFFECTS ON THE VOCAL IMITATION OF PITCH.

TIM PRUITT, GINA GEORGE (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), EMMA GREENSPON (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), ANDREA HALPERN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), PETER PFORDRESHER (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Previous research has shown that articulatory suppression – blocking subvocal rehearsal –interferes with working memory and mental imagery processes. Studies utilizing suppression manipulations do not systematically compare different suppression methods (e.g. silently repeated words, chewing gum, clenching jaw, etc.) The current research directly examines the effects of three types of suppression on vocal pitch imitation. Preliminary results suggest that phonotory suppression – quietly humming a drone tone – leads to the most disruption to pitch imitation.

POSTER 44

CONFLICT DETECTION IS INDEPENDENT OF NUMERACY

AUDREY WEIL, CALLIE JAYCOX, JESSIE NGO, KAYLA MEHRTENS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Some individuals can subconsciously detect when an intuitive answer to a problem conflicts with a logical answer. However, very little work has been done to assess whether or not individual differences in numeracy and base rate respect can better predict

an individual's ability to detect conflict. The present study found approximately half of the participants to be conflict detectors and that numerical ability is independent of conflict detection.

POSTER 45

THE EFFECT OF ATHLETIC CONCUSSIONS ON COGNITIVE ABILITY

BRADEN BOVA, MANPREET RAI (D'YOUVILLE COLLEGE)

Previous research on athletic concussions have demonstrated how playing sports have displayed disruptions in cognitive performances in working memory and recognition. Whether they be current or former athletes, this study focused on an athlete's cognitive ability after obtaining an athletic concussion or not in the sport of Baseball, Softball and Football. The results found that there was no significance between athletes with or without a concussion in terms of their cognitive ability.

POSTER 46

AN INVESTIGATION OF WHICH STANDARDIZED TEST BEST PREDICTS PERFORMANCE ACROSS TEXT TYPE.

GENNA COMPANATICO, AUBREY SAHOURIA, COURTNEY PARENT, JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

This study is the first to investigate the relationship among three different reading comprehension assessments (Nelson-Denny Reading Test, Gates MacGinitie Reading Test, and the Multimedia Comprehension Battery), and sheds light onto which tests are better suited for predicting reading comprehension performance on narrative versus expository text. This study also provides further evidence that reading comprehension ability can be significantly predicted from general working memory (WM) capacity and metacognitive skills.

POSTER 47

OBJECT NAMES FACILITATE CHANGE DETECTION IN NATURAL SCENES

EDWARD CRAWLEY, CARMELLA CONDON, NANCY VAN WYK (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Previous research using exogenous spatial cuing has found that it is often easier to detect objects disappearing rather than objects appearing. This effect is likely driven by the labeling of objects at the cued location prior to the change. This label influences the recognition of the disappearing object. The current study provided a semantic cue indicating a likely change in the scene. Consistent with our hypothesis related semantic cues aided in detecting disappearing objects.

POSTER 48

THE INFLUENCE OF TIME PRESSURE ON MATH PERFORMANCE

TARA COFFEY, LINDSEY HILDEBRAND, SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Prior research has studied long-term time pressures on performance and productivity, but the effects of short-term time pressure has yet to be studied. Adults were asked to complete a math task but were provided with different levels of time information: no information about the time limit, verbal information about the time limit, or visual and verbal information about time limit (countdown timer). Results suggest that short term time pressure may not influence performance.

POSTER 49

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING AND EPISODIC MEMORY IN THE BEHAVIORAL VARIANT FRONTOTEMPORAL DEMENTIA

SAMIA ISLAM, ALICE CRONIN-GOLOMB (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), LAURA AGUILAR, LINA VELILLA, ANA BAENA, HEI TORRICO, FRANCISCO LOPERA, YAKEEL QUIROZ ()

Executive impairments, such as deficits in verbal fluency and set-shifting, have been documented in bvFTD. This study investigated verbal fluency and set-shifting deficits as early signs of the disease, and their associations with episodic memory performance in individuals with bvFTD.

POSTER 50

THE AESTHETICS OF FRIEZE PATTERNS: A PREFERENCE FOR EMERGENT FEATURES

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

Thirty-nine undergraduates used a seven-point rating scale to assess the perceived beauty of the seven frieze pattern types. The friezes consisted of curved and linear motifs and random textures. Friezes that filled the entire pattern region and which contained emergent global features were preferred the most. This finding held across all pictorial representation types. Pattern TRHVG with the most complex symmetries ranked highest and pattern T with the simplest type of symmetry ranked lowest.

POSTER 51

THE EFFECT OF CONTRAST CATEGORY ON ILLUSORY CORRELATIONS WHEN LEARNING SOCIAL GROUPS

KIMERY LEVERING, BRITTANY MROSS, NATALIE BILLS, MALLORY CANNON, EMMANUELLE FARRELL, JACQUELINE CASSANO, EMILY SATIN (MARIST COLLEGE)

Participants learned to assign students varying along psychological traits (academic, athletic, social) to residence halls before estimating average values for each dorm. The same target category was learned alongside one of two co-learned contrast categories with either higher or lower values along a diagnostic dimension. In addition to predicted contrast effects, these effects extended to ratings along completely non-diagnostic and uncorrelated dimensions. This new paradigm has implications for the study of illusory correlations.

POSTER 52

SIMULTANEOUS VS SEQUENTIAL LINEUPS: ENCODING CONDITIONS AND DECISION RULES

CHARLES GOODSELL, MAX CAMBRIA, JENNA DIXON, LOREN MILNE, TIERNEY TUMIEL (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

In two experiments we varied encoding conditions and tested eyewitness identification performance from simultaneous or sequential lineups. In experiment 1, weaker encoding resulted in a simultaneous lineup advantage and differences in early vs. later sequential suspect positions. In experiment 2 we utilized different sequential decision rules. Results showed that allowing those who erroneously pick an innocent filler to continue on raised the correct identification rate to the level of simultaneous lineups.

POSTER 53

A DAILY DIARY STUDY OF UNDERGRADUATE WORKING MEMORY, ANXIETY, SLEEP AND WORKLOAD

CAROLINE IHLEFELD, KATHLEEN FLANNERY, JILL CASAZZA (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between anxiety and working memory in undergraduate college students. After screening 41 participants, 12 were identified as either high, low, or average for trait anxiety. Over three days, participants completed a working memory task twice a day and provided a sleep quality rating and academic workload report each day. Working memory improved for all participants for day three compared to day one.

POSTER 54

NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL BENEFIT FROM INTERACTIVE PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE EXERCISE ASSOCIATED WITH PROTEIN INTAKE

IRELEE FERGUSON, KARTIK NATH, MICAELA HAYTON, MICHELA MICHIELLI, KATIE RITER, CARLI VOELM, KILEY ALBERTS (UNION COLLEGE), AUTUMN DUFF (), CIARA HANLEY, CHAD ROGERS, BRIAN COHEN, CAY ANDERSON-HANLEY (UNION COLLEGE)

Research shows that exercise and protein intake are linked to cognition function, and may work synergistically for greater benefit. Sixteen participants recalled 24-hour nutrition and cognition was assessed before and after a 20-minute bout of neuro-exergaming. Greater protein intake prior was associated with greater improvement in executive function ($r = .77$).

POSTER 55

COLOR PERCEPTION IS RELATED TO EYE DOMINANCE.

KURT OLSEN, DEREKK WOLF (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

Perception of color intensity was tested in a binocular rivalry paradigm. Eye dominance predicted perceived intensity of color, favoring the dominant eye. Matched contrasting pairs of colored slides were presented in binocular viewers to 27 undergraduate participants. They reported which viewer appeared to be more vibrant for a target color. The color presented to the participants' dominant eye was perceived as stronger in 67% of trials.

POSTER 56

GENDER EFFECT ON PERCEPTION OF TEXTS

ALEXANDRIA GUZMAN, KIMBERLY CRAIG, LORI GRESHAM, KAYLA LINN, PATRICK O'NEILL, RACHEL CRISPI, SPRIHA AWINPUSHPAM (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

Text messages lack common pragmatic cues, often leading to miscommunication. Gunraj et al. (2016) found that a period at the end of a text message leads readers to believe that the message is less sincere. Evidence suggests women are better at interpreting pragmatics (Sokolov et al., 2011). We hypothesize that gender effects will generalize to interpretation of text messages. We replicated the findings of Gunraj et al., with no gender differences in interpretations.

POSTER 57

THE ROLE OF FRONTAL MIDLINE THETA IN REASONING ACCURACY AND CONFLICT DETECTION

CAMERIN CARABALLO, ELYSE BREWINGTON, MADELINE HASLAM, AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Reasoning is a common but essential ability. Reasoning accuracy is associated with increased cognitive control and working memory. Some individuals can detect when a problem contains a conflict between intuition and logic. However, very little work has been done to understand neural correlates associated with reasoning ability and conflict detection. The present study found the majority of participants to be conflict detectors and that frontal midline theta power seems to reflect engagement

POSTER 58

AUDIO-VISUAL ENTRAINMENT AND EPISODIC MEMORY

ROBERT BOHLANDER, DEBORAH TINDELL, MIRANDA ZINK, LOGAN BIECHY, JOSEPH ARCELAY, CASSANDRA LAUREANO (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

In a modified replication of Roberts et al., an episodic memory task was completed after 24 minutes of audio-visual entrainment (AVE). Participants rated two different word lists, either for pleasantness or frequency, then engaged in 5.5, 14-19 Hz, or sham AVE. A free recall task assessed episodic memory for words in the pleasantness rating task. Although Roberts et al. found AVE improved episodic recognition, this study did not find the effect with episodic recall.

POSTER 59

INSIGHT-FOCUSED VERSUS ANALYSIS-FOCUSED SOLUTION FRAMING IN VERBAL PROBLEM-SOLVING

EZRA WEGBREIT, AMIRA COLE, EMMILY KEDARNATH (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

We tested how the framing of solution types influences verbal problem-solving. Participants completed Compound Remote Associates, which are short word problems solvable via insight or analysis. Participants saw either "insight vs. non-insight" or

"analysis vs. non-analysis" solution frames. The analysis/non-analysis frame led to more solutions than the insight/non-insight frame, even though participants' solution styles themselves were unaffected. Thus, encouraging participants to strive for insights may, in fact, impair their verbal problem-solving performance.

POSTER 60

THE ROLE OF INTUITIVE LANGUAGE IN UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE COMMUNICATIONS

KELLY MARCHESE, SHRREYA AAGARWAL, KRISTHY BARTELS, ELIZA GROSSMAN, M. L. HENRIQUEZ, MELISSA MORGAN, NICOLE POCHINKI, KYLEIGH WATSON, EMILY THOR, JOHN COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

This research investigates the relationships between the use of intuitive language in science writing and the understanding of scientific information. Participants read articles with varied levels of intuitive language and were measured on their understanding of the articles' scientific information. Results suggest that the use of intuitive language aids in the understanding of scientific content. These findings have broad implications for how science should best be communicated to promote an informed general public.

POSTER 61

THE EFFECT OF STRATEGIC INSTRUCTION FOR CATEGORICAL CLUSTERING ON PRESCHOOLERS' RECALL ACCURACY

ISABELLA DELVECCHIO, MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

Categorical clustering involves grouping stimuli into meaningful categories, and can be utilized when encoding or retrieving information. This study measured the recall accuracy of 43 three- to four-year-olds before and after strategic instruction in categorical clustering on a spatial memory task. Increases in clustering behaviors were observed after strategic instruction. Whereas instruction to produce a clustering strategy during encoding resulted in a utilization deficiency, instruction to produce a clustering strategy during retrieval increased recall accuracy.

POSTER 62

NUCOREPUS: FINDINGS ABOUT INTUITIVE LANGUAGE IN DNA COMMUNICATIONS

KYLEIGH WATSON, SHRREYA AAGARWAL, KRISTHY BARTELS, ELIZA GROSSMAN, M.L. HENRIQUEZ, KELLY MARCHESE, MELISSA MORGAN, NICOLE POCHINKI, EMILY THOR, JOHN COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Research in cognitive science shows evidence that people use intuitive thinking, or "cognitive construals" when reasoning about science. This can be observed through construal-consistent language. We seek to investigate the use of intuitive language in science communications. We created a corpus of publicly accessible science communications (NUCOREpus), and coded those articles for the presence of intuitive language. Results showed that intuitive language decreased significantly when the intended audience had greater knowledge.

POSTER 63

INVESTIGATING HOW ANTHROPIC THINKING GUIDES REASONING ABOUT BIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

SAMANTHA STRELLA, ILOMAI ROHNER, DENISA RAMSEIER, JOHN COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

People love talking about themselves, and we see this in many forms of human expression. Our research examines how people of varying biology backgrounds use anthropic thinking to reason about ecological changes. Looking at responses previously coded for anthropic thinking, we delve deeper into different types of anthropic thinking (i.e. human example, exceptionalism, exclusivity, analogy), and their varying implications. We are interested in investigating how different biology backgrounds vary in their anthropic usage.

POSTER 64

AMPLIFIED DIFFERENCES: SYSTEMATIC OVERESTIMATION OF EFFECT SIZE IN BAR GRAPHS

SARAH KERNS, JEREMY WILMER (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Our study documents two clear cases where graphs of central tendency from College-level Psychology textbooks are widely misread by relatively educated consumers. Specifically, for these graphs we document, (1) wide variation in estimated effect size, (2) a strong tendency for overestimation, sometimes by many times the actual effect size, and (3) frequent basic misunderstandings of the nature of a bar graph of mean values.

POSTER 65

CONTINUOUS RECOGNITION OF HEALTH-RELATED WORDS AND EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS

ISABELLA AGUILERA, MENGXUE KANG, PATRICK BARNWELL, AMONNIE DREDDEN, MARGARET INGATE, RICHARD CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEW BRUNSWICK)

We examined behavioral and physiological responses during a continuous word recognition task. We hypothesized that word category and word frequency would influence recognition accuracy, and that we would find differences in ERP responses between successful and unsuccessful encoding trials. Subjects performed the task while electroencephalographic data were recorded. We found that word category had a significant main effect on recognition accuracy measured with d'. We are still analyzing ERP data.

POSTER 66

DO METACOGNITIVE JUDGMENTS IMPACT ENVIRONMENT LEARNING?

LAUREN A. MASON, HOLLY A. TAYLOR, AYANNA K. THOMAS, TAD BRUNYÉ (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This project investigates how explicit metacognitive judgments of

learning (JOLs) impact navigation and spatial memory. Participants navigated a virtual environment to find a series of destinations; upon reaching each destination they made a JOL or generated a random number. We tested spatial memory by having participants re-navigate routes and construct a map. Results highlight the role of metacognitive monitoring on egocentric and allocentric environment learning.

POSTER 67

THE SPIRITUAL SIDE OF FITNESS: EXPLORING HOPE ON HEALTHY LIVING

HELENA SWANSON, REBECCA MCGARITY-PALMER, JOSEPH R FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Countless research supports the notion that staying physically healthy is important for overall health and well-being. Additionally, there is research that indicates that spirituality contributes to increased well-being. In the present study, we surveyed 240 emerging adults on their sense of hope, from a spiritual perspective, and exercise habits. Results indicated that spirituality predicted exercise habits and gender differences in spirituality. Furthermore, a moderation model was identified in which gender moderated the relationship between spirituality and exercise habits.

POSTER 68

DAX PROGRAM: BUILDING PROGRAM CAPACITY TO SUPPORT HOMELESS COLLEGE STUDENTS

REBECCA MCGARITY-PALMER, KAYLEIGH E. ZINTER, KELLY M. LANCASTER, HELENA L. SWANSON, MARTHA L. SZEKELY, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Research shows that an overwhelming number of college students experience housing and food insecurity (Goldrick-Rab et al., 2018). Over the last two years, we have partnered with a Chicago-based service program that provides housing and food assistance to college students. We have focused our preliminary work on data and evaluation capacity-building. In this poster, we review how we developed a logic model, organized program data, and wrote a program manual.

POSTER 69

THE STIGMA TOWARDS INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

MELANY MUNOZ GONZALEZ, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to assess stigma towards individuals with disabilities on a rural college campus. To test this issue, I developed an online survey assessing stigma toward disabilities and experiences with individuals with disabilities. Overall, participants with friends with a disability were more aware of discrimination toward those with disabilities, and participants who worked or volunteered with people with disabilities were more likely to report that individuals with disabilities have potential for gains.

POSTER 70

THE ROLE OF FAMILY IN LATINX STUDENTS' SCIENCE EDUCATION AND CAREERS

KATHLEEN THURSBY, LIDIA MONJARAS-GAYTAN, BERNADETTE SÁNCHEZ (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), HECTOR RASGADO-FLORES (ROSALIND FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY)

What role does family play in Latinx students' education and careers in STEM? Data were collected from 11 Latinx youth participants (54% high school, 45% college). Data analysis revealed that family had both positive (e.g., strong sense of pride in their child for being involved in STEM) and negative (e.g., having to balance family obligations and school responsibilities) influences when considering a higher education and career in STEM-related fields.

POSTER 71

MARRIED MINISTERS: COUPLE RESPONSES TO CALLS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

JAKOB T. CARBALLO, RYAN D. CLAUDIO, MARTHA L. SZEKELY (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Clergy in community settings may be powerful change agents, especially for social justice and charity programs. However, little is known about how clergy, and their married spouse, view social justice efforts. In this qualitative study, we asked 22 couples to separately read and then evaluate a small sample of quotes focused on social justice principles. We explained perceptions of the quote as reflective of the actions by ministers of social justice.

POSTER 72

OFFICE CLUTTER AND ITS INFLUENCE: ASSESSING WORK-RELATED WELL-BEING

TRINA DAO, JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown that clutter in the home may negatively influence a person's well-being, but this tendency has not been investigated in workplace settings. The present study will use a crowd-sourced sample of adults (n = 290) who work full-time in office and home settings to assess whether clutter in the office negatively impacts work-related well-being, a construct that consists of job satisfaction, employee engagement, burnout, and occupational stress.

POSTER 73

DOES EDUCATION MODERATE THE ASSOCIATION OF DISCRIMINATION TO DEPRESSION?

CAMERON SACCHET, MARIA GUERRERO, JOY-ANNE PERSAUD, JEAVONNA COBLE, ANDREW MIELE, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The aim of the study was to examine the moderating effect of education on discrimination experiences and depression in a multi-ethnic sample. Analyses examined the effect in two studies (Study 1: n = 400, Study 2: n = 330), using samples of students from a Northeastern university and patients and staff from a local medical hospital center. Evidence from the two studies

suggested that education did not significantly moderate the effects of discrimination.

POSTER 74

DISCRIMINATION AND HEALTH INSURANCE STATUS: EFFECTS ON OVERALL HEALTH

MADELINE R MAZANEK, REBECCA MCGARITY-PALMER, JOSEPH R FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined how health insurance status and unfair treatment in healthcare settings related to perceptions of overall health, as well as if there was an interaction effect between the two. We found that frequency of unfair treatment significantly predicted overall health perception; however, health insurance did not predict overall health perception. Future research should confirm this finding with objective measures of health and examine reasons for why patients feel discriminated against.

POSTER 75

USING IMPROVISATION TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH FOR URBAN YOUTH.

JULIA RICHARDS, SARAH RICHTER, HE LEN CHUNG (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This poster presents the development and evaluation of a weekly improvisation program for urban middle school students attending an after-school program. The program aims to promote psychological and behavioral health through creative arts programming. We will present the results of mid-way program assessments and implications will be discussed in terms of developing effective out-of-school programming for urban youth.

POSTER 76

THE POTENTIAL PROTECTIVE ROLE OF PARENT COMMUNICATION FOR ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACES).

MELISSA WHITSON, REBEKAH STAFFORD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

To explore the role of parents as protective factors for ACEs, this study examined ACEs scores, communication with primary caregivers, and coping strategies for 194 undergraduate students. ACEs scores were significantly negatively correlated with phone communication with mother and GPA, but were positively correlated with maladaptive coping strategies and perceived stress. A hierarchical linear regression analysis found that having >=4 ACEs predicted less phone communication with parents while controlling for student gender and residential status.

POSTER 77

THE EFFECTS OF STIGMA ON POLICE USE OF EXCESSIVE FORCE

HAILEY MORGAN, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research assessed the stigma that schizophrenia is associated with violent behavior. I assessed whether police force was seen as more appropriate when responding to individuals displaying schizophrenia symptoms. Participants completed surveys describing a police response to a man with erratic behavior that was either presented as being a result of drug use or mental illness. Participants with stigma toward schizophrenia rated violent responses as more appropriate in the mental illness condition.

Friday, March 13, 2020
8:30am-9:20am

Event **Hancock**

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: CONFERENCE EXPERIENCE
Friday, March 13, 2020
8:30am-9:20am

CHAIR: KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI

EPA 101: GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

SANDRA CAMPEANU (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

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 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Paper **Stuart**

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: COMMUNITY AND CAREER CONCERNS
Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: NATASHA SEGOOL

9:30am - 9:45am

INTEGRATING COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH INTO A PSYCHOLOGY SEMINAR

MICHELLE SCHMIDT (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

A model for a community-based research project in an upper level developmental psychology seminar will be discussed. Students worked with the local YMCAs to create a study of summer camp effectiveness. Students investigated research behind the goals of the camps (belongingness, achievement, relationship building) and explored methodologies to investigate these variables. Y staff visited the seminar four times throughout the semester. The end product was a collaboratively created

study that was subsequently carried out.

9:50am - 10:05am

EFFECTS OF LEARNING COMMUNITY AND COHORT PROGRAMS WITHIN A PSYCHOLOGY-WRITING PARTNERSHIP

NATASHA SEGOOL, MARGARET TARAMPI, BETH RICHARDS, JESSICA NICKLIN, JUSTIN KOWALSKI (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Recognizing that writing is an essential learning outcome for psychology majors, this study examined the effect of providing writing instruction for Psychology majors through specially designed courses. This study tested instruction through curriculum-based Learning Communities (LC) and Major-specific cohorts of first-year psychology majors in comparison to instruction through University general education sections. LC and Cohorts were designed to enhance learning and/or community connections among psychology majors. Results suggest promising relational and learning effects.

Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

LEARNING AND BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE KEYNOTE: STEVEN MAIER
Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: JEF LAMOUREUX

BEHAVIORAL CONTROL:THE ROLES OF THE MEDIAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX IN MEDIATING RESILIENCE

STEVEN F. MAIER (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER)

A number of experiences have been shown to produce resistance/resilience in the face of adversity. The experience of behavioral control over an adverse event is arguably the most potent, and blunts behavioral and neurochemical reactions not only to the adverse event being experienced, but to future adverse events as well. Research that reveals the neural mechanisms that produce this present and future resistance/resilience will be reviewed, and will focus on two circuits, both of which include the medial prefrontal cortex—one that detects the presence of control and one that then uses this information to inhibit limbic and brainstem stressor-responsive structures. The implications of this work will then be used to discuss mechanisms of resistance/resilience more generally, and other manipulations that produce resistance/resilience.

Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Paper **Arlington**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: PAPER SESSION I
Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: MARY ELIZABETH RUGGIERO

9:30am - 9:45am

FORSAKING SUICIDALITY AND DEVELOPING SELF-FORGIVENESS: A TREATMENT FOR ADULTS STRUGGLING W/MORAL INJURY

MARY ELIZABETH RUGGIERO (WILLIAM JAMES COLLEGE)

The purpose of this presentation will be to discuss an eight-week skill based group treatment manual that was developed, Learning to Heal. This manual was developed for adults struggling with suicidality, as a response to their wrongdoings and moral injury. This presentation will provide an in depth discussion of the literature and current research, including various theories of suicidality, the methodology taken to create the treatment manual, the results, and the future clinical implications.

9:50am - 10:05am

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA, SELF-INJURY, AND ADDITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FACTORS

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

Social media (SM) use can negatively impact mental well-being and is linked to depression, anxiety, stress, and non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI). This study investigated the relationships between SM behaviors and depression, anxiety, stress, and NSSI. 668 young adults completed an investigator-designed measure, the Comprehensive Assessment of Social Media Use (CASM), and other measures to assess well-being. Significant correlations arose between all SM behaviors and depression, anxiety, and stress. Those who self-harmed reported increased SM use.

10:10am - 10:25am

ASSESSMENT OF HOPELESSNESS AND FALSE HOPE: DEVELOPMENT OF TWO NEW INSTRUMENTS

ANTHONY SCIOLI, VANESSA NICHOLS, CHANEL CLARK, SARAH FLOWER, JORDYN UPRIGHT, VERONICA PARIS, ELIZABETH PILGRIM-O'HARE (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Scioli and Biller (2009) introduced a multidimensional model of hopelessness, reflecting disruptions in attachment, survival, or mastery. Drawing on this model, we have developed two measures, one to assess nine types of hopelessness, and another to detect false hope. Data is presented on the reliability and validity of the Hoplessness-45 (HL-45). A measure of false hope is presented that is inversely related to hopelessness and neuroticism but positively correlated with self-deception.

Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Paper **St. James**

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: PAPER SESSION
Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: MICHÃ¨LE SCHLEHOFER

9:30am - 9:45am

PARENTS' REPORTS OF SCHOOL EXPERIENCES OF TRANSGENDER AND GENDER NON-CONFORMING CHILDREN

MICHÈLE SCHLEHOFER, ASHLEY OLORTEGUI, JESSICA HARBAUGH (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study explored how parents of TGNC youth (N = 29) perceived their child's school experiences, and their decisions regarding school environment. Parents reported three challenges in schools: their child's appearance and gender expression, pronoun and name choice, and bathroom use. Parents who were more deeply involved in changing school climate were less likely to subsequently transfer their child or homeschool.

9:50am - 10:05am

INCARCERATED WOMEN'S POST-TRAUMATIC HELP-SEEKING FOR INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

JANEL LEONE, MARISA BEEBLE (RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE)

This study examined 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). Severity 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.

Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Symposium **Statler**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM I: AGEISM REDUCTION STRATEGIES
Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: MARYBETH APRICENO

AGEISM REDUCTION STRATEGIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

As the population of older adults increases worldwide, ageism continues to be pervasive and impactful social problem. Meanwhile, belief in aging myths and stereotypes and lack of positive intergenerational contact have been identified as potential sources of negative attitudes toward older adults and aging. This symposium explores the efficacy of various ageism reduction programs focused on aging education and positive contact with older adults.

Presentations

Reducing Ageism by Facilitating Intergenerational Contact and Providing Aging Education: An Empirical Test of the PEACE Model
by Ashley Lytle, Nancy Nowacek (Stevens Institute of Technology), Sheri Levy (Stony Brook University)

An Experimental Investigation of an Online Intergenerational Connection
by Jamie Macdonald (Stony Brook University), Ashley Lytle (Stevens Institute of Technology), Sheri Levy (Stony Brook University)

Do Education about Aging and Positive Contact with Older Adults Reduce Ageist Attitudes: A Meta-Analysis
by MaryBeth Apriceno, Sheri Levy (Stony Brook University)

Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

APPLIED, INTERNATIONAL, AND TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS
Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

POSTER 1

THE ASSOCIATION OF PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDHOOD PARENTING, SELF-ESTEEM, AND ANXIETY IN ADULTHOOD

STEPHANIE FARAH (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study looks at the relationship between childhood maternal bonding, adult trait anxiety, and adult self-esteem. One hundred and four students from the Lebanese American University took a survey consisting of the State and Trait Anxiety Inventory, Parental Bonding Instrument- maternal form, and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. A negative association was found between self-esteem and trait anxiety, as well as maternal care and trait anxiety. Maternal overprotection was positively correlated to trait anxiety.

POSTER 2

CONVERGENT AND DISCRIMINANT VALIDITY OF THE FRENCH COPING EXPECTANCIES SCALE

ESTHER TULCHINSKY, DARA FRIEDMAN-WHEELER, KATIE BAITINGER, KENDALL BELMONT, VIRGINIA ESTES, SOPHIA WILTSE, AHMED IBRAHIM (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

The Coping Expectancies Scale (CES) is a vignette measure of mood-regulation expectancies for coping strategies; the French version of the CES is comprised of expectancies for

problem-focused, cognition-focused, emotion-focused, and distraction-focused coping. These subscales generally correlated in expected ways with measures of conceptually-related constructs, including adaptive and maladaptive coping, as measured by the French version of the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire, and optimism, as measured by the French version of the Life Orientation Test.

POSTER 3

THE POSSIBILITY OF EMIGRATING TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER 2016 ELECTION

ANNA D'ESPOSITO, SONJA HUNTER, WEILING LI, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS)

We hypothesized that the American Presidential Election in 2016 increased Russians' interest to move to USA. The results of our analysis using Google Trends and CausalImpact revealed a significant increase in Google searches for Russian and Chinese phrases that are equivalent to English phrases "U.S. Visa," "U.S. Citizenship," and "U.S. Immigration."

POSTER 4

ANGER COGNITIONS, PERCEIVED STRESS, AND HEALTH AMONG INTERNATIONAL AND NON-INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

MEI ZHENG, SUCHUN DONG, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Studies show that compared with non-international students, international students are more likely to report poor physical health. The current study explored the relationship between perceived stress, anger cognitions and self-rated health among college students. Results show that compared with non-international students, international students may endorse victimized feelings, and victimization-related cognitions may contribute to the risk of poor health. Rational coping self-statements may help reduce stress and improve health among both international and non-international students.

POSTER 5

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NOVEL HIV STIGMA REDUCTION INTERVENTION IN BOTSWANA

BERYL TORTHE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), EVAN ESCHLIMAN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, MAILMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), CHRISTIAN ADAMES (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), LAWRENCE YANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

In spite of universal free access to HIV testing and antiretroviral treatment (ART), HIV prevalence in Botswana remains one of the highest in the world. The underutilization of resources suggests that sociocultural factors like stigma play a significant role in impeding HIV treatment. Using R21 funds from the NIMH, the research team has created a novel intervention to address HIV related stigma, building off the 'What Matters Most' framework (Yang & Kleinman, 2008).

POSTER 6

LITERACY-FREE 12 STEP EXPRESSIVE ARTS DECREASES STIGMA AND SUBSTANCE USE IN ZAMBIA

MELISSA STUEBING (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), HJÖRDIS LORENZ (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, UK), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Substance use treatment has limited accessibility in Zambia. We questioned if training 100 professionals in an evidence-based, dual diagnosis 12 Step curriculum using local art forms would change views of substance users and offering treatment. A pre-post survey found professionals felt significantly more empowered to offer treatment and motivate clients. We followed clients 6 months after, finding significant decreases in marijuana, alcohol, cigarettes, and inhalant use and significant increases in motivation and open sharing.

POSTER 7

PREADMISSION INTERVIEW POLICIES OF APA-ACCREDITED PROGRAMS: YOU WILL BE INTERVIEWED!

JAKE ZIEDE, JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), MICHAEL SAYETTE (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

The present study determined the preadmission interview policies of APA-accredited clinical, counseling, and combined programs (N = 315). Surveys were sent to training directors, and responses received from 98% of them. Virtually all (99%) doctoral programs in professional psychology required the interview before acceptance. 84% of programs required or strongly preferred an in-person, on-site interview; only 1% required a phone or video conferencing interview. Implications for prospective applicants and faculty advisors are raised.

POSTER 8

EASY A: ACADEMIC ENTITLEMENT NEGATIVELY IMPACTS STUDENT-UNIVERSITY RELATIONSHIPS

HALEY CREWS, MICHAEL KNEPP (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT UNION)

This online questionnaire study examined relationships between academic entitlement and students' relationships to their university. The results indicated that students with a higher level of academic entitlement had fewer positive thoughts about and attachment to their school. Additionally, academic entitlement was correlated to students focusing on the day-to-day tasks of their education rather than on the long-term investment they are making. Overall, the results illustrated how academic entitlement can weaken the student-university relationship.

POSTER 9

OPEN YOUR TEXTBOOKS: TEACHING STUDY STRATEGIES

JESSICA FEDE (JOHNSON & WALES)

The purpose of this study was to increase academic engagement in the classroom as well as teach study strategies in my

Abnormal Psychology Course. Students were taught a variety of study strategies throughout the course. For example, I taught them how to make visual diagrams of information, use flashcards, Quizlet, use sample practice questions to study from, and watch Youtube clips as a way of reviewing information.

POSTER 10

THE EFFECT OF PROFESSOR GENDER ON STUDENT EVALUATIONS OF PROFESSORS

JANICE STAPLEY, MICHELE VAN VOLKOM, JENNIFER PALAFOX (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The influence of gender of an Anthropology professor (female, male, or none mentioned) on evaluations was tested in a sample of 79 female students. There were no effects for gender of professor on overall evaluation, but the unknown gender professor was rated as busiest ($p = .03$), and most available ($p = .01$). These unexpected, updated findings among female students should be tested among male students and in other disciplines.

POSTER 11

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 12

HOW THE GRINCH STOLE PERSONALITY CLASS

CHRISTINE OFFUTT (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY)

"How the Grinch Stole Personality Class" is a highly participatory activity that emphasizes the application of personality theories.The activity uses the 26-minute classic Dr. Seuss movie, "How the Grinch Stole Christmas" (1966). Students work in small groups to explain the Grinch's original evil personality as well as his transformation to the kinder-gentler Grinch. To accomplish this analysis, concepts from assigned theorists are applied. The activity can be accomplished in a 50-minute class period.

POSTER 13

EFFECTS OF SYLLABUS TRANSPARENCY ON UNDERGRADUATES' PERCEPTIONS OF LEARNING, SUPPORT, AND SUCCESS

JENNIFER A. MCCABE, ASHLEY M. ALBERTS, BETH M. COGEN, SUSANNA E. VENN, CARLOS I. VILLASANA, ALEXANDER J. D. STEITZ, MEGAN E. HOPKINS, JAMIE A. SPELL (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effects of syllabus transparency on undergraduates' perceptions of learning, support, and success. Results showed that those in the more-transparent syllabus condition felt the instructor cared more about their learning, and also rated the level of course work as more appropriate. Freshmen in the more-transparent condition also more strongly endorsed the benefits of retrieval practice for learning. Results demonstrate the potential benefits of enhanced clarity and purpose in course syllabi.

POSTER 14

EVALUATING STUDENT SUCCESS USING THE FOUR MAIN COMPONENTS OF INTERTEACHING

CHEYENNE LIMA, KAMRYN DORNER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), CATHERINE GAYMAN (TROY UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE JIMENEZ (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Interteaching is a new method of teaching with four key components: preparatory guides, group discussions, professor assisting with any immediate questions, and clarifying lectures. Previous studies have not examined which components are necessary and sufficient for students' success. This current study systematically investigated each individual component in a laboratory setting. The results suggest that the group discussion component is necessary for student comprehension and success, more so than the preparatory guide component.

POSTER 15

PRREPING FOR EXAMS: HOW TO HELP SECONDARY STUDENTS OVERCOME TEST ANXIETY

SELENA KOVALSKY, ASHLEY RUDOLF, ELIZABETH QUINN (MARIST COLLEGE)

While a moderate amount of anxiety may motivate a student to study, write papers, or complete homework, a high level of anxiety interferes with achievement and is potentially detrimental. A meta analysis was conducted to identify the most significant contributing factors in anxiety, and strategies for reducing them. PRREPing,Through Psychoeducation, Relaxation, Reframing and Exchanging Negative Thoughts, and Planning was developed for school psychologists to assist students in managing and overcoming their text anxiety.

POSTER 16

CHANGES IN STUDENTS SOCIAL JUSTICE AND ACTIVISM ATTITUDES

STACEY ZAREMBA (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

The present study assessed the influence of participating in activism on social justice and activism attitudes. Students, enrolled in a Psychology of Activism course, engaged in individual activism projects, completed The Activism Orientation Scale (AOS), Social Justice Scale (SJS) and Social Generativity Scale at the beginning and end of the semester. Student's scores increased over the semester on the Activism Orientation Scale

(AOS) and the Social Justice Scale (SJS). Participating in activism lead students

POSTER 17

ASSESSING EFFECTIVE TEACHING IN A SEMINAR COURSE

JASON MCCARTNEY, KELLY LINDSAY (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

In a previous study we investigated whether various psychology courses change nature-nurture beliefs or misconceptions of students. The only students that showed evidence of changing their beliefs were ones completing a Nature-Nurture (N-N) seminar. The purpose of the present study was to further investigate aspects of the N-N seminar by collecting students' daily feedback over the semester. Overall, the data indicates that students found class discussions to be interesting, engaging, and productive.

POSTER 18

IMPROVING THE CRITICAL WRITING OF GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS IN A SINGLE CLASS

MICHAEL MURTAGH, KIMBERLY JAMES, KACIE GRUBB, D. ALAN BENSLEY, CODY WATKINS, KRYSTAL ROWAN (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

To test whether critical thinking (CT) instruction could improve students' writing of a CT essay in a single class period, we randomly assigned general psychology students to one group receiving explicit CT instruction on how to write a CT essay and to a control group instructed on how to engage in active reading before both groups wrote a CT essay on the same information. The CT-instructed group wrote significantly better essays, supporting the hypothesis.

POSTER 19

THE EFFECTS OF A MEMOIR-WRITING ACTIVITY IN A DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

LOREEN HUFFMAN (MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE UNIVERSITY), TERRY MCDERMID, PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of a memoir-writing activity on college students taking Adult Development and Aging. Forty-six participants completed measures on wisdom, subjective well-being, personality, mood, identity coherence and ego strength. Age of participants correlated significantly with emotional regulation, identity coherence, and ego strength. Wisdom subscales of emotional regulation and reminiscence were significantly higher in students younger than 30, but not in older adults. Memoir writing has potential to impact wisdom in young adults.

POSTER 20

TEACHING AS AN UNDERDOG: THE BENEFITS OF BEING A STRUGGLING PROFESSOR

JANE MAFALE, KENNETH MICHNIEWICZ (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Underdogs are individuals in competition who have a small chance of success. People identify with underdogs (Kim et al., 2008) and tend to like and support underdogs (Vandello et al., 2007). In this study, we examine the sentiments towards and evaluations of an underdog professor. Results indicated that participants viewed underdogs as more relatable and better professors, however this effect diminished when controlling for relatedness, thus suggesting potential benefits to an underdog status in teaching.

POSTER 21

COLLEGE STUDENT PERCEPTION OF PSYCHOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

PERI YUKSEL, ANTHONY PABON (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY)

Psychology as a discipline has been historically a victim of misinformation, and is understood by the misinformed as a pseudoscience lacking in any practical value. Though students of psychology learn theoretical and scientific concepts, they may fail to perceive psychology as a scientific enterprise. As a profession and field of study, psychology's future depends on how its students perceive it.

POSTER 22

QUALITATIVE STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY, BIOLOGY, AND SOCIAL WORK SINCE 1900

DEBRA HULL, JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Researchers in psychology, biology, and social work have developed guidelines for assessing quantitative research studies in response to the growing popularity of this methodology. Our analysis of the proportion of qualitative research articles published in peer-reviewed, scholarly journals showed a significant increase over time in all three disciplines, and no differences among disciplines. Overall, the proportion of qualitative studies is small but growing, leading to calls for research courses to train students in qualitative methodologies.

POSTER 23

DO NOT DISTURB WHILE DRIVING: RINGING PHONES ENCOURAGE VISUAL INATTENTION WHILE DRIVING

KAYLA SANSEVERE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY; CENTER FOR INJURY RESEARCH AND PREVENTION AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA), ELIZABETH WALSHE (CENTER FOR INJURY RESEARCH AND PREVENTION AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA; ANNENBERG PUBLIC POLICY CENTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), CHELSEA WARD MCINTOSH (CENTER FOR INJURY RESEARCH AND PREVENTION AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA), FLAURA WINSTON (CENTER FOR INJURY RESEARCH AND PREVENTION AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA; PERELMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

In a driving simulation, young drivers proceeded through an intersection with and without the presence of a visible ringing phone. In the presence of a ringing phone, young drivers took more glances away from the forward roadway and took longer to drive through an intersection in comparison to the absence of a ringing phone. Our findings support that even in the absence of physical interaction, cell phones carry a visual cost and a behavioral cost.

POSTER 24

INVESTIGATED TRENDS OF A UNIVERSITY'S PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE PEER TUTORING PROGRAM

MEGYN JASMAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), COURTNEY PRESTWICH (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE), HELENA SWANSON (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), CALEB BRAGG (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated trends of a 4-year regionally accredited public university's psychological science peer tutoring program. Various archival data was collected from the Fall 2013- Spring 2019 semesters. Trends regarding the usage of tutoring over time and the nature of tutoring sessions were examined. These trends can be used to implement improvements for the future of the university's tutoring program, with the goal of maximizing service for tutees.

POSTER 25

A COMPARISON OF FEMALE POLICE OFFICER REPRESENTATION IN U.S. MUNICIPAL POLICE

AMANDA ANZOVINO, CHERYL PARADIS, LINDA SOLOMON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The lack of female representation in the police force has received relatively little attention. The National Center for Women and Policing surveyed 176 law enforcement agencies in 1998 and 141 law enforcement agencies in 2018. Matched pairs were created for 73 municipal police departments that responded in both years to enable a comparison of the representation of female officers. Results showed that over the past 20 years, female officer representation has only increased one percent.

POSTER 26

EFFECTS OF VIDEO GAME AVATAR SIZE ON EATING AND EXERCISE HABITS

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, MARGARET CHILDERS, BRYAN CUNNINGHAM, BREA DAVIS, KARLY JUDY, CARYCE MCGURN (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

College-aged females completed two conditions where they experienced two different video game playing scenarios, which included either an underweight or an overweight avatar. Experiencing the overweight avatar did not affect exercise habits, but did result in decreasing their food consumption total weight in grams, total calories, and calories from fat. These results lend support to the use of video avatars in a gaming situation as a supplement to weight management.

POSTER 27

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORAL IDENTITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL INVOLVEMENT

HUI YU, HAILEY HOLT, MOHAMMAD AWADALLAH, DEVIN REN, NICOLAS PARAAN, QINGLAN APLEGATE, NYLA STANFORD, FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

In the present study, we found that the more central to one's moral identity, the more they would influence one's environmental engagement after controlling the moral value of generativity. The study suggests that environmental involvements may lie in understandings of whether an environmental issue is a moral issue. A moral person is not only the one who acts ethically, but also the one who has the moral identity to promote environmental behaviors.

POSTER 28

MIND YOUR STRESS: STRESS MINDSET IMPACTS WELL-BEING, STRESS PERCEPTION, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

EVA BARTSCH, NUWAN JAYAWICKREME (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examined the role of stress mindset on stress, well-being and academic performance in 245 college students, college athletes and college musicians. The results suggest that stress mindset has affirmative effects on the measured outcome variables. Student athletes employ the positive "stress-is-enhancing" mindset effectively. This study shows that employing a "stress-is-enhancing" mindset is a compelling strategy to cope with negative consequences of stress, as opposed to the "stress-is-debilitating" mindset.

POSTER 29

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FLEXIBILITY OF MINDSET AND FRESHMAN ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE

KAYLA MCCUSKER, LINDA SOLOMON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Previous research on college freshmen has shown a high dropout rate and other indicators of a difficult transition from high school to college. The present study related growth mindset (intelligence can be developed) to adjustment to college of students in introductory courses. Results indicated that flexible mindset was positively associated with overall adjustment (satisfaction with the school and new friends) and with adjustment to academic demands (ability to cope with the schedule and assignments).

POSTER 30

THE EFFECTS OF SOUNDS AND FOOD TEXTURE ON APPETITE

AMY PARDO, ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of sound, including neutral,

uncomfortable, and disgusting sounds, and food texture, including solid/dry and soft/wet, on appetite. 98 participants started eating and then were presented with one of the sounds. Results indicated that disgusting sounds were found to be the most unpleasant and produced a significantly lower mean appetite when compared to uncomfortable and neutral sounds. Interestingly, food type played no role in appetite levels.

POSTER 31

AUTISM AWARENESS AFTER WAKEFIELD

SONJA HUNTER, DANIEL HART, ANNA D'ESPOSITO (UNIVERSITY OF RUTGERS, CAMDEN)

We used google ngrams and the causal impact program(Brodersen et al.,2015), to assess public awareness of autism. We found significant increases of autism words in books published in France and the United States following Wakefield. These results indicate term usage relating to autism increased after the publishing of Wakefield's paper, and indicates that there is a good possibility that the Wakefield paper was a first introduction to Autism for many individuals, across countries.

POSTER 32

BLACK LIVES MATTER: ROLE OF RACE IN JUSTIFYING LINE-OF-DUTY HOMICIDE.

SERGE ONYPER (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Participants reviewed testimony to determine whether to charge a police officer who killed an unarmed but aggressive civilian in the line of duty with murder. Race and racial stereotypicality (White, Black atypical, Black stereotypical) of both victim and officer were manipulated. Black respondents were more likely to side with victim regardless of victim's race and accuse White officers of wrongdoing. White participants sided with the officer more than the victim regardless of race of either.

POSTER 33

STIGMA TOWARD E-CIGARETTE USE: VAPING IS NEGATIVELY PERCEIVED SIMILARLY TO CIGARETTE SMOKING

MADELINE MORRISON, MICHAEL BERG (WHEATON COLLEGE)

While previous research has established a clear social stigma against traditional cigarette smokers, very few studies to date have examined the stigma surrounding e-cigarette use. In the current study, an experimental survey assessed participants' perceptions of a target who smoked e-cigarettes, traditional cigarettes, both, or neither. Nonsmoker participants demonstrated significantly more negative impressions of both e-cigarette and traditional cigarette users, whereas active smokers only rated traditional cigarette smokers more negatively.

POSTER 34

THE EFFECTS OF READING NEGATIVE NEWS STORIES ABOUT E-CIGARETTE USE

GRACE VIVIANO, SOPHIA MELLO, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

We examined the effects of reading negative news stories about e-cigarettes on attitudes toward e-cigarettes and e-cigarette use. Data were collected on e-cigarette use, social norms, stigma, perceptions of health risk, and outcome expectancies. Results indicated that reading negative news stories did have a significant effect on people's negative stigma, perceived health risks, and social norms.

POSTER 35

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY: PSYCHOEDUCATION AND HYPNOSIS IN FACILITATING FORGIVENESS

MARY ELLEN MCMONIGLE, JESSICA NELSON DOUGHERTY (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY)

This was an exploratory study examining psychoeducation and hypnosis in facilitating forgiveness. Defining forgiveness is fraught with misconceptions such as condoning hurtful behavior or precluding one from seeking justice (Luskin, 2002). Some suggest, forgiving and forgetting, but many are simply not able to do so (Bin Ahmad, 2010). Each group had six participants. An analysis of the narrative statements indicated no differences between the groups. Participants in both groups demonstrated overall improvement in forgiveness.

POSTER 36

"I'LL EXERCISE TOMORROW": EXPLORING EXERCISE PROCRASTINATION AND HEALTHY HABITS.

KELLY LANCASTER (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Most people in the USA do not exercise, or under-exercise for their body size. This fact might be because people believe the future gives them time to exercise and they keep "putting it off" until another time. In the present study, we examined the decisional and behavioural procrastination rates of young adults (n = 240) who self-reported their exercise tendencies. In addition, we compared general procrastination with exercise procrastination criteria as predictors of healthy living.

POSTER 37

SALARIES AND JOB SATISFACTION IN THE PSYCHOLOGY BACCALAUREATE WORKFORCE

KAREN STAMM, JESSICA CONROY, LUONA LIN, PEGGY CHRISTIDIS (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

Over 3.5 million individuals in the United States hold a bachelor's degree in psychology (NSF, NCSES, 2017), 2 million of whom do not also hold higher degrees. Despite the size of this population, there is limited information available about the career outcomes for these individuals. We will present a special analysis of the 2017 National Survey of College Graduates, looking at median salary and job satisfaction for psychology bachelor's degree holders in the workforce.

POSTER 38

IMPROVING COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNDERSTANDING OF ALGORITHMS

DVORA ZOMBERG, JESSICA E. BRODSKY (THE GRADUATE CENTER AND THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), NADA TANTAWI, ARSHIA K. LODHI (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (THE GRADUATE CENTER AND THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY)

College students are typically ignorant about the algorithms used to customize their Internet experience. This study, conducted at a large public university (N = 282), explored the impact of a brief instructional video on undergraduates' understanding of how algorithms work to personalize the online experience. Students who watched the video on algorithms were more likely than controls to reference key algorithmic terminology on posttest, indicating that the interventional video increased understanding of how algorithms operate.

POSTER 39

DATA ANALYTIC TRENDS IN SPORTS AND EXERCISE PSYCHOLOGY JOURNALS IN 2018

JUAN PABLO TROCONIS BELLO, ALBERT SCHRIMP, ASHLEY CONLEY, THOMAS HATVANY, JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The present study assessed research trends related to the data analytic practices in sports and exercise psychology journals. A total of 272 articles were initially analyzed based on whether the article was empirical/quantitative in nature. The results found that only 14% performed a power analysis, the sample size for each of the experiments ranged from 4 to 3350, and the three most common statistical analyses in descending order were correlations, multiple regression, and ANOVAs.

POSTER 40

LESS STRESS FOR COLLEGE SUCCESS: SHORT-TERM MINDFULNESS PRACTICE AND PERCEPTIONS OF STRESS

LORAINA GHIRALDI, TAYLOR LAROBARDIERE, JENNA SENCABAUGH (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The ability to manage stressors associated with college life is essential to academic success. Undergraduates completed questionnaires measuring stress-related factors. Some participants then completed a 5-day mindfulness intervention or were wait-listed, followed by post-treatment questionnaires. Perceived stress was positively correlated with negative affect and night-eating, and negatively correlated with mindfulness and positive affect. No differences were found between treatment groups or pre/post responses. Effective, time-efficient stress-reduction methods are needed to support students' well-being.

POSTER 41

THE EFFECTS OF A MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE ON COMBAT VETERAN PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLNESS

TAYLOR LYMAN, TAYLOR LOVERING, ELIZABETH VELLA (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

A quasi-experimental design evaluated the efficacy of an outdoor therapeutic recreation program (Huts for Vets) for improving psychosocial wellness amid a group of 51 combat veterans with PTSD. Results indicated significant reductions in depression, anxiety, and PTSD symptoms among program participants (n = 32), alongside improvements in mood, relative to a waiting list control group (n = 19). The current findings suggest that therapeutic recreation offers promising benefits as an alternative intervention for combat veterans.

POSTER 42

PREDICTING FEDERAL EMPLOYEE TURNOVER INTENTION WITH CLASSIFICATION AND REGRESSION TREE ANALYSIS

ZACHARY LEVEY, EVE SLEDJESKI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Organizations benefit from retaining employees and reducing their turnover rate, thus, many models have been created to predict turnover. The preset study evaluates job satisfaction, education level, supervisory status and organizational tenure as predictors of turnover intention in United States non-military federal employees using data from the 2018 Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey. Classification and Regression Tree Analysis (CART) found that only job satisfaction and federal tenure predicted turnover intention. Implications of the study are discussed.

POSTER 43

THE IMPACT OF THE JUROR OATH AND REMINDERS ON JUROR BEHAVIOR

CATHERINE CROSBY, MARK OAKES, MARGARET TERHUNE (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored the impact of juror oath reminders on jurors' willingness to follow judicial instructions to disregard evidence. Participants rendered individual verdicts after reading a murder trial summary; they received no oath, just the oath, an oath reminder during the disregard instruction, an oath reminder during the closing charge, or both reminders. Participants in the both reminders condition rendered significantly fewer guilty verdicts than all other groups but the closing reminder only group.

POSTER 44

HIGH DAILY CELL PHONE USE: THE RELATIONSHIP WITH ANXIETY, FOMO AND NOMOPHOBIA

DOROTHY DOOLITTLE, SHELIA GREENLEE, KAYLA ROBICHAUD, RAAHKEMA CROPPER, ABIGAEL KHUU, BRANDI HOUCK, ISABEL RICE-MARTORELL, MADELYN TATUM, JASMINE NORMAN, MOLLY CROUSHORE (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Students fear missing out (FOMO) on what friends are doing and check their phones often, or they fear they won't be able to use their phones (nomophobia). This study examined the relationship between level of phone use minutes per day and self-reported FOMO, nomophobia, general anxiety, and state

anxiety. Participants who used their phone more than 360 minutes (6 hours) per day showed significantly higher scores on general anxiety, state anxiety, FOMO

POSTER 45

PSYCHOPATHY, SELF-REPORTED ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR, CEREBRAL LATERALITY, AND THE 2D:4D RATIO

RICHARD CONTI, JIANNA PISA, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined primary and secondary psychopathy, self-reported illegal behavior, the right-hand 2D:4D ratio (the ratio between an individual's second and fourth digits), and handedness (measured as a continuous variable) in college students. Lower 2D:4D ratios, secondary psychopathy, and non-right handedness were correlated with higher rates of self-reported illegal behavior in male participants. No significant differences were found among female participants. Implications for further research are discussed.

POSTER 46

WHO WOULD YOU HIRE: COLLEGE STUDENTS' HIRING JUDGMENTS

GENESIS CRUZ, CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

This study examined the presence of biases in college students' perceptions of job applicants. Participants read fictional vignettes of candidates who varied in their ethnicity, educational affiliation, experience level, and recommendations. Experience and recommendations were most influential on judgments. Small biases in favor of Latino or big-name school candidates tempered the impact of low experience or poor recommendations. Thus, the weighting of appropriate predictors of job performance may be vulnerable to assumptions or halo effects.

POSTER 47

THE EFFECT OF FOOD, PLATING, AND PRESENTATION ON DESIRE FOR FOOD

ANH DUONG, CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

This study examined the impact of food visual characteristics on individual's desire for this food. Participants viewed different images of food and reported their willingness to consume and purchase specific foods. Results indicated that participants prefer sweet and refined dishes. A preference for elegant ceramic plates and artistic presentation only manifested for refined dishes. These findings suggest that people are responsive to "Instagrammable", stylized dishes but do not apply this standard to everyday dishes.

POSTER 48

LINKS BETWEEN OUTDOOR EXPOSURE ON ACTIVITY, WELL-BEING AND SLEEP

NATHAN GREENAUER, CATHERINE MELLO, MATTHEW RHUDY, GENESIS CRUZ (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

There are numerous documented wellness benefits linked to the amount of time a person spends outdoors. These studies are limited, however, in that outdoor time is usually measured through self-report. To remedy this, objective quantification of outdoor time is explored using wearable sensor technology and used to predict activity, well-being, social interaction, and sleep in an adult sample. Sensor and self-reported physical activity and sleep metrics were also collected.

POSTER 49

DISCRIMINATION, ACCULTURATIVE STRESS, AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT: A MEDIATING MODEL

REBECCA STEELE, ALYSSA OLIVIA, KAYLA JONES, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination has been associated with academic achievement, academic self-efficacy, and acculturative stress. However, research examining the mediating role of acculturative stress in the relation of discrimination to academic outcomes is limited. We test the hypothesis that acculturative stress and academic self-efficacy mediate the discrimination to academic achievement relation. College student participants (n = 55) completed the study online. Acculturative stress, but not academic self-efficacy, mediated the relationship between discrimination and academic achievement.

POSTER 50

MOTION SICKNESS SUSCEPTIBILITY IN A VARSITY WOMEN'S ATHLETE TEAM: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

LAWRENCE GUZY, OLIVIA ALLRICH, JULIANA VALENCIA, JESS DOWNIN, MARY TIGUE (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

Motion sickness (MS) affects almost all and student-athletes are not immune, especially when traveling to "away" competitions by bus. A women's soccer team was selected to examine whether MS may have affected their "away" game performance. They completed several MS questionnaires. Results showed that 72% of the athletes suffered moderate to severe symptoms. Gastrointestinal symptoms were most frequently identified. Finding suggestion that countermeasures be identified and implemented prior to competition to improve well-being and performance.

POSTER 51

EMERGING ADULTS' PERCEPTIONS OF ABUSIVE BEHAVIORS IN MONOGAMOUS ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

JEFFREY LEITZEL, ALEXA DORAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PA)

We surveyed young adults (primarily ages 18-22 years old/college students) on their perceptions of abusive behaviors in committed romantic relationships. The 288 participants were 73% female and 92% White. Scales included parenting style during

childhood and perceptions of acceptability of relationship embedded behaviors, many of which could be considered abusive. Nine vignettes presented examples of a relationship behaviors on a continuum from positive to blatantly abusive, respondents rated the acceptability of the behaviors depicted.

POSTER 52

RELATIONS BETWEEN CHANGES IN KNOWLEDGE AND SELF-EFFICACY FOLLOWING AN INTERVENTION IMPROVING ACP

ALEXANDRA SPINELLI, ARIANA POPOVICIU (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CYNTHIA X. PAN (NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN-QUEENS), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Advance Care Planning (ACP) is a process that captures a patient's wishes in the case of future circumstances in which they are unable to express them. The AD-LAST workshop aimed to improve ACP by increasing ACP and EOL knowledge, as well as interdisciplinary communication among professionals. Although independently successful in increasing clinicians' knowledge and self-efficacy on ACP, we found that these two measures were unrelated and may represent distinct dimensions of improvements in ACP.

POSTER 53

IMPLEMENTATION OF A HIGH SCHOOL-BASED SOCIAL MEDIA AWARENESS PSYCHOEDUCATION PROGRAM

ADAM VOLUNGIS, JENNA NIKOLOPOULOS, ANTHONY MASTROCOLA, JENNIFER DOHERTY (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

It is nearly impossible for U. S. high school students to not have social media as part of their daily functioning. A social media awareness psychoeducation program was implemented to a group of high school seniors: social media and mental health, social media and relationships, managing online reputation, and disconnecting from social media. Results showed effective implementation (i.e., enhanced awareness). Recommendations are also provided to improve future mental health psychoeducation programs.

POSTER 54

CELL PHONE USAGE AND COLLEGE STUDENTS: WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

SHELIA GREENLEE, DOROTHY DOOLITTLE, KAYLA ROBICHAUD, RAAHKEMA CROPPER, ABIGAEL KHUU, BRANDI HOUCK, ISABEL RICE-MARTORELL, MADELYN TATUM, JASMINE NORMAN, MOLLY CROUSHORE (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

This study examines college students' cell phone usage. Students seem to use their phones constantly, but what are they doing on them? The popularity of tasks and demographic data is presented for 69 university students. Top cell phone use includes texting, checking the time and weather, viewing social media sites, calling, and taking photos (not selfies). Surprisingly, selfies appeared at the bottom of the list of usages for the cell phone.

POSTER 55

THE MEASUREMENT OF MILITARY RESILIENCE

ERIC BOORMAN, ELLEN DEVOE, ABBY BLANKENSHIP (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE DONDANVILLE, VANESSA JACOBY (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT SAN ANTONIO), MICHELLE ACKER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ALLAH-FARD SHARRIEFF (HOMELAND SECURITY), STACEY YOUNG-MCCAUGHAN, ALAN PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT SAN ANTONIO)

A critical barrier to exploring resilience in military settings is the conceptualization of resilience. As such, a sample of active duty members of the US military completed two commonly used measures of resilience, one designed exclusively for military populations and another instrument designed for civilian populations. Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analyses indicated that although both instruments proport to measure resilience, said instruments are likely exploring distinct constructs. Implications, and directions for

POSTER 56

THE EFFECTS OF ADVERTISEMENT CONTENT ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS PRODUCTS

JESSICA RAY-MARINO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Manipulating the way a consumer views a product can be done through using various argument styles in an advertisement (e.g. strong or weak). In this study, 268 participants were randomly assigned to an ego depletion task and then were asked to listen to two advertisements of varying argument style. No significant effects of ego depletion were found, but argument style was significant on the participants overall rating of the products.

POSTER 57

MATHEMATICS: LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT

PATRICIA TOMICH, MIN HE, IMANPREET KAUR, SABRINA BARNHART, CLAUDIA BENNIGHT (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Associations between career goals, math anxiety, and self-esteem were examined. Participants were 75 undergraduates enrolled in mathematics courses, who completed online surveys. Partial correlations, controlling for age, indicated that more career motivation was related to less math anxiety and higher self-esteem, whereas more math anxiety was related to lower self-esteem (r's range: ± .27 to .38; all p's <= .020). Interventions that increase career motivation may decrease math anxiety while increasing self-esteem.

POSTER 58

PSYCHOLOGICAL NEED SATISFACTION IN STRUCTURED JAIL ACTIVITIES

ISIS FLORES (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Past research shows self-determination theory is relevant in incarcerated populations (Barr, 2016; McKinney & Cotronea, 2011). The present qualitative, focus-group study examined how incarcerated men experience psychological need satisfaction through structured jail activities. Results indicated that participants were primarily motivated by identified motivation and experienced autonomy, competence, and relatedness satisfaction by participating in jail activities. Unexpectedly, participants described no major differences between activities, and described all structured activities as effective for promoting psychology need satisfaction.

POSTER 59

THE IMPACT OF INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES ON CLASSROOM BEHAVIOR

ASHLEY HOLMES (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

Students with intellectual disabilities have extensive learning needs and can exhibit a variety of challenging behaviors that can hinder functioning in school such as not staying on task, aggressive behaviors, and low social skills in the classroom. This research explored the relationships between the impact of intellectual disabilities on classroom behavior. The results demonstrated how the child's intellectual disability affects their classroom behavior. The discussion focuses on implications for interventions.

POSTER 60

THE IMPACT OF AN ACTIVE WORKSTATION ON CONCENTRATION AND AFFECT

SAMANTHA OCONNOR, GARY GIUMETTI, KRISTEN BREMER, NATHANIEL KEEGAN, BERLYNN WEISSNER (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that physical activity can impact employee physical and mental health. We examined the impact of a treadmill workstation on end-of-the-workday measures of concentration, mood, and step count as compared to working at one's desk among 15 university staff and faculty. Results supported our hypotheses, as participants reported improved concentration and mood and greater steps taken on the days they used the treadmill as compared to when they worked at their desk as usual.

POSTER 61

A COMPARISON OF WORK AND MANAGER PREFERENCES HELD BY COLLEGE STUDENTS

RYAN TETREAULT, ROBERT DELPRINO, ANNA VISCARDI (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This study examines the work and manager preferences held by college students. Comparisons of work values, managerial style preference, connectedness, and satisfaction with life were made between psychology and business majors. Results indicate that connection, especially with other students and professors, is related to life satisfaction for college students. Furthermore, business students place more importance on recognition for their work. Lastly, academic major is not related to the style of manager college students prefer.

POSTER 62

ATTITUDES TOWARD MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN PRISONS

MARY BORCHARDT, KATLYN FARNUM (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This Study looked at attitudes toward the mental health care system in prison. In total, 60 college students participated by completing a survey, watching a short video clip, and then completing another survey. When comparing the experimental and control condition, attitudes significantly differed for benevolence and were marginally different for community mental health ideology. Participants rated their feelings on mental health issues more positively on these subscales following the experimental video.

POSTER 63

THE EFFECT OF PERSONALITY TYPE ON JOB SATISFACTION

EMMA AMSTER, ELIZABETH QUINN (MARIST COLLEGE)

Job satisfaction is important as it predicts turnover and productivity. Researchers examined the relationship between overall job satisfaction and the personality traits of openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, or neuroticism (OCEAN). Using the mini IPIP and the Wellness Council of America Job Satisfaction Survey, a significant inverse relationship was found. Higher rates of neuroticism were correlated with less job satisfaction perhaps due to having higher maladaptive feelings of anxiety, jealousy, and loneliness than more

Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50pm

Symposium **Hancock**

PSI CHI AND TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY AS CAREER PREPARATION
Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50pm

CHAIR: HELENA SWANSON

9:30am - 9:45am

CAREER PATHWAYS AND THE PSYCHOLOGY MAJOR

KAREN STAMM, JESSICA CONROY, LUONA LIN, PEGGY CHRISTIDIS (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

Psychology represents one of the most popular undergraduate majors nationally, with about 125,000 degrees awarded annually. Nevertheless, the connection between psychology and the workforce is not always clear, nor is there a set career trajectory that students follow. This presentation will describe career

pathways and workforce outcomes for psychology undergraduates, including graduate degree attainment and common occupations. It will provide suggestions for psychology faculty to address gaps in career assistance available to undergraduate students.

9:50am - 10:05am

THE SKILLFUL PSYCHOLOGY STUDENT

JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Recently, the American Psychological Association's Committee on Associate and Baccalaureate Education (CABE) commissioned a group of educators in psychology to identify how studying psychology develops employer-valued skills--cognitive, communication, personal, social, and technological skills. In this session, one of the authors will describe how to become aware of these skills, work with your academic advisor to identify opportunities to develop the skills, and learn how to market these skills to potential employers. (https://www.apa.org/ed/precollege/psn/2019/02/skillful-student)

Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Paper **Beacon Hill**

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: MOTOR & COGNITION
Friday, March 13, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: LAUREN BRYANT (COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS)

9:30am - 9:45am

FIRST STEPS: USING THE NANIT BABY MONITOR TO CLASSIFY NOCTURNAL INFANT MOVEMENTS

AARON DEMASI (THE GRADUATE CENTER AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SARAH BERGER (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Infants spend most of their time asleep, therefore, most of their development takes place at night in the crib. Using movement as a window into psychological development, the current study tests the feasibility of manually coding motor behaviors using Nanit video baby monitoring technology to qualify and quantify an infant's movements in the crib. The method was feasible and showed that, on the night before his first steps, an infant practiced gross motor movements.

9:50am - 10:05am

LEARNING TO THINK BY LEARNING TO MOVE

NANCY RADER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Koziol's theory of brain development links locomotion with executive function (EF). To examine this relationship, we randomly assigned 5-month-old pre-crawling infants to a locomotor or non-locomotor control group. During 12 sessions, the locomotor group used a robotic device to navigate to toy locations while toys for the control group were in reach. At 7 months, we assessed performance on an EF task. The locomotor group performed better and scores correlated with time locomoting.

10:10am - 10:25am

REWARD SENSITIVITY COUNTERACTS THE EFFECTS OF INCENTIVES ON EARLY CHILDHOOD EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

LAUREN BRYANT (COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Executive functions (EFs) are higher-order processes that control behavior and cognition. Incentives generally enhance adult EFs, especially for individuals with high reward sensitivity. However, it is unclear whether this factor plays a similar role in early reward-EF associations. Preschool children completed rewarded and non-rewarded versions of a Stroop-like task. Rewards enhanced children's EFs, but contrary to adult findings, these effects were smaller for reward-sensitive children. These findings will be discussed in terms of attentional control.

10:30am - 10:45am

ASSESSING ATTENTION IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES IN-OFFICE AND ONLINE

NANCY HUGUENIN (BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS & TECHNOLOGY, INC.)

Prior reinforcement histories of separate stimulus components determined which features of stimulus compounds young children of typical development and adolescents with developmental disabilities attended to. The children attended to symbols in the compounds with an unchanged prior reinforcement history. The adolescents, because of overselective attention, required extended training before they attended to the unchanged symbols. Prior reinforcement histories also controlled how participants attended to a stimulus compound when procedures were provided online.

Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS I
Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

POSTER 1

FIVE MORE MINUTES: EFFECTS OF SLEEP INERTIA ON MIDDLE-DISTANCE RUNNING

MICHAEL BROWN, LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of sleep inertia, the transitory period between sleep and wakefulness, on athletic and cognitive performance, as measured by a one-mile time trial and reaction time test. Participants woke up at 6:30 am and completed the tasks at either 7:00 am or 10:30 am. Sleep inertia was found to have a nonsignificant impact on athletic and cognitive performance.

POSTER 2

SMELLS LIKE SWEET VICTORY: THE IMPACT OF ESSENTIAL OILS DURING EXERCISE

KAITLYN DOBBERTIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

• This study examined olfactory stimuli's impact on exercise. Participants inhaled either lemongrass, peppermint, or a control scent then completed an 800-meter timed run. Following the run, participants were instructed through physiological indicators and perceived exertion scales. The use of lemongrass was novel and specific tests had not been employed in research of essential oils and exercise previously. No statistically significant results were found between groups, attributed to insufficient olfactory stimuli.

POSTER 3

THE EFFECTS OF VIDEO GAMES ON COGNITION

HALLIE DEZIO, MANPREET RAI (D'YOUVILLE)

The relationship between video games on cognitive processing in college students was assessed. Twenty participants, 10 avid video game players (play for 2 or more hours a day) and 10 non-video gamers completed both an online and paper version of the Stroop task. Results found a significant effect for type of player on reaction time and a significant interaction between the type of task and the player on reaction time. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 4

VARIATIONS OF MOVEMENT ON THE PRODUCTION EFFECT

LEANNA LOPEZ, ETHAN RICE, KRIS GUNAWAN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

The production effect is defined as the tendency for individuals to recall information better when using some form of physical motion, such as reading out loud. In the present study, participants were assigned to one of four groups: (1) reading silently, (2) reading out loud, (3) signing silently, and (4) signing and reading out loud. The findings indicated that meaningful movements, such as reading aloud and doing sign language, can play a role in retention.

POSTER 5

PHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF GLOBAL COGNITIVE DECLINE: HEARING, BODY MASS AND STRENGTH

MICHELA MICHIELLI, KARTIK NATH, KILEY ALBERTS, CHAD ROGERS, BRIAN COHEN, CAY ANDERSON-HANLEY (UNION COLLEGE)

Given the global dementia epidemic, physiological measures have been examined for their potential to predict cognitive decline. This study evaluated the relationship between physiological measures (hearing, body mass and strength) and global cognition, among fourteen older adults. Regression analyses revealed that diminished hearing was the best predictor of diminished cognition.

POSTER 6

RESTRAINER AVERSIONS IN RATS

IANNA CHECO, DAVID HARMON, JUAN DUQUE, LOGAN FIELDS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

In this study we explored the effects that restrainer exposure had on distress in rats. Our hypothesis was that the longer the rat was exposed to a restrainer the more distress it would feel. After running preliminary analyses we have discovered that high amounts of restrainer exposure and no restrainer exposure results in the most distress compared to low exposure and medium exposure. These results could aid researchers in rat helping studies that manipulate distress.

POSTER 7

RELIGION AND INTUITIVE THINKING EVIDENCE (RITE)

M. L. HENRIQUEZ, JESSICA LEFFERS, EMILY THOR, JOHN COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

This research explores the relationships between religion and intuitive thought. We measure three specific types of intuitive thinking (essentialism, teleology, and anthropic thinking) across three domains: biology, religion, and social groups. Consistent with our predictions, results show that how religious people believe themselves to be is a significant predictor of their levels of intuitive thinking across all three types of intuitive thinking. Further analyses show complex domain-general and domain-specific relations between religiosity and intuitive thinking.

POSTER 8

THE INTERACTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND COLLEGE PERFORMANCE.

JAIME KENDRICK (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examines factors that might affect students' end-of-semester grade-point-average (GPA); hours worked, hours studying, living accommodations, work place, and credits taken in a semester. Sixty-nine college students were surveyed regarding a semester in which they (didn't)work. The above factors and their GPA were collected. The only significant result found showed that the number of hours studying positively correlated with end-of-semester GPA, implicating that while employment doesn't affect GPA, amount of hours studying does.

POSTER 9

ENHANCED AMYGDALA RESPONSE OCCURS DURING EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY

EMMA WOOD (COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS), KEVIN BUI, MAYA OPENDAK, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Children with repeated early life adversity have hyper-responsive amygdala response to threat. Using postnatal day (PN12) rats we assessed the amygdala's response (14C 2-DG) during adversity with or without 5 days of maltreatment (maternal rough handling induced by Scarcity-Adversity Model of insufficient nest building materials). Results show that maltreatment activated the amygdala. These data indicate that maltreatment from the mother engages the amygdala.

POSTER 10

I SPY... THE EFFECT OF COLOR FAMILIARITY ON OBJECT MEMORY

ELIZABETH EWING, HANNAH JOHNSON, GRACE CROWELL (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate color familiarity (typicality and preference) on memory, researchers assessed 3- to 5-year-old children's object recognition. Children chose their preferred color and were asked to memorize 12 pictures of fruits and vegetables. Next, researchers showed children 24 pictures of typically and atypically colored fruits and vegetables, half of which were studied previously, and asked the children if the object was previously displayed. Findings suggest that color typicality has an effect on object recognition.

POSTER 11

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING BROKEN CHAINS

MARISA NARDONE MAHONEY (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

This poster examines the common phenomenon of starting a task but leaving it unfinished referred to as Broken Chains. When a complex task is not broken down into smaller chunks of chained sequences or actions, broken chain occurs; the result – an incomplete overall task. The poster discusses possible solutions: breaking tasks into microtasks based on Model of Hierarchical Complexity, optimizing task switching, curating breaks as reinforcers, and timing breaks to support state of flow.

POSTER 12

ORAL MENTHOL PREFERENCE AMONG ADOLESCENT AND ADULT SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS.

LAURYN MITCHELL, MAKENZIE LEHR, ROBERT WICKHAM (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Previous studies have shown mentholated cigarette preference is higher among adolescents. In this study, we tested menthol preference from adolescence to adulthood in rats. Rats underwent a two-bottle choice test to assess menthol preference across adolescence and adulthood. Our data suggest that adolescent rats are less sensitive to the aversive taste of menthol. These findings can may help explain why there is an increase of mentholated tobacco usage among adolescents.

POSTER 13

RADIO RHYTHMS: DO PROSODIC CHANGES IN DJ TALK BREAKS AFFECT LISTENING COMPREHENSION?

BRIDGET CHARLTON, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates how prosodic changes in radio talk excerpts affect listening comprehension in college students. Participants were randomly given one of five conditions, each including five clips. The questions were half opinion-based and half content-based. Each clip was between fifteen and twenty-five seconds, focused on a different topic, and were read by a trained college radio broadcaster. Preliminary analyses found a relationship between prosody and the presentation sequence with no main effects of either.

POSTER 14

OXYTOCIN EFFECTS ON ANXIETY AND SOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN A PTSD ANIMAL MODEL

HANNAH LAWLOR, MATTHEW BIASETTI, JAIME JUBB, SHANNON M. HARDING (PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, 1073 NORTH BENSON RD, FAIRFIELD, CT 06824)

This study examined intranasal oxytocin as a possible treatment for anxiety and social behaviors in a rodent model for PTSD. Male Long Evans rats were reared in socially isolated or group housed conditions for 6 weeks after weaning. All groups were subsequently tested for anxiety and social behaviors immediately after receiving intranasal saline or oxytocin. Preliminary findings suggest that socially isolated rats showed increased anxiety, and that oxytocin modestly improved anxious behavior.

POSTER 15

THE CULTURAL TRANSMISSION OF BELIEFS ABOUT UNOBSERVABLE RELIGIOUS ENTITIES

CIARA JACOB, NIAMH MCLOUGHLIN, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

We investigated parental testimony as a potential mechanism for the transmission of religious beliefs. In this study, US parents were asked to discuss a range of unobservable religious phenomena with their children. Preliminary results show that more religious parents produce fewer references to the beliefs of other people and are overall less likely to convey a general variation in community belief for high-consensus religious entities (e.g., God, Heaven). This research informs theories on cultural transmission.

POSTER 16

ERP RESPONSE IN VISUAL RECOGNITION

KESHA AMIN, CARLOS STORCK-MARTINEZ, MENGXUE KANG, KEVIN EZEMA, MARGARET INGATE, RICHARD CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY – NEW BRUNSWICK)

EReaction times (RT) and event-related potentials (ERPs) provide insight into memory's two retrieval processes, recollection and familiarity. Seventeen participants saw 450 images in three encoding conditions that manipulated level of processing. We presented 750 images in an old/new recognition task, measuring accuracy and RT, for all subjects, and ERPs for thirteen. Deep processing instructions produced significantly higher recognition accuracy and faster RT. These findings have implications for cognitive remediation in various populations.

POSTER 17

DOES EPISTEMIC THINKING PREDICT SOCIAL MEDIA USE?

CHANEL MALETTE, JULIA ZAVALA, REBECCA TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE)

The current study evaluated the relationship between epistemic perspectives and social media usage among college students. Epistemic perspectives are how one views knowledge, as either absolutist (unquestionable fact), multiplist (unquestionable opinion), or evaluativist (knowledge should be evaluated). Participants completed a questionnaire and were categorized into a perspective. Social media use was reported in minutes per day. Results of the study indicated that there was no significant relationship between epistemic perspective and social media usage.

POSTER 18

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NURSING IN CAPTIVE INFANT LOWLAND GORILLAS

SARAH KILBURN, TAYLOR STUART, SAMANTHA BOBST, ANGELA PERRETTI, MACKENZIE HOLM, TARA FITZGERALD, CHRISTINA PAVIA, REBECCA CHANCELLOR (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

In this study, we compared the frequency of nursing and weaning of two western lowland gorilla infants at the Philadelphia Zoo. We found that, in regard to the older infant, there was a negative correlation between nursing and age; whereas, for the younger infant, there was no correlation. Our results raise questions of whether the data is explained by personality type, parenting styles, and/or if males nurse with a greater frequency and duration than females.

POSTER 19

THE IMPACT OF STROOP TASK IN BILINGUAL AND MONOLIINGUAL COLLEGE STUDENTS

KIRSTEN FERNANDEZ, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to investigate how monolingual and bilingual college students perform on the color Stroop Task. It was predicted that bilingual college students would outperform the monolingual college students. However, findings did not support this hypothesis possibly due to the lack of participants that were recruited. But overall, executive function is important for college students to help them manage life tasks of all types.

POSTER 20

THE USE OF A PEER MENTORING PROGRAM TO SUPPORT FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

BARBARA CHAMBERS, JENNIFER MATTHEWS, CARA SHACHTER, EMILY CHATBURN, KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Mentoring students has become a priority in higher education. This study describes a peer mentoring program for first year psychology majors. Factors influencing retention were explored. Data indicated approximately half of incoming students considered leaving the university but did not use the peer mentoring services any more than others. Students who identified with a minority subgroup utilized services the most. The impact of these results on departmental programming and future directions will be discussed.

POSTER 21

EFFECTS OF MUSICIANSHIP AND TONAL LANGUAGE EXPERIENCE ON PITCH PERCEPTION

RACHEL SEO, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The relationships between tonal-language experience and musicianship on pitch perception was examined in college students. Tonal-language speakers were compared to non-tonal language speakers and musicians to non-musicians. The hypothesis was that tonal language speakers would score higher in pitch relativity tasks than non-tonal language speakers, that musicians would score higher than non-musicians, and that musician tonal language speakers would have the highest pitch sensitivity. Preliminary analyses showed no main effects and no interaction.

POSTER 22

FREEWILL AND AWARENESS: A TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION STUDY

KAYLA WEAVER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), HEATHER SODER (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT HOUSTON), SAEED YASIN, WILLIAM MCDERMOTT, KAIE BISMAL, ALEX ROUGEBEC, GABRIEL GOLDSTEEN, JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Decision making is often thought of as a conscious process. Participants were given a forced choice preference task between two options. TMS biased participants to choose objects presented on one side of the screen. Participants remained unaware that their preferences were biased and they reported their choices with rationales for their choices. These data indicate that choices may be 'explained' post-hoc (i.e., after the decision is made) to appear as if the choice

POSTER 23

MUSIC WHILE WORKING - A STUDY ON ATTENTION

ENRICO CRUZ, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Background music consists of multiple features that disrupt attention while working. College students were given short reading comprehension assessments within silence and musical environments. Participants were divided into a lyrical group and an instrumental group. Within those groups, music was presented in a slower tempo or faster tempo. Preliminary findings suggest that attention performance is best in silent environments. Tempo and lyrics are still being compared to discern which feature is more distracting.

POSTER 24

ASSESSING FACTORS UNDERLYING ONLINE PURCHASING BEHAVIORS: EVIDENCE FROM EYE-MOVEMENTS

DEVIKA NAMBIAR, GABRIELLA SUMAN, REBECCA JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study sought to identify the influence of several variables in consumer purchase decisions. Participants were asked to evaluate products and indicate how likely they were to buy them for a. Eye movements were also recorded to explore allocation of attention during decision making. Key findings suggest that discount and star rating were of greatest importance. These findings are valuable in assessing the impact of different variables on consumer decision making.

POSTER 25

LISURIDE DOSE-DEPENDENTLY AFFECTS EXECUTION BUT DOSE-INDEPENDENTLY AFFECTS CHOICE IN A BISECTION TASK

ANDREA KUBAS-MEYER (BARNARD COLLEGE), PETER BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), CARTER DANIELS (BARNARD COLLEGE, NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE)

Serotonergic modulation is implicated in hallucination-associated perceptual changes, including temporal distortions. 11 mice were trained in a 2-s vs. 8-s choice-initiated temporal bisection task and then tested with Lisuride, a non-hallucinogenic drug known to activate 5-HT2A receptors. Mice were administered 0 (vehicle), 0.02, 0.04, and 0.8 mg/kg i.p. Lisuride dose-dependently increased the time it took mice to initiate and complete a choice, and dose-independently induced a ‘choose-short’ effect at relatively long intervals.

POSTER 26

THE EFFECTS OF ATTENTION AND TASK DIFFICULTY ON PROSPECTIVE TIMING

JAMES JOYNER (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Based on Attentional Gate Theory (Block & Zakay, 1996), the current study was an experiment on the effect of small changes in attention on perception of time. A sample of 100 participants, in three conditions, estimated a 60-second duration using a stopwatch while performing a card-sorting distractor task. Results were within expectations of AGT, yet a pattern opposite of expectations emerged. The pattern indicates the difficulty of the tasks affected cognitive functions associated with timing.

POSTER 27

RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE PREFERENCES AS A FUNCTION OF DESIGN FORMALITY AND VIEWING PERSPECTIVE

MARIJA JUKIC, ELYSSA TWEDT (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), IVAN HEITMANN (HYPHAE DESIGN LABORATORY)

We investigated landscape preferences in residential spaces. Seventy participants viewed and reported preferences for digital renderings of 12 landscape designs that varied on design formality and viewing perspective. In preliminary analyses, participants found formal landscapes to be more attractive than informal landscapes, but viewing perspective did not affect judgments. Our results contribute to an ongoing intervention study investigating the link between greening and health in residential neighborhoods.

POSTER 28

ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING CHILDREN’S GENDER STEREOTYPES ABOUT MATH AND SPATIAL ABILITIES DIFFERENTIALLY

CELINE JIA RONG LIM, LINDSEY HILDEBRAND, SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

It has been suggested that gender stereotypes about math and spatial skills may help explain negative outcomes associated with anxiety in these domains. We asked whether gender stereotypes about who enjoys math/spatial tasks more and who is better at math/spatial tasks differentially account for domain-specific anxiety in elementary-aged children. Results suggest that math-gender stereotypes about who enjoys and is better account for math anxiety, but only enjoyment spatial-gender stereotypes relate to spatial anxiety.

POSTER 29

OVERRULING PRIMACY AND RECENCY: THE EFFECTS OF REPETITION ON JURY DECISIONS

BRITTANYANN MONAHAN, SEAN CLARK, CASSANDRA LEWANDOWSKI, MARNEE HALES, UMME SALMA AMIR (SUNY BUFFALO STATE)

Primacy and recency have been linked to jury decisions. The current study looked at whether repetition would enhance the effect of primacy on a verdict in a criminal court trial. The results replicated the influence of recency but showed that repetition of primacy did not have as much of an impact as hypothesized. This research is important in determining what part of a trial has greater impact on a juror’s decision.

POSTER 30

THE ROLE OF ATTENTION IN SURFACE COLOR PERCEPTION

SAVANNAH SUTTON, CONSTANCE MARION, HANNA

ROTHENBERG (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The brightest area in a visual field will appear white (anchoring theory). Recent theories have ignored the role of attention in surface color perception. In the current study, we show that the second brightest area presented on a computer display will appear white, even if there is a higher luminance area that is at fixation. We explain this in the context of lightness anchoring theory.

POSTER 31

SWEETENING THE DEAL: DOES AN ADDITIONAL REINFORCER RECOVER CHEMO-BASED LOSSES?

KELSEY HILL, MADISON GRANATA, CHRISTY FESSLER (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Cancer survivors often experience subtle cognitive problems during and long after chemotherapy treatment. One potential explanation is a decrease in adult neurogenesis, which may be important for learning when task difficulty is high. Preliminary findings in the current study suggest that, while chemotherapy inhibits learning in a rat model, providing different information (a positive reinforcement) during training may allow chemotherapy treated animals to “catch up” to controls on a standard water maze task.

POSTER 32

MEMORY, AROUSAL, AND DESENSITIZATION

HANNAH AHEARN, JORDAN REIS (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

We wanted to explore the factors that affect memory such as arousal, emotion, and media consumption. We predicted that stronger physiological responses and emotion changes would correspond to better memory of a series of negative affect videos. We also considered visually stimulating media consumption in the form of video games and television. Our results did not support the research that shows negative events are recalled easier.

POSTER 33

THE EFFECTS OF REACQUISITION SESSIONS ON CUE-INDUCED REINSTATEMENT OF FOOD SEEKING

AMANDA SIMON, BIFF ALEXANDER, MORGAN CHAMBERLAIN, KELLY BANNA (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The order in which multiple reinstatement tests are conducted influences the
magnitude of drug seeking in animal models of substance abuse/relapse. This study investigated whether reacquisition sessions attenuated these effects in 16 rats trained to respond for sweetened milk. Responding was significantly higher during Tests 1-3 vs. extinction in the reacquisition group, but only in Test 1 for the standard group, suggesting that the reinstatement model can be improved by adding reacquisition sessions between tests.

POSTER 34

USING OPTOGENETICS TO TEST HABITUATION IN C. ELEGANS

BRIANA SMITH, CHARDANE LOGAN, ANGY KALLARACKAL (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Habituation is a type of memory characterized by the reduction of a physiological response to a stimulus due to repeated exposure to that stimulus. Optogenetics is a method that allows for temporal control of neuron activation. In order to test the effects of the stress hormone cortisol on habituation in C. Elegans, optogenetics was utilized. The data suggests that there is an effect on short- and long-term habituation upon cortisol exposure.

POSTER 35

COMPARING MIDDLE-SCHOOL AND COLLEGE-STUDENTS MENTAL MODELS OF THE INTERNET

ARSHIA K. LODHI (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY), JESSICA E. BRODSKY (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), KASEY L. POWERS (MERCY COLLEGE), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY)

This study explored rural middle-school and urban college students’ conceptual understanding of the Internet by asking them to draw pictures of the Internet and explain their drawings. Groups showed similar understanding with some notable differences. More middle-school students described the Internet as an entertainment source while more college students described uses for shopping and connecting with others and information. College students more often expressed negative feelings towards the Internet, suggesting greater awareness of problematic aspects.

POSTER 36

THE ROLE OF INTERMITTENT BREAKS ON ATTENTION DURING AN EFFORTFUL PROCESSING TASK

MADDISON MOORE (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Prior research suggests that rest breaks increase attention, although it is unknown which kinds of breaks are the most productive. The current study investigated the impact of breathing breaks and stretch breaks on attention during an effortful processing task. A sample of 23 undergraduate psychology students was utilized to create the no break, breathing break, and stretch break conditions. The number of correct German to English word translations was used to measure attention.

POSTER 37

EVALUATING THE USE OF GOLDFISH IN PSYCHOLOGY OF LEARNING

MARISSA KRAEMER, LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how goldfish interaction activities influences student learning, anxiety, and empathy in a college psychology

course. Participants were undergraduate students enrolled in a psychology of learning course at Monmouth University. There was a significant effect of point of time in class on subject anxiety ($p < .01$), but not empathy ($p = .95$) or subject knowledge ($p = .30$). Results provide support for the use of animals in the classroom and additional research on this topic.

POSTER 38

KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF CODEINE AND DEXTROMETHORPHAN

JESSICA BOLLINGER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Codeine and DXM are common active ingredients frequently used in prescription and OTC antitussive medications. We surveyed 120 undergraduate university students about their knowledge and perception of codeine and DXM. Participants scored significantly higher on true/false/don't know statements related to codeine compared to statements related to DXM. However, participants' scores for both drugs were low. This indicates a lack of knowledge which may imply increase risk for abuse and misuse of cough syrups.

POSTER 39

ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING IN C. ELEGANS: HOW ARE MUTANTS AFFECTED?

CHARDANE LOGAN (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Learning and memory are essential processes for vertebrates and invertebrates to survive. However, this process of learning and retaining information is unclear. For this reason, we analyzed four strains of genetically mutated Caenorhabditis elegans (Nmr-1, Tdc-1, Magu-2, & Sgk-1) that may affect learning and memory. A salt chemotaxis learning assay was used to test learning and memory retention. The results varied between each strain, but memory appeared to be retained in each strain.

POSTER 40

PURITY LANGUAGE USE AMONG THE RELIGIOUS, CONSERVATIVE, AND MORALLY CONVICTED.

ANTHONY MARTINEZ (SAINT PETERS COLLEGE), BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE)

Moral foundation theory (MFT) predicts that conservatives and the religious endorse moral concerns about purity to a greater extent than liberals and the non-religious. The current study investigated the use of purity related language when discussing the possible consequences of legalizing same-sex marriage in the United States. Consistent with MFT, increased religiosity was associated with greater use of purity language. Inconsistent with MFT, liberals and conservatives did not differ in their use of purity language.

POSTER 41

NEWS MEDIA TRUSTWORTHINESS AND EFFECTS ON INDIVIDUAL PESSIMISM

ABIGAIL STERRITT, ANNE GILMAN (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined pessimism as a correlate of how much individuals consciously consume news media, how consumption relates to attitudes towards accuracy and truthfulness of news reports, and general feelings of pessimism. Fifty-two college students completed self-report surveys which measured the constructs of pessimism, news media consumption, and factors influencing levels of trust towards the news reported. Results showed pessimism scores and perceiving the news media as untrustworthy were significantly correlated.

POSTER 42

EXAMINING PERCEPTIONS OF PREGAME SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG COLLEGE ATHLETES

SHIANNE MIKELL, ANNE GILMAN, & NANCY DOOR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Pregame sex is viewed as having potential positive and negative impact on college athletes. The purpose of this study was to examine if there is any correlation between the perspective of a college coach on pregame sex and how that may relate to the player's performance. Results suggest that most coaches did not talk to their athletes about pregame sex, and that overall, pregame sex has more benefits than hindrances.

POSTER 43

AGE PERCEPTION AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS IN ASD

OLIVIA WARD, JESSICA ROCHA, JORDAN SCLAR, EILEEN CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Adults with ASD desire romantic relationships just like everyone; however, research suggests that they may be more drawn towards younger individuals as a result of how they perceive themselves. This study explores how the perception of appropriately-aged romantic partners in autistic adults compares to their actual age using 141 anonymous self-report surveys. We found a statically significant difference in the perception of romantic partner-ages and actual age between ASD and neurotypical-participants.

POSTER 44

SEXUAL SCRIPTS AND TECHNOLOGY

VALERIA MERCADO MEDINA, ALICIA DRAIS-PARRILLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The study's purpose was to understand how social media use and digital communication are affecting our perceptions of norms related to relationships and sexuality. Participants completed an anonymous, online questionnaire about sexual communication and hypothetical scenarios. Using cluster analysis, three groups were identified: Relaxed, Mindful but Interested, and Conservative, with the Mindful but Interested group enforcing the double standard. Technology and social media may birth new sexual scripts.

POSTER 45

PROFANITY AND HUMAN PERCEPTION OF OFFENSIVENESS

EMILIA PIRRO, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study looks at the effect of profanity on perceived offensiveness. Participants rated the offensiveness of 20 song lyrics, half with the word bitch and the other half with the word girl in either a positive or negative connotation. Results showed that while both bitch and girl lyrics were rated about the same, a linear regression showed that offensiveness ratings of girl lyrics predict 43% of the variance of bitch lyrics ratings.

POSTER 46

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GROWTH MINDSET AND PERSISTENCE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

HANNACY GURBISZ, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the relationship between growth mindset and persistence in college students. Participants' growth mindset was measured using the Dweck Theory of Intelligence Scale (1999). Participants' persistence was measured using an impossible anagram task. Persistence was measured by the amount of time the participants spent on the impossible anagrams. Results found that there was a possible positive linear relationship, suggesting that persistence in college students may be enhanced by a stronger growth mindset.

POSTER 47

THE IMPACT OF GUIDED MEDITATION ON IMPLICIT ATTITUDES

MALLORY CANNON,KRISTIN JAY (MARIST COLLEGE)

Guided meditation has been shown to impact emotions, attention, and implicit attitudes. The current study assessed whether a 10-minute guided meditation could decrease implicit racial attitudes. Forty-five participants took an Implicit Association Test prior and posterior to a 10-minute recording. Participants received one of three recordings, a control history recording, an audio guided meditation, or a visual ASMR guided meditation. Results did not reveal a significant difference between conditions. Future findings and limitations are discussed.

POSTER 48

GROUP DYNAMICS: PERCEPTIONS OF OVERT AND SUBTLE BODY LANGUAGE

DANIELLE CARTIER, NICOLE CAPEZZA, NICOLE BOUDRIEAU, JULIA BUTLER (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

This study looked at whether participants were able to identify dominance in both overt and subtle dominant body language. Participants (N = 23) were given a packet containing pictures of groups of people and asked if there was a dominant individual in each picture. The results showed that the only significant difference in the number of correct answers was between overt dominance compared to subtle and neutral dominance, $F(2,21) = 43.38$, $p < 0.001$.

POSTER 49

DOES FEAR OF MISSING OUT (FOMO) AFFECT ATTENTION CAPACITY?

VANESSA CHICAS, VIVIANA ARAUJO, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

According to Baker, Krieger, and LeRoy (2016), higher levels of FoMO (Fear of Missing Out) are linked to less mindful attention. This experiment attempted to examine the extent of this attentional deficit by seeing if high levels of FoMO are associated with larger divided attention effects in memory. It was found that divided attention effects were consistent across FoMO levels. This suggests that FoMO may only effect mindful attention in socially relevant conditions.

POSTER 50

ENACTING VALUES: DEPARTMENTAL MISSION STATEMENTS INDICATING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PREDICT CAREERS COURSE PRESENCE.

VICTORIA BARREIRA, DANIELLE RATZ, DANA RAND, J. CRAIG CLARKE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Mission statements shape priorities for organizations. We used publically available data on institutional websites to identify psychology departmental mission statements, and presence/absence of internships and careers courses in more than 1300 institutions. Of the 233 institutions with psychology department mission statements, we found that presence of career-related information in mission statements was related to presence of careers courses but not internships. Greater attention is warranted on influence of mission statements on APA learning goals.

POSTER 51

EFFECT OF MOTIVATION ON EXAM SCORES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

MARIEL MUSTELLO, RYAN O'LOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This study focused on how motivation affects exam scores in college students, while addressing limitations of prior research. Participants watched either a positive video or a motivational video, then took a reading comprehension test. It was hypothesized that those who watched the motivational video would do better on the exam than those who watched the positive video. Participants were sixty-one college students. Results found that motivational media had no significant effect on exam scores.

POSTER 52

IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT OF PROPER ASSESSMENT:

VALIDATION OF EMOTION AND COGNITIVE MEASUREMENTS

ALLISON REMMELL, CAY ANDERSON-HANLEY, JULIA WASZAK (UNION COLLEGE)

Mental health facilities utilize emotion-based measurements to assess individuals, yet neglect cognitive-based evaluations, which can help clarify cognitive deficits that are related to learning or development. Twenty-one college students completed a battery of cognitive-based and emotion-based measures to assess the reliability and validity between them. Key findings suggest divergent validity between some measures of cognition and emotion, which suggests that the addition of cognitive-based tests in mental health units would add to diagnostic clarity.

POSTER 53

EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT ATTITUDES TOWARDS AND JUDGMENTS OF JOB CANDIDATES WITH AUTISM

CAMILE BORJA, LOIDA SANCHEZ CASTANEDA, CHERYL DICKTER, JOSHUA BURK (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY)

There is little research on the attitudes that people have towards individuals with autism. The current research assessed neurotypical college students' (n = 103) explicit and implicit attitudes towards fictional job candidates with and without autism. Participants held positive explicit but negative implicit attitudes towards individuals with autism. Further, although the overall ratings of job candidates who were autistic did not differ from those who were not autistic, the ratings of autism-related characteristics did differ.

POSTER 54

SOCIAL VALUE ORIENTATION AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

ANNA GULLO (CANISIUS COLLEGE), WILLIAM A. CUNNINGHAM (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO), NATHAN L. ARBUCKLE (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

Social value orientation refers to a dispositional preference for different patterns of outcome distributions, with proselfs preferring outcomes that benefit themselves, and prosocials preferring outcomes distributed more equally between self and other. We examine the link between social value orientation and other aspects of personality related to prosocial behavior, including empathy and psychopathy. We find that proselfs are higher in psychopathy, but not lower in trait empathy, than prosocials.

POSTER 55

SCARED TO DEATH: HOSPITAL IMAGES EVOKE MORTALITY SALIENCE

AMBER LISMAN, KELLI GAUS, MAYA HACKMAN, LYDIA ECKSTEIN (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

The goal of the present research was to test if viewing hospital images (vs. restaurant images) could increase mortality salience. As predicted, participants who viewed images of hospitals subsequently completed significantly more word stems to create death-related words than participants who were exposed to images of restaurants. Future research will explore this manipulation and its potential to investigate the effects of mortality salience on measures of explicit racial, age-based, and gender-based prejudice in hospital settings.

POSTER 56

THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL ANXIETY ON GAZE PATTERNS IN ADULTS WITH AUTISM

EVA ROSINI (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Social anxiety may cause different gaze behaviors in individuals with ASD and neurotypical individuals. Thirty-six participants took part in an eye tracking study, which involved looking at sets of images. Findings suggest that among the ASD group, social anxiety is strongly correlated with the time between glances at a person who has caught the participant staring. This correlation was not found in the neurotypical group.

POSTER 57

RACIAL BIAS IN FATAL POLICE SHOOTINGS OF FLEEING VICTIMS

CAMILLE VASCONCELLOS, SOPHIA ESCARIO, ANGELA FREDERICK, JAMIE STULEC (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Data from The Washington Post's public database of all fatal police shootings since 2015 were analyzed, looking at victims who were fleeing the scene by race. Our analyses show that a greater proportion of black and Hispanic victims were fleeing when shot (38.4% and 34.3%, respectively) than white victims (27.3%), and twice as many victims fleeing on foot were Black than White (25.32% and 12.38%). Racial bias in fatal shootings appears to be real.

POSTER 58

INFLUENTIAL VARIABLES IN THE PERCEPTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

PAIGE CASTIELLO, BRODY GAURA, SHEILA CHIFFRILLER (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine the perception of an act of aggression in relation to race and form of aggression. Sixteen different scenarios were created in which act of aggression, the race of the aggressor, and race of the target were varied. There were significant differences in students' perceptions of whether or not to report it, to whom to report it, and appropriate sanctions for the victim and consequences for the perpetrator.

POSTER 59

GOING THE DISTANCE: GOAL SETTING IN UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS

MORGAN INSTONE, ISABELLA GIBBS, CAROLYN BROWN, KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Goals give direction and drive to life. In this study, 138 college students were asked to list their priority goals. Using thematic

analysis, the goals were categorized into six distinct categories. This project will outline the six categories of goals and identify what category of goals were viewed as most important. A better understanding of college student goals may help colleges to provide services and supports that best promote goal attainment.

POSTER 60

EXAMINING THE LINKS BETWEEN BMI, RESTRICTIVE DIETING, ACTIVITY LEVEL, AND FOOD PICKINESS

BARTHOLOMEW MISIASZEK, CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - BERKS)

This study examined the association of obesity, diets, and activity with increased hedonic food importance. Participants' BMI, exercise habits, and diets were compared to their standards in food appearance and composition. Results indicated BMI and diets were not linked to food pickiness. Highly active participants had lower standards and expectations for everyday foods. Results suggest that further investigation should consider individuals' attitudes toward the role of food in their life.

POSTER 61

THE DEATH PENALTY AND VIOLENT CRIME RATES

ROBERTO C. VIDES, SAVANNAH L. IRWIN, JAMIE A. GORDON, KATHERINE S. L. LAU (SUNY ONEONTA)

Capital punishment in the U.S. is a controversial policy in several states. Using FBI data, we investigated the possible deterrent effect of the death penalty on violent crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants in 14 U.S. cities (with and without the death penalty) across 11 years. Key results showed no significant difference in crime between death/non-death penalty cities, and cities that abolished the death penalty, suggesting the policy may be ineffective at deterring violent crime.

POSTER 62

MOTIVATION AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT AMONG HIGH-PERFORMING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

JULIA JOHNSON, MORGAN HENDRIX (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Leadership and motivation were measured in high-performing high school students. Participants (N = 49) completed surveys administered in 2 waves (T1, T4), using the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire and Academic Motivation Scale. Teacher Leadership Ratings (TLR) were also collected. Intrinsic motivation and leadership were negatively correlated, extrinsic motivation and leadership were significantly positively correlated. Results are discussed with respect to trait-environment interactions in the emergence of leadership during emerging adulthood.

POSTER 63

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

CLAUDIA LIMA, KATHERINE LACASSE (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

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

POSTER 64

THE LIVES OF COLLEGE ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES: ACADEMIC AND EXTRACURRICULAR EXPERIENCES

CARRIE MCGLOHON, VICTORIA TAYLOR, MARK MCKELLOP, CASSANDRA SANIDAD, HENDEKE TAFESSE (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

We surveyed NCAA Division III athletes and non-athlete peers (n = 385) to examine students' academic and extracurricular experiences. Although athletes believe that sports have given them additional skills (e.g., time management), their overall academic experience is slightly worse than non-athletes, as evidenced by lower GPA and by lost opportunities (e.g., research). Athletes were divided on whether they had better or worse experiences with professors. Implications of the findings and future analytic strategies are discussed.

POSTER 65

CARING, AUTONOMY, AND MICROAFFIRMATIONS: EARNING RESPECT IN STUDENT-TEACHER RELATIONSHIPS

MCKENNA HENDRICKSON, SHANNON AUDLEY, JOARVI EDWARDS, KATHIE LI, SOPHIA PAO (SMITH COLLEGE)

Positive student-teacher relationships between teachers and adolescents, especially in racially diverse school settings, necessitate that teachers earn the respect of their students. This study interviewed 16 adolescents and four emerging adults from diverse backgrounds about a time a teacher earned their respect, paying special attention to the intersectional identities of students and teachers. Findings suggest microaffirmations, teacher caring, and autonomy support were key to earning student respect.

POSTER 66

QUANTIFYING THE ROLE OF JOB-PERSON FIT IN WORK-RELATED BURNOUT

KYONA SCHACHT, SARTHAK GIRI, MICHAEL COMMONS (DARE ASSOCIATION)

This study investigated the correlation between burnout and the job-person fit framework. Fifty-five workers completed a survey to determine their job task code, Holland interest code, and Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) score. Results show that poor job-person fit indicates burnout in 2 out of 3 variables: emotional exhaustion (r=0.323) and depersonalization (r=0.334). These findings suggest the importance of considering the role of interests in job tasks and burnout.

POSTER 67

A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF GRIT, RESILIENCE, AND PERSEVERANCE IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

VIKTORIYA ANISSIMOVA (TRIANGLE MATH AND SCIENCE ACADEMY)

A two-part research investigation aimed to elucidate the relationship between the constructs of grit and resilience. Part one of the study was conducted on a group of rising high school seniors attending a five-week summer program, and showed a negative and insignificant relationship between grit and resilience. Part two of the study replicated part one, including the persistence scale, and correlations between all three measures were positive and statistically significant.

POSTER 68

THE EFFECTS OF CELLPHONES IN THE CLASSROOM SETTING

DAVID LAPLANTE, TIFFANI BELTON, JORDYN GENTZLER, JAMONN CAMPBELL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Small groups of participants took notes while watching a brief (10 minute) TED Talk in a classroom setting. Half of the groups were exposed to two confederates who silently used their cell phones throughout the video presentation. Confederates in the control condition took notes during the video presentation along with the participants. Participants' quiz scores were not affected by the confederates' phone use. Additional measures of involvement and interest were also examined.

POSTER 69

DOES PUBLIC OR PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PROMOTE HIGHER STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT?

CAYLEIGH KEENAN, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The current state of public education has initiated a debate over whether private or public high schools produce higher student achievement in college. The current study was designed to test the effect of public or private high school on academic performance at a regional comprehensive state university. During analysis, there was no significant difference between the college GPAs of students from either school type, and the academic motivation level significantly increased once students reached college.

POSTER 70

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPE OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE & EPISTEMIC PERSPECTIVES

EMMETT WARMBRAND (WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), LIANKA GARCIA TEJADA, JULIA ZAVALA, REBECCA TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between epistemic perspectives and the use of social media platforms for news. Epistemic thinking is how people interpret knowledge. There are three epistemic perspectives, absolutist (knowledge is unquestionable fact), multiplist (knowledge is unquestionable opinion), and evaluativist (knowledge should be questioned). Results showed a significant negative relationship between agreement with evaluativist and use of Youtube for news, and a marginally significant negative relationship between evaluativist and use of Instagram for news.

POSTER 71

MINDSET AND THE NATURALNESS BIAS

ANTHONY GAMBINO, LYDIA STONE, EMILY LAMISON, ALEXANDRIA SMITH, MICHAEL ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Here we examined the effect of mindset – fixed or growth – on the naturalness bias - the tendency to prefer people who seem to come by their talent naturally and not through work or effort - on author preference. Our results indicate that people that were induced to have a fixed mindset exhibited the naturalness bias, but this bias was removed for people induced to have a growth mindset.

POSTER 72

CAREER ASPIRATIONS AND COLLEGE AWARENESS OF K-6 ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

SERENA PEARSON, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the career aspirations and college awareness of students in Kindergarten, 2nd, 4th and 6th grade. A 5-question survey based on previous research was developed. Results indicate that all students aspire to real versus fantasy careers at similar rates. Younger students selected careers that matched their gender. However, for older students, more males than females selected careers that matched their gender. Older students demonstrated more understanding of what college is than younger students.

POSTER 73

HOW GIRLS USE ROLE MODELS IN STEM: THE INFLUENCE OF GROUP CONTEXT.

SAMANTHA BARBERO, SONA KUMAR, AMANDA HABER, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the influence of visual cues on 4 to 6-year-old's beliefs about STEM. Children saw groups of scientists varying by gender composition: all-male, all-female, or one female among males. We measured children's persistence on a STEM task and their impressions of characters. Children's persistence did not differ by condition. Children who saw same-gender scientists said they were hardworking, whereas significantly more children who saw a lone female scientist said she was smart.

Friday, March 13, 2020

11:00am-12:20pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: JACOB KRAEMER TEBES
Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: ROBEY B. CHAMPINE, PHD

USING A POPULATION HEALTH PERSPECTIVE TO TRANSFORM COMMUNITIES

Community psychology seeks to transform communities to promote health, well-being, and social justice. Community transformation can involve entire cities and towns as well as neighborhoods and other social settings, such as schools. Increasingly, community psychologists are drawing on population health science to conceptualize community transformation because it aligns well with community psychology principles, practice, and research. In this talk, I briefly describe key principles of population health science that inform efforts at community transformation and how these align with community psychology. I then provide three research examples that illustrate how a population health perspective can guide implementation and evaluation of community transformation. These include: 1) a school district- and community-wide initiative to build a resilient, trauma-informed community to address the effects of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs); 2) a neighborhood arts-based initiative to reduce the negative health impacts of neighborhood decay and disorder; and 3) a school-wide social norms initiative to prevent substance use and promote adoption of healthy lifestyles among youth. Each initiative also illustrates how the active participation of public stakeholders in community transformation can enhance implementation and impact.

Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium **Berkeley**

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: WOMEN IN LEARNING I
Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER PERUSINI

WOMEN IN LEARNING I: MECHANISMS OF MEMORY FORMATION AND GENERALIZATION

This symposium will present recent research from Women in Learning (WIL) members on systems, cellular, and molecular mechanisms that underlie memory formation and generalization. We will discuss experiments conducted across a range of organisms, including post-trauma glucose ingestion in humans, circadian gene function in mice, and sex differences in fear generalization and trace fear memory formation in rats. Together, these talks will give an overview of the latest research on mechanisms underlying memory formation.

Presentations

Women in Learning I: Introduction
by Jennifer Perusini (CEO, Neurovation Labs)

Effectiveness of post-stress glucose in preventing dissociative amnesia, PTSD in trauma patients.
by Nancy Smith (Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles)

The circadian gene Per1 regulates hippocampal memory across the lifespan
by Janine Kwapis (Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University)

Effects of CB1 receptor blockade on context fear generalization
by Kylie Huckleberry (Department of Psychology, Northeastern University)

Sex and estrous cycle modulation of fear and prefrontal encoding of threat
by Marieke Gilmartin (Department of Biomedical Sciences, Marquette University)

Discussant(s): Jennifer Perusini (CEO, Neurovation Labs)

Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Paper **Hancock**

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS I
Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: LINDSEY LILIENTHAL (PENN STATE ALTOONA)

11:00am - 11:15am

PROACTIVE INTERFERENCE AND DISTINCTIVENESS: EFFECTS ON INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN VISUOSPATIAL WORKING MEMORY

LINDSEY LILIENTHAL (PENN STATE ALTOONA)

Previous research has shown that increasing the distinctiveness of items can reduce proactive interference and improve memory performance. This study investigated whether this benefit would be greater for individuals with low working-memory spans, as they are typically more susceptible to proactive interference than individuals with higher spans. The results of two experiments showed that although all participants benefited from increasing the distinctiveness of to-be-remembered locations, low spans indeed benefited more than high spans.

11:20am - 11:35am

THE ROLE OF SUBVOCALIZATION IN PITCH SHORT-TERM

MEMORY

EMMA GREENSPON (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), SIMON GORIN (UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA)

We used a standard/comparison memory task with melodies presented with either a synthesized or real human voice. Motor interference tasks were completed during the maintenance phase between the standard and comparison melody that either disrupted the vocal system (silently repeating syllables) or disrupted a non-vocal motor system (finger tapping). We found a memory advantage for melodies presented with a real human voice in the non-vocal motor interference task, which was absent during vocal motor interference.

11:40am - 11:55am

CAN ADULTS BE TAUGHT TO PRODUCE NON-NATIVE PHONEMIC CONTRASTS?

ANA BENNETT (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), TERRY KIT-FONG AU (HONG KONG UNIVERSITY), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Adults have great difficulty mastering second language (L2) phonologies. The Critical Period Hypothesis argues this is due to their diminished neural plasticity, whereas the Input Hypothesis argues that this is due to their receiving inadequate L2 input. This study supports the Input Hypothesis, as it shows that with intensive perceptual training on English phonemic contrasts, Cantonese-speaking adults (whose L2 is English) produce these phonemes in a manner that is acoustically similar to native English speakers.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

ACUTE STRESS IMPROVES ANALOGICAL REASONING: THE ROLES OF STRESS HORMONES AND MEMORY

GRACE ELLIOTT, GREGORY HUGHES, TAD BRUNYE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), AMY SMITH (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

Extant research suggests that acute stress can hinder performance on both problem-solving tasks and tests of long-term memory. Analogical reasoning, a type of problem solving predicated on the successful retrieval of applicable information, provides a means of dissociating long-term memory performance from the ability to apply that information to solve a novel problem. In this study we examined the effects of stress on analogical reasoning to identify when in the problem-solving process stress influences performance.

Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Paper **Statler**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS I: GENDER
Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JERIN LEE

11:00am - 11:15am

VICTIM BLAMING: TO WHAT EXTENT DO VICTIMS' GENDER AND AGE MATTER?

JERIN LEE, NATALIE SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

We tested the influence of gender and age on victim blaming tendencies. Self-report measures of victim blaming were obtained from younger adults (n=352) who read vignettes about sexual assault and aggravated assault. Victims' gender and age did not influence levels of victim blaming. However, a replication study conducted among older adults (n=348) revealed that age and gender influenced blame toward victims of aggravated assault, such that the older woman victim was attributed the least blame.

11:20am - 11:35am

A UNIQUE PERSPECTIVE ON THE BECHDEL TEST

AMELIA MARTINIE, ALEXANDRYA POPE (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The Bechdel test measures whether two female characters in a movie talk about something other than a man. However, this test is inherently limited, since it does not measure the content of the individual conversations. In this rethought Bechdel test, conversations between men were coded for their stereotypically masculine content when women are present or absent. Overall men were found to speak significantly more stereotypically than non-stereotypically, but this effect disappeared when women were present.

11:40am - 11:55am

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PERCEPTIONS OF SAME-SEX AND OPPOSITE-SEX INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

ERIC FRAZIER, KAYLA BARILLAS, EDWARD GORSKI, EVAN BASTING, ELIZABETH GONCY (CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a growing concern in today's society. Prior research mainly focuses on IPV within heterosexual couples, despite evidence of IPV among same-sex couples. The purpose of this study is to examine college students' perceptions of IPV in both heterosexual and same-sex couples. We hypothesize IPV will be evaluated as less severe in same-sex couples compared to heterosexual couples. Results and implications will be discussed.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

"MEN AND WOMEN" OR "WOMEN AND MEN?" TRENDS IN PRONOUN ORDER

PHYLLIS ANASTASIO, AMELIA MARTINIE, ZOE MAAS, DAVID SWEENEY, CAMILLE VASCONCELLOS (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Phrases in which male nouns/pronouns precede their female

counterparts are far more common than female-first phrases. Using Google NGram, we examined the ratio of six male-first/female-first phrases appearing in books since 1900. Strong negative correlations between year and male/female ratios were found for five phrases, indicating the relative usage of female-first phrases increased over time. However, the trend from 1990-2008 was for female-first pronouns to increase until 2002, after which their usage declined.

Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Paper **St. James**

APPLIED PAPERS: WELL-BEING
Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JOSEPH FERRARI, PHD

11:00am - 11:15am

HOPE AND HEALTHY HABITS: PREDICTORS OF SUCCESSFUL LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS

DN. JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), REBECCA MCGARITY-PALMER (DEPAUL UINIVERSITY)

It seems “hope springs eternal,” especially focused on health habits. Most people believe they have lots of time and many options to engage in healthy eating and exercise. We examined self-reported healthy habits and behavioral tendencies of hope (using the Scioli et al. 2011 scale) with 240 young adults. Results found that hope predicted physical activity but not healthy eating. We then examined specific subscales of the Hope Scale on both health behaviors and eating.

11:20am - 11:35am

EFFECTIVENESS OF A COLLEGE COURSE DESIGNED TO INCREASE STUDENT WELL-BEING

SUSAN AVERNA (TRINITY COLLEGE)

In response to high rates of depression, anxiety, and stress levels in college students (Auerbach et al., 2018) one option is to integrate wellness courses into the curriculum. This study assesses the effectiveness of an elective for-credit course designed to teach and guide students in a variety of self-care practices. Results reveal a reduction in perfectionism and anxiety and an increased ability to address habits that interfere with academics and well-being.

11:40am - 11:55am

DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL SKILLS: TRAJECTORIES, ANTECEDENTS, AND OUTCOMES

ROLAND S. REYES, SHARON WOLF, EMILY M. WEISS, PAUL A. MCDERMOTT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Little is known about how social-emotional skills emerge for children living in developing countries. We examine the social-emotional development of 1,916 preschoolers in Ghana over three years and identify two meaningful growth trajectories that are significantly associated with later academic and non-academic outcomes. Boys and poorer children were more likely to be in the low-growth class. This study presents the first results of social-emotional trajectories, and their implications, for children in sub-Saharan Africa.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

WELL-BEING IN FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: THE EARLY YEARS

CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS), MELINA RIVARD (UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL), CELINE MERCIER (UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL)

Family quality of life (FQOL) was assessed in 277 families of preschool-aged children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in the early childhood portion of their services trajectory. Participation in a parental coaching program, but not early behavioral intervention (EBI), was linked to higher FQOL. EBI itself may have more limited, and less durable, impacts on family functioning. The service needs and opportunities highlighted by these findings are discussed in a context of limited public resources.

Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium **Beacon Hill**

DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: MATHEMATICAL COGNITION
Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICAL COGNITION

Mathematics skills that children acquire at school entry are a robust predictor of later mathematics achievement and school achievement in general. In particular, proficiency in early number sense (i.e., skills related to number, number relations, and number operations) is foundational to building competence in mathematics. Presenters in this session will discuss their findings examining individual differences in early number competencies.

Presentations

Executive Functions: Foundational Skills for Supporting Early Numeracy Development
by Vinaya Rajan (University of the Sciences), Nancy Jordan (University of Delaware)

Language Access and the Development of Numerical Abilities in Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children

by Stacee Santos, Hiram Brownell (Boston College), Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut), Anna Shusterman (Wesleyan University), Sara Cordes (Boston College)

Children's Understanding of Cardinality: Insight from Counting Errors
by Anna Shusterman (Wesleyan University), Pierina Cheung (Singapore National Institute of Education), Sifana Sohail (University of California Irvine)

Discussant(s): Sara Cordes (Boston College)

Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Paper **Arlington**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: PAPER SESSION II
Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JOHN DONAHUE

11:00am - 11:15am

DEFICITS IN SOCIAL IMITATION AS AN EARLY PRECURSOR TO CALLOUS-UNEMOTIONAL TRAITS

NICHOLAS WAGNER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), REBECCA WALLER (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MEGAN FLOM (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SAMUEL RONFARD (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO), SUSAN FENSTERMACHER (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), KIMBERLY SAUDINO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Impairments in affiliative processes are implicated in the etiology of callous-unemotional traits, interpersonal and affective deficits which pose increased risk for later offending. Using a longitudinal twin study (N = 628), we show that less observed arbitrary imitation of others' actions at age 2, behaviors which function to promote social bonds, uniquely predict later CU traits, and that only genetic factors contribute to these links. Implications for future research and personalized treatment are discussed.

11:20am - 11:35am

FEARLESSNESS AND LOW SOCIAL AFFILIATION AS UNIQUE DEVELOPMENTAL PRECURSORS OF CALLOUS-UNEMOTIONAL

REBECCA WALLER (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), NICHOLAS WAGNER, MEGAN FLOM (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), JODY GANIBAN (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY SAUDINO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Callous-unemotional behaviors identify children at risk for severe and persistent antisocial behavior. In a sample of preschoolers (N=620), observed fearlessness and low social affiliation uniquely predicted increases in callous-unemotional behaviors, but not oppositional-defiant behaviors, from ages 3 to 5. Harsh parenting predicted increases in callous-unemotional behaviors in fearless children but increases in oppositional-defiant behaviors in fearful children. Treatments for CU behaviors and aggression should target socioaffiliative processes and provide parents strategies to promote rule-compliant behavior.

11:40am - 11:55am

RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY PROCESSES IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE

JOHN DONAHUE, DINA ISMAILOVA, KATIE CALLAHAN, CIERA KING, NICOLE BIRFER, UGOCHINYERE ONYEUKWU, JARID WATSON (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE), VIKTOR NOWACK (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY)

Risky sexual behavior (RSB) refers to sexual activity that is potentially harmful to one's health. Psychological (in)flexibility is a transdiagnostic process that may be important in the etiology and maintenance of numerous behavioral problems. While linked theoretically, we are aware of no prior studies that have examined this construct in relation to RSB. The present study's aim is to examine the association between psychological (in)flexibility dimensions and a range of RSBs.

Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Paper **Whittier**

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS
Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER STEED

11:00am - 11:15am

STUDYING DISLOCATED LIVES: A COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF ESTABLISHED AND EVOLVING RESEARCH APPROACHES

PADMINI BANERJEE (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Refugees and displaced populations have acquired new urgency and salience in recent times and across borders precipitated by geo-political, socio-cultural and environmental realities and concerns. There is an articulated need to understand the larger implications of these developments. Research studies have proliferated, crossing disciplines and methodological traditions, begging closer scrutiny and examination of their approaches. Some of these trends are examined here, with examples, and implications explored for researchers and the field as a whole.

11:20am - 11:35am

HIGH VALUE AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SIGNIFICANCE: SPEECH OF THE SUFFERING SOUL

CHRIS STEED (WINCHESTER UNIVERSITY UK)

'Psychopathology,' diseases of the mind, derives from 'psyche', 'pathos' and 'logos': literally, 'speech of the suffering soul'. Amidst multi-dimensional complexity of human behaviour, private as well as public worlds demonstrate that we are not just

interest-led. Human action is shaped by the desire to sustain our value and protest when breached. What is the energy for this? Where can we locate in psychological literature the role that a valuable self plays in mental architecture?

11:40am - 11:55am

PROTECTING ANIMALS, SAVING SPECIES: A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE TO SUPPORT GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY

DIANE P. GENEREUX (BROAD INSTITUTE OF MIT AND HARVARD)

Our 200 Mammals Project, an international collaboration, is pioneering data-collection strategies to inform species conservation using DNA samples collected during veterinary care --- with minimal impact on the sampled individual. In doing so, we are establishing new standards to protect both individual animals and entire species, addressing a moral imperative in this era of anthropogenic extinction.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

INCREASING AUTISM AWARENESS IN TANZANIA THROUGH A MOBILE PHONE TRAINING PROGRAM.

NILOFER NAQVI, LEIGH KONAK, MEGAN RICCI, CASSIDY MAHONEY (IONA COLLEGE)

Educators in Mwanza, Tanzania currently have access to a free training on Autism via their mobile devices. The content of the training includes etiology, assessment, teaching strategies and behavior modification and is available in English and Swahili. A total of 118 users have accessed the training with a completion rate of approximately 30%. Results will highlight demographic information of users, pre and post-test learning outcomes, and an exploration into the content areas with highest usership.

Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20am

Symposium **Stuart**

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF NOVICE COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS
Friday, March 13, 2020
11:00am-12:20am

CHAIR: PATRICIA J. BROOKS

TEACHING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF NOVICE COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS

Graduate students often serve as instructors of undergraduate psychology courses, yet few studies have examined their teaching attitudes in relation to their self-reported teaching practices. This symposium reports findings from two surveys distributed through the Graduate Student Teaching Association assessing approaches to teaching, model teaching characteristics, emphasis on workforce-relevant skills, and awareness of students' academic motivations. Results indicate tensions between skills vs. content knowledge with many instructors failing to utilize high-impact practices (e.g., research).

Presentations

Do Approaches to Teaching Reflect Authoritarianism and Big 5 Traits?
by Anna M. Schwartz (Boston College)

Do Graduate Student Teachers Exhibit Model Teaching Characteristics?
by Ethlyn S. Saltzman (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Are Novice Instructors Teaching Workforce Readiness?
by Elizabeth S. Che (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, CUNY)

Is it Important for Graduate Student Teachers to be Aware of the Goals and Motivations of their Students?
by Ronald C. Whiteman (Baruch College, CUNY)

Discussant(s): Patricia J. Brooks (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, CUNY)

Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

Symposium **Georgian**

EPA PRESIDENTIAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH FOR THE NEXT 125 YEARS
Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH

DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH FOR THE NEXT 125 YEARS: UNDERSTANDING EARLY DEVELOPMENT IN ATYPICAL POPULATIONS

The future of developmental research will rely on understanding development in different populations as well as understanding normative development. This symposium will offer four different views of early development in atypical populations. From early identification of autism and identification of risks associated with early life stress to perceptual development in autism and developmental trajectories of children on the autism spectrum, these four talks will offer views of the current direction of developmental research.

Presentations

A Cognitive Neuroscience Approach to Early Identification of Autism
by Charles Nelson (Harvard Medical School and Boston Children's Hospital)

Early Life Stress and the Developing Brain
by Amanda Tarullo (Boston University)

Visual attentional mechanisms in 2-year-olds with Autism

Spectrum Disorder
by Zsuzsa Kaldy (UMass Boston)

Infant Crying, Arousal, and Regulation in Relation to Autism Outcomes
by Stephen Sheinkopf (Brown University)

Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

Symposium **Stuart**

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: TRANSFORMATIVE PEDAGOGY
Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: JESSICA E. BRODSKY

TRANSFORMATIVE PEDAGOGY

Transformative pedagogy moves beyond the traditional "information-transmission" paradigm by empowering students through active, collaborative learning. This symposium introduces transformative learning strategies, including a flipped learning model, embedding quantitative reasoning throughout the curriculum, and using role-play to increase understanding of research ethics. Transformative approaches allow instructors to co-construct knowledge with students and link the curriculum with topics of local and global concern.

Presentations

Infusing Quantitative Reasoning Across the Curriculum
by Sean Bogart (Seton Hall University)

Using Authentic Data to Support Quantitative Reasoning in Introductory Psychology
by Jessica E. Brodsky (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Introducing Data Visualization Techniques Using Observational Language Corpora from the CHILDES Database
by Patricia J. Brooks (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, City University of New York)

The Transformative Power of Flipped Learning
by Jill Grose-Fifer (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Exploring Ethics Through Role-play: Public Health Research at the Willowbrook State School and Tuskegee
by Elizabeth S. Che (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS I
Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

POSTER 1

INCREASED LGBTQ ALLY BEHAVIORS AND CLOSE FRIENDSHIPS FOLLOWING SAME-SEX MARRIAGE LEGALIZATION

CAITLIN TYTLER, MADELINE POLDRUHI, MICHAEL KNEPP (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT UNION)

929 college students completed an online survey about same sex marriage, relationships within members of the LGBTQ community, and LGBTQ ally identity and knowledge across five year-long waves. There was an increase over that timeframe in ally identification scores, scores on the Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Knowledge and Attitudes Scale for Heterosexuals, and the average number of LGBTQ close friends. Additionally, there was a decrease over time in right-wing authoritarian beliefs among the students surveyed.

POSTER 2

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MASCULINITY AND SEXUAL MOTIVES

NGHI NGUYEN, KATHRYN RYAN, GENE SPRECHINI (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

The current study explored the relationship between different types of masculinity (e.g., emotional control and playboy ideology) and sexual motives in a sample of 335 MTurkers. We assessed masculinity with CMNI-46 (Parent & Moradi, 2009) and sexual motives with Cooper's Sexual Motives Scale (1998). Although gender differences were not predicted, gender differences emerged in the current study. The relationship between masculinity and different types of sexual motives showed mixed results.

POSTER 3

HOW EFFECTIVE IS HASHTAG ACTIVISM? FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS' #METOO ENGAGEMENT CASE STUDY

JESSICA SCHULTEISZ, CHANA ETENGOFF (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This mixed-methods study explores whether female college students (N=142) have used the online #Metoo movement to create offline political, relational, and behavioral changes. Finding that while 57% of participants engaged the movement online, 59% of participants reported no associated behavioral changes and 28% of participants reported that they had not reflected on gender equity since learning about the #Metoo movement.

POSTER 4

WAS SHE TOO DRUNK TO GIVE CONSENT?

ARTHUR FRANKEL, SAMANTHA FREDERICKS (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

College students were asked to imagine they were sitting on a university judicial panel while reading a description of a sexual encounter that the female participant claimed was non-consensual because of her previous consumption of alcohol (2, 4, or 6 drinks). Male college students were more likely to indicate that the female complainant was capable of giving consent than female college students and also believed that the she bore more responsibility for the encounter.

POSTER 5

THUMBS UP OR THUMBS DOWN?: SOCIAL SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

ANN ZAK, DESTINEE COLON, REBECCA DUNHAM, DARNIEL FIGUEROA, RENEE KOCHINSKI, OLIVIA STEBBINS-HOPKINS (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Recent research has investigated the influence of romantic relationships on friendships, yet little attention has been paid to the role of social support and opposition on intimate relationships (Dale, Brady & Knapp, 2015). We predicted that friend and familial support and opposition would correlate with infidelity, mate guarding, love, trust and relationship satisfaction. Results confirmed hypotheses.

POSTER 6

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE IN COLLEGE AGED STUDENTS

JILLIAN RIGBY, MARIA MCKENNA, JOSEPH TROISI (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) were created to assist smoking cessation for traditional cigarettes (Our mission, 2019). Young adults began using e-cigarettes which potentially initiated nicotine addictions (Thorndike, 2019). The present research study analyzed vaping habits and situational nicotine cravings in undergraduate college students. Participants completed the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence to quantify their addiction (Heatherton et al., 1991). The study found nicotine cravings are higher social situations.
Keywords: e-cigarettes, nicotine, addiction

POSTER 7

REVISING THE APPLICABILITY OF THE MODE MODEL TO AUTOMATICALLY-ACTIVATED WEIGHT BIAS

JASON SEACAT (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY), KEVIN ZABEL (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, LACROSSE)

The Motivation and Opportunity as determinants (MODE) model has been used to examine correlations between automatically-activated and self-reported weight bias toward overweight individuals, but with mixed results. We reassessed MODE by addressing important methodological and statistical limitations. Consistent with MODE, our findings suggest overweight individuals may have self-protective motives to avoid expressing bias toward a self-relevant group. This may motivate individuals to correct expressions of controlled, negative weight bias as a function of automatically-activated attitudes.

POSTER 8

PREDICTING COMPULSIVE BUYING FROM PERSONALITY DISORDERS

RICHARD HARNISH, JESSICA KURTZ, EVAN YODER, MICHAEL ROCHE, JOY KRUMENACKER, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

We applied a cross-sectional design to the study of compulsive buying. Using a sample of undergraduate students who attended a public university in the northeast U.S., we found that detachment, antagonism, and pain of paying predicted compulsive buying.

POSTER 9

EARLY TRAUMA AS A CORRELATE OF INTERPERSONAL SKILLS IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

ALANA BARKMAN (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

More than two-thirds of people report having at least one traumatic event occur before age sixteen. The current study examined traumatic experiences in childhood and adolescence and the extent to which these correlated with interpersonal conflict management, verbal and nonverbal communication, and intimacy. Participants were 100 college students who completed self-report questionnaires assessing all constructs. Results showed people who experienced more traumatic events in childhood and/or adolescence also reported lower conflict management skills.

POSTER 10

COLLEGE STUDENT E-CIGARETTE USE: THE ROLE OF PROTOTYPES, NORMS, & PERCEIVED VULNERABILITY

ISABELLA ROCCHICCIOLI, KATARINA E. AUBUCHON, MICHELLE L. STOCK (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The current study explores how e-cigarette prototypes, norms, and perceived vulnerability (PV) predict willingness to use based on user-status (never user/non-current user/current user) within a cross-sectional sample of college students (N = 298). Perceptions of e-cigarette prototypes, PV, and norms varied based on user-status. Never users had lower perceived norms, PV, and willingness relative to current and non-current users. Results suggest targeting prototypes and norms may be productive for future research on vaping prevention.

POSTER 11

THE EFFECT OF MOVIES ON MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS

SHWETAL SHARMA, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

Research indicates that media has an impact on people’s opinions. We hypothesized that the release of a movie featuring a protagonist with Asperger’s syndrome would lead to an increase in searches related to the condition. The results of our

analyses supported this hypothesis. There was a significant increase in google searches for “Asperger’s” and “autism” following the release of the movie in February 2010.

POSTER 12

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISGUST SENSITIVITY, HEALTH ANXIETY, EMOTION REGULATION DIFFICULTIES, AND COPING METHODS

EMILY VANCE, ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

We examined the relationship between disgust sensitivity (DS), health anxiety (HA), emotion regulation difficulties (ERD), emotion regulation strategies (ERS), and coping processes. DS and HA were positively related to ERD. Cognitive reappraisal ERS was negatively related to HA.
Older participants had lower DS, HA, and ERD. ERD and expressive suppression ERS were positively related, but ERD were inversely related to cognitive reappraisal. Participants high in DS or HA used escape-avoidance coping processes.

POSTER 13

ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE PERFECTIONISM: THE IMPACT ON GRADUATE STUDENT HEALTH.

KELLY FILIPKOWSKI, ALICIA NORDSTROM (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), TRIET PHAM (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL FLOREN (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), SCOTT MASSEY (CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY)

This study compared adaptive, maladaptive, and non-perfectionist graduate students on measures of mental, social, and physical well-being across two semesters. Adaptive perfectionists reported better mental health and quality of life; they were also marginally higher in social functioning. There were no differences between adaptive, maladaptive, and non-perfectionists in regards to physical health. Limitations concerning the categorization of perfectionism types among high achieving graduate students is discussed as a future consideration.

POSTER 14

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAREGIVER-ADOLESCENT COMMUNICATION AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

ASHLEY HEILWEIL, ANNA LUERSSEN, MIA BUDESCU (LEHMAN COLLEGE)

Little attention has been paid to elements of parent-adolescent communication and their association with parenting style and psychological distress. We collected survey responses from adolescents and asked them to report on communication with their female caregiver. Participants indicated the quantity and quality of these conversations and reported their psychological distress symptoms. We evaluated whether elements of parent-adolescent communication correlate with adolescent psychological distress and whether communication mediates the relationship between parenting style and psychological distress.

POSTER 15

MARITAL STATUS, PARENTHOOD, ALCOHOLISM, AND THE SINGLE MOTHERHOOD PENALTY

JULIA COOKE, VICTORIA AUGUST, JOYCE OATES (AQUINAS COLLEGE)

Although gender equality has increased over the decades, gender disparity persists. Women are paid less than men and are subject to discrimination in the workplace based solely on the fact that they may become mothers. We conducted two experiments that tested effects of gender, marital-status, and addiction-status on socio-cognitive judgments. In Experiment 2, when the manipulation was changed to active addiction, the predicted single-motherhood penalty (Experiment 2a), emerged with no analogous single-fatherhood penalty (Experiment 2b).

POSTER 16

PARASOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH CELEBRITIES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH ANTI-VACCINATION POLICY ATTITUDES

JULIA BISHOP, ROSS KRAWCZYK (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Parasocial relationships are one-sided relationships with famous people. Having such relationships with celebrities with anti-vaccination views may predict anti-vaccination beliefs. 93 participants completed questionnaires assessing anti-vaccination attitudes and parasocial relationships with Donald Trump, Jim Carrey, and Jenny McCarthy. As parasocial relationship with Donald Trump increased, so did anti-vaccination attitudes. This effect was not found for the other celebrities. Parasocial relationships with anti-vaccination celebrities appear to be an important barrier to vaccination rates and public health.

POSTER 17

EMPOWERMENT THEMES IN POP, COUNTRY, AND ROCK MUSIC FROM 1989 TO 2017

TROY STEGMAN, LAUREN BRADY, PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigates differences in pop, country and rock music themes of empowerment at important moments in US history, particularly after the attacks of 9/11, and the elections of Obama and Trump. Lyrical analysis of 225 songs indicates increased empowerment messages at 9/11 in pop and country music but not rock. For country music empowerment themes fall precipitously after Obama’s election and rise with Trump’s. The opposite pattern is found for Pop music.

POSTER 18

FOLLOW THE LEADER? THE IMPACT OF CANDIDATE RHETORIC ON VOTERS' PREJUDICE

MICHAELA SENCINDIVER, LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

The role of elections in prejudice expression was examined in 83

students. Participants selected groups they deemed "Un-American" either before or directly after the 2016 election, or after inauguration. There was a significant interaction whereby participants identified more groups targeted by candidate rhetoric as un-American after the inauguration, but only if they voted for the candidate using more prejudiced rhetoric. This suggests political rhetoric's power to shape the values of individuals who vote for them.

POSTER 19

ETHNIC IDENTITY AND PREJUDICE TOWARDS ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS OUTGROUPS IN SRI LANKA

CHAMPIKA SOYSA, MARISSA HAYES, MAURA PELRINE (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Extending the literature to a novel population, we found that ethnic identity was greater in minority groups (Tamils and Muslims) compared to the majority group (Sinhalese) in Sri Lanka. Adding to the literature, using Self Categorization Theory, we established that religious prejudice towards outgroups accounted for the relationship between ingroup ethnic identity and ethnic prejudice towards outgroups, for ethnic groups in conflict (Sinhalese and Tamils), but not for the non-conflictual ethnic group (Muslims).

POSTER 20

THE EFFECT OF CLOTHING ON PERCEPTION AND PREJUDICE

ALEXA RUTKOWSKA, LUCILLE LIOTTA (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

An investigation on how clothing can exacerbate pre-existing racial stereotypes was conducted. Participants (n = 46) assessed traits of African Americans and Asian Americans after viewing them in three clothing conditions: athletic, business, and casual. There was an interaction of Clothing and Race on the perceived traits. The African American model in athletic clothing was rated as significantly less trustworthy, less warm, more aggressive, more powerful, and less competent than the Asian American model.

POSTER 21

INDECISION AT THE OFFICE: DOES EDUCATION PLAY A ROLE?

MARTHA L SZEKELY, MADELINE R MAZANEK, JOSEPH R FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Studies demonstrate that the more indecisive a person is, the more likely they will report having clutter in the office. Moreover, studies indicate that college-educated professionals report higher levels of decisional procrastination than high school-educated working-class employees. Little work has been done examining how education affects indecision and clutter in the office. In the present study, we examined how education affects the relationship between indecision and self-reported clutter rating in the office.

POSTER 22

THE INFLUENCE OF MEDIA PROGRAMMING ON CAREER GOALS

JENNA DORAN, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this capstone is to explore the impact of media programs on college majors and prospective career paths. Participants completed a survey seeking to measure three variables; academic interests, motivations leading to pursue their career choice and exposure to media programming related to their field of study. The results of this study indicated that exposure through television/media is perceived as one of the top four influencers of major and career goals.

POSTER 23

THE EFFECT OF PRICE INFLUENCE ON PERSONAL OPINION

KRISTA BRADY (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

This study looked at whether the manipulation of monetary value influenced perceived quality and likability of art, as well as if participants would buy the pieces. Participants looked at ten art pieces that were shown with the list value, a higher price, or no price. Results showed that when looking at all ten pieces as a group with no price attached, participants had a hard time distinguishing which piece had the lowest quality.

POSTER 24

A HELPING HAND: DOES VOLUNTEERISM DECREASE STRESS AND NEGATIVE AFFECT?

MEGAN ROWAN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY), TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The study examined the effects that participation in a service activity has on stress and affect. Fifty-eight undergraduates reported stress and anxiety before and after an activity, presented as either an organization or a volunteer task. There was a marginally significant decrease in stress and anxiety between time points, however there was no interaction effect with the task condition, implying that participating in either activity decreased stress.

POSTER 25

COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS FRINGE BELIEFS AND IDENTITIES

CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), DANIEL S. MUNDY, KANISHK SOLANKI, WILLA ZIMMERMAN (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

One hundred and seventeen participants completed a questionnaire about fringe

beliefs/identities (e.g. Incels, Reptilians). Many were aware of them but few opined they were

mentally ill and/or dangerous. The exception was for Incels. Of those knowledgeable about

Incels, 69% opined they “posed a threat.” Only one participant reported personally identifying

with a fringe identity (Sovereign Citizen). Unexpectedly, only 59% of participants disagreed

with the statement that the US government orchestrated, or allowed, 9/11 to happen.

POSTER 26

UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENDORSEMENT OF PRECARIOUS MANHOOD BELIEFS AND CARDIOVASCULAR RECOVERY

AISHWARYA GANGULI, AMRITA PODDAR, CAITLIN A. BRONSON, RICHARD J. CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Male participants completed either a neutral or manhood threatening speaking task while undergoing cardiovascular monitoring. A significant interaction indicated that men who more strongly endorsed precarious manhood beliefs (PMB) showed better recovery of respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) in the threat compared to the neutral condition; the opposite pattern was seen in those low in PMB. These findings have implications for a possible role of PMB in cardiovascular health among men.

POSTER 27

STUDENT ATHLETE WELL-BEING AND ITS RELATION TO INTERPERSONAL CONFIDENCE AND RISK-TAKING

IAN BIRKY, GABRIELLE ROCCHINO, MALAIKA GUTEKUNST (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Relational connectedness is important to the well-being of student athletes. The current study examined first-year student athletes’ connectedness along with confidence in building relationships, flourishing or well-being, and openness to being authentic and active in deepening relationships. Findings indicated that athletes’ sense of connectedness and relational confidence is positively correlated with well-being, and authenticity and active engagement in relationships. Conclusions include suggestions for relational interventions designed for student athletes.

POSTER 28

COACHES' IMPACT ON ATHLETES'

MCKENZIE LIDELL, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Coaches impact their athletes both on and off the field. A coach’s effectiveness can affect the overall well-being and performance of their players. Student athletes from a Division III athletic program completed an online survey to assess perceptions of well-being and coach efficacy/competency. As predicted, well-being was positively correlated with support, motivation, technique, and character, and negatively correlated with negative activation. These findings indicate that coaches have a real impact on their athletes’

POSTER 29

POLITICAL HOSTILITY AND MORALIZED LANGUAGE IN THE TRUMP ERA

BEN RUDOLPH, SONJA HUNTER, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

We tested the hypothesis that hostility between political parties around the world increased following the election of US president, Donald Trump. To accomplish this, we gathered data on the frequency of google searches containing words associated with intergroup hostility and moral condemnation in the US, Great Britain, and France. A time series analysis of this data revealed significant increases of this hostile moralized language in France but not in the US or Great Britain.

POSTER 30

WHICH LIVES MATTER?: TRENDS SURROUNDING THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

TRISTA HARIG, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

This study observed the effect of the 2016 presidential election on different movements throughout the U.S. Google Trends and Causal Impact were used to analyze the search phrases “black lives matter,” “blue lives matter,” “all lives matter,” and “red lives matter” before and after the election. Results showed significant increases in searches in July 2016 and following the election in November 2016 suggesting a relationship between current events and searches for culturally relevant movements.

POSTER 31

WHY ARE SOME PEOPLE MORE POLITICALLY ACTIVE THAN OTHERS?

KRISTEN PETAGNA, KATHERINE LACASSE (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

This paper looks at satisfaction with the current President's job moderating the need to evaluate and political action. One may not take political action based on opinions due to already being satisfied. To answer this question a secondary data analysis was conducted using the ANES data set. The need to evaluate was found to predict political action. Satisfaction with the current President’s job moderates the relationship between the need to evaluate and political action.

POSTER 32

TRUMP INCREASES PNS IN LIBERALS WHO DON’T SHARE POLITICAL BELIEFS WITH FATHERS

MICHAEL MAGEE (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BROOKLYN CAMPUS)

Politically left-leaning participants were randomly assigned to view and comment on a picture of Donald Trump or Bernie Sanders. In line with Shared Reality Theory predictions, those who did not share their political views with their fathers and who

were exposed to Donald Trump responded with a reliably greater personal need for structure than did those who shared their political views with their fathers.

POSTER 33

THE ROLES OF DISGUST AND HARM PERCEPTION IN POLITICAL ATTITUDE MORALIZATION

ZEENAT AHMED (HUDSON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE), NICOLE FONT, DANIEL WISNESKI, BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), SCOTT MORGAN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

The current study tested whether perceptions of harm as well as emotions (such as disgust and anger) can moralization people's political attitudes. The results from our emotion manipulation failed to find support for our hypothesis that disgust can moralize. Exploratory analyses, however, found that perception of harm predicted political attitude moralization whereas emotions did not.

POSTER 34

RESILIENCE RELATED ASSETS MODERATE THE EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD POLYVICTIMIZATION ON PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTION

KELSEY M. FRANK, HANNA R. HATFIELD, SALENA M. DIAZ, HAYLEY J. GROSSMAN, AUTUMN L. BUCKLER, MAGGIE K. TODD, JEFFERY E. ASPELMEIER, THOMAS W. PIERCE, NICHOLAS A. LEE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

The present study tests whether resilience-related assets moderate associations between childhood polyvicitimization and current psychological symptomatology. A sample of 219 first semester college women completed online measures. Mastery, relatedness, and emotional reactivity significantly moderated the negative effects of polyvictimization. The highest severity of symptomatology was reported by participants who were polyvictims with low resilience scores. In contrast, polyvictims with greater resilience-related factors reported significantly lower levels of psychological distress than their victimized peers.

POSTER 35

NATIONALISTIC ATTITUDES AND THE MOTIVATED DENIAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

MARISSA SCHMIDT, MARK WALTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether attitudes and reactions toward climate change (e.g., urgency, belief, stress) were affected by reading a pamphlet depicting climate change either in India or America. We hypothesized that high nationalists would feel higher levels of urgency, belief, and stress in the India condition with no difference in low nationalists. This hypothesis was supported. Discussion will focus on a motivated denial explanation. Correlations of nationalisms with other variables will also be presented.

POSTER 36

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF 1,000+ PROENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR ARTICLES

JESSICA NOLAN, CARLY BOCK, OLIVIA BASALYGA, NICOLE DISANTO, CHARLOTTE HACKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This research reviews the existing literature on pro-environmental behavior. 1,455 articles were retrieved from the Web of Science from 1971-2015. Articles measuring PEB were classified as self-report, observable behavior, or both. Self-report measures were categorized by the type of scale. Preliminary analysis of 1,061 records revealed that the majority of PEB measures are self-report. Over half of the self-report measures were ad hoc scales; standardized scales were least common.

POSTER 37

ENCOURAGING GIVING TO WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CAUSES: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL NORMS

PATRICK DWYER, STEVEN SHERRIN, DEBRA MESCH, UNA OSILI, JONATHAN BERGDOLL, ANDREA PACTOR, JACQUELINE ACKERMAN (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether social norms influence giving to women's and girls' causes, and whether they have differing impacts for men and women. Three key findings emerged. First, social norms and charitable giving are strongly linked. Second, there is a gender difference in the link between social norms and?charitable giving. And third, people's donation intentions are higher when they receive social norms messages about rising levels of giving.

POSTER 38

WAIT….WHAT DID HE SAY? WOMEN'S CONFRONTATION RESPONSES TO INCREASINGLY CLEAR SEXISM

SHANNON MCCOY, SHELBY HELWIG, RHYAN BLAZEK, ABIGAIL MCKINLEY, GRACE HARVEY (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE)

Women's dynamic emotional, verbal, and physiological responses were recorded during a mock committee meeting with 2 increasingly sexist (confederate) men relative to a meeting with no sexism. We found that women's responses unfolded over time with increasing cardiovascular responses, greater anger, and greater direct confrontation as sexism became more clear. Implications for motivation to confront sexism and the utility of a novel paradigm for investigating women's dynamic responses as sexism unfolds over time are discussed.

POSTER 39

INKED: PERCEPTIONS OF RACE, GENDER, AND TATTOOS

NATHAIR SPENCER, SHANIYAH WILLIAMS, KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study sought to examine the effects of target race, gender, and tattoo status on the way people interact with strangers. Participants viewed an image of a stranger and were asked to indicate their perceptions of the target. Results showed a relationship between target race, gender, and tattoo status on

positive perceptions of the target and intention to avoid the target.

POSTER 40

THE EFFECTS OF GENDER IDENTITY ON CRIMINAL SENTENCING

STEPHANIE JIMENEZ, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO, RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

This project examined biases regarding a defendant's gender identity and criminal sentencing. Gender perceptions may favor female defendants during sentencing hearings and result in lengthier sentences for male offenders who commit similar crimes. This study used a between-groups, one-way experimental design. Male gender differed from each of the other three conditions. Post hoc tests revealed the Male condition differed from the Female, Trans Woman, and Trans Man sentencing recommendations. Recommendations for future studies are discussed.

POSTER 41

RATING TARGETS ACCUSED OF DRUG-RELATED CRIMES: IMPLICIT & EXPLICIT BIAS

ANNABELLE BASS, YAJNA JOWAHEER, CHERYL DICKTER (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY)

The current study examined perceptions of White and Black targets accused of drug-related crimes. This study revealed that, when rating targets accused of a drug offense, White college students (n = 99) with more negative explicit attitudes towards Blacks rated Black targets more negatively. Implicit attitudes did not predict ratings of the targets. This work can provide some insight into how alleged drug offenders are perceived within the criminal justice system.

POSTER 42

PERCEPTION OF CRIME BASED UPON MENTAL ILLNESS

ALLISON MELAHN, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We examined biases when ascribing others' propensity toward committing certain crimes based on type of mental illness symptoms presented. Participants read fictional scenarios and thought those presented with symptoms of schizophrenia were more likely to commit nonviolent, violent, and sexual crimes than those with depression and PTSD. Regardless of disorder, men were rated as more likely to commit sexual crimes. Just symptom descriptors, rather than actual diagnoses, were all that was necessary to impart biases.

POSTER 43

DISORDER PERCEPTION, URBAN ENVIRONMENTS, AND JUDGMENTS ABOUT POLICE OFFICERS

BRITTANY BURKMAN, CASSIDY BURT, KERRY MARSH (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The current study explores how the environment in which one lives relates to perceptions of environmental disorder and judgments about police-citizen interactions. Utilizing a Q-Sort method (Block, 1961), we found no differences in perceptions of environmental disorder or in judgments of police-citizen interactions as a function of prior experience with the environment. These findings suggest that prior experience with an environment may not result in judgment-affecting perceptual biases.

POSTER 44

POLICE BRUTALITY AND CYNICISM

BRITTANY HENDERSON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Previous research has indicated the rise of police violence and how negative police interactions can lead to mistrust towards law enforcement. This study hypothesized that the shooting of Laquan McDonald, a highly publicized event of police brutality, would evoke cynicism towards the police in various cities across the United States. Information from Google Trends data and a causal impact analysis revealed that the shooting significantly increased the frequency of search terms relating to police brutality.

POSTER 45

THE THRILLS OF INNOVATIVE MINDS: THE EFFECT OF CREATIVITY ON RISK-TAKING

DIANA BAE, SOYON RIM (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

We examined the influence of creativity on people's risk-taking tendencies. Our hypothesis was that priming creativity by exposing participants to creativity-related words would increase participants' reports of their likelihood of engaging in risky activities. We found that priming a creative (vs. control) mindset had an overall significant effect on participants' reported likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors. In particular, there was an even stronger effect of creativity on financial risk-taking.

POSTER 46

ASPECTS OF COMMUNICATION DURING DEPLOYMENT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO POST-DEPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

TAYLOR ALLARD, BRIAN OTT, SHYAMALA VENKATARAMAN (WILLIAM JAMES COLLEGE)

Research has not fully clarified the aspects of communication that are best for family adjustment and relationship satisfaction throughout the deployment cycle. This study used an online survey of 112 military wives to further examine the relationship between communication, marriage satisfaction, and family adjustment throughout the deployment cycle. Conflict themed communication during deployment was a strong, negative predictor of post-deployment relationship satisfaction 1-month and 3-months post deployment.

POSTER 47

CHINA'S EXTENSION OF INFLUENCE ON CHINESE IMMIGRANTS DURING THE UMBRELLA REVOLUTION

JERILYN CHRISTENSEN, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN)

An inquiry of if Chinese backed media influenced the opinion of Chinese Immigrants in North America and Australia during the Umbrella Revolution in 2014. We searched for phrases in Chinese using Gtrends and Causal Impact for R. Unfortunately, due to the limitations of the measures, we could only investigate one of our aims, if distance from China is a factor for interest in the event, which had significant results.

POSTER 48

ANTHROPOMORPHISM AND ATTACHMENT TO DOGS: AN AMERICAN TALE.

ALVA HUGHES (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE), LINDA J. WELDON (CCBC ESSEX)

Participants who self-identified as European-American (n=21), African-American (n=25), and Asian-American (n=19) answered an online questionnaire that surveyed their beliefs and feelings about dogs. Results suggest that Americans share common anthropomorphic beliefs about dogs, with stronger beliefs held by dog owners who are strongly attached to their dog.

POSTER 49

EFFECT OF PARTICIPANT AGEISM LEVELS ON MOCK JUROR PERCEPTIONS OF ELDER MALTREATMENT

SAMANTHA KAMEESE, NESA WASARHALEY (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of ageism on mock jurors' decision-making in an elder maltreatment trial. Participants' ageism levels affected credibility ratings of the victim and defendant as well as emotional reactions to them (e.g., sympathy). However, ageism did not predict verdict. A descriptive content analysis of participants' reasons for verdict indicated that across ageism levels participants largely cited similar themes for choosing guilty (e.g., defendant blame) or not guilty (e.g., lack of evidence) verdicts.

POSTER 50

PRIVATE SELF IS THE PRIMARY ANCHOR IN FORMING JUDGMENTS OF LIFE SATISFACTION

ANTHONY PACIFICO (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), WARREN REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE)

We conducted a reanalysis of Reich et al. (2013) who demonstrated a correlation between self-role integration (SRI) and life satisfaction. Reich assumed that private self was the core identity involved in judgments of life satisfaction. We constructed an alternate measure of SRI (MAXSRI) that did not assume that private self must be the most prominent identity. Supporting the original theoretical model, MAXSRI was correlated with life satisfaction less strongly than was the original SRI measure.

POSTER 51

KEEPING NEGATIVE FEATURES TO ONESELF VS. SHARING WITH OTHERS: LIFE SATISFACTION IMPLICATIONS

WARREN REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), PATTRIC DAVIS, SIMONLEIGH MILLER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDER CLOUDT (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY)

Two hundred twenty-three participants (171 female) completed a measure of life satisfaction and selected from a list of trait terms to describe their actual self and a series of relationships. We counted negative, agentic, and social-emotional traits that were (a) solely linked to private self or (b) shared with private self and close relationships. A larger proportion of negative traits were limited to private self, and this trait subset most strongly predicted life satisfaction.

POSTER 52

EFFECT OF GREEK LIFE AND ATHLETIC INVOLVEMENT ON SELF-ESTEEM AND ADJUSTMENT

CONNOR HAMILTON, HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

A research study was conducted on effects that Greek life and athletics have on college students. We aimed to investigate the effect that involvement in these organizations has on students' self-esteem and adjustment. Data were collected using undergraduate students involved in Greek life, athletics, or neither. There was no significant difference between involved and uninvolved students' self-esteem, but positive affect was significantly higher for athletic students than the students in the uninvolved group.

POSTER 53

THE ROLE OF RACE-RELATED STRESS, ETHNIC IDENTITY AND GRIT AMONGST AFRICAN AMERICANS

BERTNIE JEANNITON, ESTELLE CAMPENNI (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this poster is to explore the relationship between race-related stress, ethnic identity, and grit. This poster will allow conference participants to examine their own knowledge of the topic of race-related stress. This poster will also bring an awareness to the subject and will lead to an important discussion about ways African Americans can overcome this distress.

POSTER 54

GLOBALIZATION'S IMPACT ON STRESS AND ANGER AMONGST INDIAN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

SARA ABDALLA, MACKENZIE MCCANN, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The study correlated changes in health habits, health, interpersonal relationships, and culture due to globalization with stress and frequency of anger experienced among Indian adolescents. Stress was significantly correlated with globalization-related changes in interpersonal relationships ($r = .33$, $p <= .02$) and changes in culture ($r = .28$, $p <= .05$); changes in

interpersonal relationships were also significantly correlated with self-reported anger (r=.31, p<.03).The results suggest that changes due to globalization are associated with interpersonal stress and anger levels.

POSTER 55

STREET CREDIBILITY: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE DETERMINATION BETWEEN FEAR AND RESPECT

TIARA CROSS, JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In the current study we examined perceptions of street credibility in the context of race, gender, and situational circumstance. Street credibility is a level of respect in urban environments resulting from experiences and knowledge affecting these environments (Seabright, 2001). Our findings indicate for participants who associated street credibility with respect, Black males were perceived to be deserving of more respect in a gang-related scenario. When associated with fear, Black females were more deserving

POSTER 56

DOES BEING INVOLVED IN WHITE LIES CHANGE THE WAY WE EVALUATE THEM.

DAN HRUBES, NATALIE GARCIA (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study explored whether associations between personality traits and the perceived acceptability of white lies varied depending on whether a person judged the lies from the perspective of an observer or someone directly involved in the deception. Participants filled out questionnaires in which they imagined themselves in one of three roles while judging the acceptability of several white lies. Results indicated the relationship between personality traits and judgments varied across these different roles.

POSTER 57

THE IMPACT OF RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION ON MARIJUANA-RELATED GOOGLE SEARCHES

SABRINA TODARO, DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Google Trends data for the searches “marijuana effects” and “weed effects” in Colorado and Massachusetts were analyzed using the causal impact package in R statistical software. There was a marginally significant positive deflection in the time series data for these searches surrounding recreational legalization in Colorado (p=.056). However, there was a significant negative deflection in these searches following recreational legalization in Massachusetts (p=.02). Further research should address search behaviors in other states with recreational legalization.

POSTER 58

JUST A SENIOR MOMENT? PERCEPTIONS OF FORGETFULNESS

NICOLE SPERANZO, KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to examine how people explain forgetfulness in others, depending on the target’s age and the severity of the target’s symptoms. Results suggest that participants were more concerned about dementia for older targets and when symptoms were more severe, whereas participants were more concerned about illicit drug use when the target was younger.

POSTER 59

REACTIONS TO ONLINE DATING PROFILES

MADISON CAMPBELL, MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

I examined the effects of picture stereotypicality (neutral and high) and profile stereotypicality (low, neutral, high) to determine participants’ (N=599) explicit bias of transgender individuals using a social distance scale. Participants competed the Go/No-Go Association Task (GNAT) to determine their implicit biases on transgender individuals. Profile stereotypicality and picture stereotypicality produced a more negative social distance score on female-to-male transgender individuals than male-to-female transgender individuals.

POSTER 60

“I’M SO SORRY SHE DID THAT!” THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SECOND-HAND APOLOGIES

TALIA SEIDMAN, BEN KUHN, JESSICA MELSON, RACHEL WEST, KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We examined the effects of real and non-apologies delivered either first or second-hand. A confederate who intentionally knocked over the tower to win a game of Jenga was perceived by participants to be quite competitive when no apology was offered, and this perception was not affected by a first-hand non-apology, or by a second-hand apology or non-apology. However, when a first-hand apology was offered, participants perceptions of the competitiveness of the confederate was significantly reduced.

POSTER 61

ACADEMIC MOTIVATION DOES NOT MODERATE DISTRACTED TECHNOLOGY USE WHILE STUDYING.

ALYSSA DOYLE, JEFFREY BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We examined the relationships between fear of missing out (FoMO), academic motivation, technology addiction, distracted technology use while studying, and overall GPA in 241 college students. We found significant relationships between technology addictions and non-academic technology use (NATU) while studying, but not between GPA and NATU while studying. While FoMO predicted increased studying NATU, academic motivation did not. Likewise, the interaction between academic motivation and FoMO did not predict increased NATU while studying.

POSTER 62

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND PERSISTENCE: GRIT AND SELF-PERCEPTION MATTER

DENINE NORTHRUP (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship of personal perceptions of academic competence, grit and mindset at the start of college to academic performance and persistence during college. This study collected perceptions from first year students and examined the impact on academic performance. Based on between group comparisons of student perceptions of academic self-concept, there were significant group differences in grit and academic performance in the first semester. Implications for students, faculty and institutions will be discussed.

POSTER 63

CORRELATION BETWEEN RELATIONSHIPS AND ACADEMICS

ANALISIA DIANA (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goal of this study was to analyze how romantic relationship satisfaction was correlated academic skills. Participants completed the Relationship Assessment Scale, the Study Skills Questionnaire, and the Academic Success Skills Survey. Results indicated that relationship satisfaction was negatively correlated with feeling connected to the classroom community, which could indicate that participant in happy relationships were less engaged to the academic social community.

POSTER 64

ROLE CONSISTENCY ACROSS SELF-SELECTED GROUPS

MINDY DEMAREE, KAITLYNN MCMULLEN, ZACHARY WRIGHT, M L KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

People typically occupy at least one role in groups to which they belong. We hypothesized that when allowed to choose their roles, people will show role consistency across groups and they will rate those roles more positively. Our 108 participants identified the main role they played in three self-selected groups, indicated whether each role was freely chosen, and rated satisfaction. Results did not show role consistency, but participants felt more positively about freely chosen roles.

POSTER 65

HIGHLY HUMBLE HOLY MEN? ASSESSING HEXACO SCORES FROM DEACONS

RYAN CLAUDIO, JAKOB CARBALLO, MARTHA SZEKELY, JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The HEXACO scale assesses the Big-5 personality structures plus “Honesty/Humility.” The study of humility has grown in interest across populations and settings, including among persons with strong religious tendencies. In the present study, with over 1,800 US Christian clergy from across the USA, we assessed how male clergy with extreme high Humility scores on the HEXACO compared to those clergy with extreme low scores across different aspects of leadership.

POSTER 66

CHANGING GOD-BELIEFS CHANGES THE CORE SELF

BENJAMIN HOFFMAN, ELIZABETH BARTO, JESSICA KLINE, MICHAEL KITCHENS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

If God-beliefs are core to identity, then changing these beliefs would change a person’s self-concept more than changing other aspects of their identity (e.g. personality; Exp. 1). Also, participants would think a friend was a more different person if that friend developed religious beliefs than if that friend changed in other ways (Exp. 2). Both of these predictions were supported. These studies suggest that God-beliefs are at the core of one’s identity.

POSTER 67

LONG-DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF COLLEGE

ALEXIS TRIONFO, IAN MACFARLANE, EVAN SMITH (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

This study examined the impact of long-distance relationships (LDRs) on college adjustment in the first year of college. The hypothesized negative effects of LDRs on college adjustment were not supported, and partners’ attending school vs. working also had no significant effect. Post hoc analyses revealed family’s and friends’ approval of the relationship were positively related to relationship satisfaction and emotional adjustment, respectively. The primary limitation of this study involved the sample’s homogeneity and distribution.

POSTER 68

HOW EFFECTIVE ARE DIFFERENCE-EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS AMONG STUDENTS AT HIGH MINORITY UNIVERSITIES?

MARYELLEN HAMILTON, DANIEL WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

We tested whether an intervention previously shown to improve academic performance among minority and first-generation students would remain effective at a school with high percentages of students from these groups. Across two years (total N=225), we implemented a “difference-education” intervention among incoming STEM majors during freshman orientation. Contrary to previous research, the intervention produced no effect across either of the two years. Implications for using these interventions at high minority schools will be discussed.

POSTER 69

THE EFFECTS OF STEREOTYPE THREAT ON MINORITY STUDENT’S EXPERIENCES ON CAMPUS

TAINA PLATA, KATLYN FARNUM (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Stereotype threat may cause long-lasting psychological effects but can be avoided through racial socialization messages. The purpose of this experimental study was to examine how stereotypical perceptions affect minority students' perception of academic support, self-efficacy, campus culture, and aspirations to attend graduate school. Researchers hypothesized that those affected by stereotype threat would report more negative feelings than those who did not. This was partially supported by the results.

POSTER 70

IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION & ACCULTURATIVE STRESS MODERATED BY SOCIAL

NAOURAS MOUSA ALMATAR, NUWAN JAYAWICKREME (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The current study examined the relationship between perceived discrimination and acculturative stress, and if this relationship is moderated by social isolation in 113 Muslim participants. Results indicated significant positive correlations between perceived discrimination and acculturative stress, as well as between social isolation and acculturative stress. However, no relationship was found between social isolation and perceived discrimination. Results did not show that the relationship between discrimination and acculturative stress is influenced by social exclusion.

POSTER 71

CAN YOU CHANGE YOUR RACE? IT'S COMPLICATED.

LAURYN LU, ALEC RUTHERFORD, CASSANDRA KROME, TARYN CHOI, JESSICA LEFFERS, JOHN COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Research shows people believe social category membership is determined by an underlying essence. Critically, few studies investigate what people believe that essence is. By measuring endorsement of ten hypothetical physical transformations as "race-changing", we were able to assess what the perceived essence may be. We found that people's endorsements do not always match their definition of race, meaning that though people may be unaware, they often hold rigid essentialist beliefs about the immutability of race.

POSTER 72

THE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ON SOCIAL COGNITION AND DEPRESSION

EMILIA E. MIKRUT, LORIANN CIOFFI, DESTINY VEGA, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Social cognition, including relational schemas (i.e., mental representations of the self and others) is a potential mechanism linking discrimination to depression. Prior research has focused on a single dimension of relational schemas at a time. We examined the potential mediating effects of multiple relational schemas. Mediational analyses in a diverse sample (n = 286) revealed discrimination is associated with cynical vigilance and concerns about rejection or invalidation, which, in turn, is related to depressive symptoms.

POSTER 73

GENDERED RACISM AND EXPECTATIONSOF PREGNANCY DISTRESS

MERCEDES MCCORMICK, EMILY REHBEIN, GIANNA MONTE, LISA ROSENTHAL FIRST AUTHOR (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Gendered racism involves discrimination experiences based on the intersection of gender and race. Past research finds gendered racism experiences more common among Black and Latinx than white women, and that gendered racism is associated with greater pregnancy distress among women who were pregnant or had at least one child. This study aimed to test if we would find similar associations between gendered racism and expectations of pregnancy distress among women who had never had children.

POSTER 74

GENDERED RACISM AND EXPECTATIONS OF PREGNANCY DISTRESS

EMILY REHBEIN, GIANNA MONTE, MERCEDES MCCORMICK (PACE UNIVERSITY), MARCI LOBEL (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), LISA ROSENTHAL (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Gendered racism involves unique discrimination due to intersections of gender and race. Past research finds gendered racism is experienced more by Black and Latinx than white women and is associated with greater pregnancy distress among pregnant women and women with children. In this investigation, we found similar patterns of experiences with gendered racism between Black, Latinx, and white women, and similar associations of gendered racism with expectations of pregnancy distress among women with no children.

POSTER 75

RACIAL IDENTITY AS A PROTECTIVE MECHANISM FOR SUBSTANCE USE VULNERABILITY

HYUN SEON KIM, LAUREL M. PETERSON (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), NATARIA T. JOSPEH (PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY)

Racial discrimination puts African Americans at risk for smoking and drinking, but racial identity may serve as a protective factor. 51 African American emerging adults (66.7% female; 18-30 years old; Mage = 23.77, SD = 3.52) reported on racial discrimination, racial identity, and substance use risk-cognitions and behavior. Higher racial identity was associated with lower odds of having smoked, but no other effects for racial identity or discrimination emerged.

POSTER 76

UNDERSTANDING STEREOTYPES OF LATINOS: A MULTIETHNIC PERSPECTIVE

ALEXIS MAYI, KEVIN RODRIGUEZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT

STATE UNIVERSITY), VIVIANA NICHOLAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), JOSÉ CARLOS DEL AMA, MARISA MEALY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Stereotypes contribute to multiple societal problems (microaggressions, discrimination, interethnic violence, etc). The perceived stereotypes of others may also affect one's experience. Two studies assessed perceptions of Latino stereotypes in the United States. The results indicated that Latinos perceived less stereotypes in American society than Black and White students. Additionally, Black and White students believe they hold less stereotypes than American society in general. Findings differed by whether the stereotypes were positively, negatively, or neutrally valanced.

POSTER 77

STRANGER DANGER: THE EFFECTS OF RACE, SITUATION AND TATTOOS

SHANIYAH WILLIAMS, NATHAIR SPENCER, KRISTIN CISTULLI (SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to investigate how situation, target race, and target tattoo status affect participants perceptions of and comfort with strangers. Participants were randomly assigned to read a scenario in which they were alone or with others, to view one of four accompanying target images, and answer questions about the target. Results suggested that situation, target race, and target tattoo status did not affect participant comfort or perceptions.

POSTER 78

THE PERCEPTION OF DUCHENNE AND FAKE SMILES WHILE LOOKING AT FACIAL REGIONS

SAMANTHA KING, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We examined whether different perceptions exist seeing a person display either a Duchenne (genuine) or fake smile when viewing full or half facial images. When viewing half faces, participants rated targets displaying a Duchenne smile as appearing happier, more trustworthy and genuine, particularly when viewing only the eye region. We did not find such effects for full faces. We also found differences based upon target gender and when viewing the mouth versus eye regions.

POSTER 79

THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL CONTENT ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF FAKE NEWS

ZACHARY PECK, MELANIE DEFRANK, PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Investigating the impact of emotional content on the spread of fake news, 58 undergraduates were presented with 18 tweets representing Veracity (True and Fake), and Emotionality (neutral, positive and negative), and rated the degree to which the tweet was fake, was believable and whether they would share it. Demonstrating sophistication in social media consumption, undergraduates rated fake emotional tweets as fake, true emotional tweets as believable and true positive tweets as worthy of sharing.

Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

Event **Boylston**

PSI CHI: REGIONAL RESEARCH AWARDS CEREMONY
Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: MARIANNE FALLON

PSI CHI REGIONAL RESEARCH AWARDS AND ADVISOR RECOGNITION

Join us for the presentation of Psi Chi Regional Research Awards and hear about these award-winning projects from the researchers themselves. If you're looking for some of the best graduate and undergraduate research at EPA in one event, this is it! We will also honor Psi Chi faculty advisors and Dr. John Edlund, the Eastern Regional Faculty Advisor of the Year.

Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

Symposium **Whittier**

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: WORKING WITH ASIAN FAMILIES IN NORTH AMERICA AND AT HOME
Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: DANIEL KAPLIN

WORKING WITH ASIAN FAMILIES IN NORTH AMERICA AND AT HOME: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

In this symposium, we reflect on cultural factors related to Asian immigrant families. We begin with large-scale comparisons and become more specific about various Asian regions and Asian communities (e.g., Koreans, Japanese, etc.). After presenting this framework, we introduce cultural assessment and treatment using a culturagram and intersectional design tool (IDT). We conclude our presentation with various treatment modalities that can be used to address the core stressors Asian immigrant, refugee, and asylum-seeking families face.

Presentations

Asian Immigrants to Canada and the United States
by Uwe Gielen (Professor Emeritus, St. Francis College)

Cultural Specificities of Korean Immigrants and Korean-Americans: Potential Factors Influencing Mental Health Outcomes
by Sunghun Kim (Associate Professor, St. Francis College)

Beyond the Culturagram: An Intersectional Approach

by Elaine Congress (Associate Dean and Professor, Fordham University)

Cultural Bases of Counseling and Psychotherapy
by Machiko Fukuhara (Professor, Tokiwa University, Japan)

Providing Therapy with Asian Immigrant Families
by Daniel Kaplin (Assistant Professor, St. Francis College)

Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

Paper **Statler**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS II: ATTITUDES AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Friday, March 13, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: HOLLY FITZGERALD

12:30pm - 12:45pm

JUDGMENTS ABOUT WOMEN'S BODIES AS A FUNCTION OF RACE AND GENDER

JOHN HULL, DEBRA HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE), AZARIA DAVIS (SMITH COLLEGE)

Undergraduates rated pictures of women in magazines geared primarily toward Black, White, or Latina women for body size, femininity, strength, and attractiveness. Neither participant gender nor race interacted with ratings. Black women were seen as bigger and stronger than White women, but equally attractive and feminine. Latina women were seen as smallest, weakest, and most attractive. Findings suggest that Black women can provide a healthier cultural counterpoint to the hyper-White ideal for women's bodies.

12:50pm - 1:05pm

WEIGHT-RELATED STEREOTYPES IN THE WORKPLACE: IMPLICATIONS FOR JOB ATTITUDES AND EFFICACY

JESSICA CARLSON, JASON SEACAT (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

Weight discrimination harms overweight/obese employees and is well documented in the workplace. Less clear are the consequences of exposure to negative weight-related stereotypes on obese employees. Using a vignette methodology, 200 male and female obese and normal weight university faculty and staff were experimentally tested. Overall, obese employees primed to think about their weight status reported lower levels of job satisfaction and organizational commitment, but not job efficacy, compared to normal weight employees.

1:10pm - 1:25pm

DISEASE AVOIDANCE: AN EVOLUTIONARY EXPLANATION FOR SEXISM

HOLLY FITZGERALD (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), RACHEL MCDONALD (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), RONALD THOMAS (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), NATALIE SHOOK (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Three studies (N=873) explored whether disease avoidance concerns were related to benevolent and hostile sexism. Greater disease avoidance was consistently related to greater benevolent sexism, but inconsistently related to hostile sexism. Right-wing authoritarianism partially accounted for the relation between disease avoidance and benevolent sexism, whereas it fully accounted for the relation between disease avoidance and hostile sexism. These findings provide initial evidence for an evolutionary explanation for benevolent sexism.

1:30pm - 1:45pm

WHEN DIETING DOESN'T WORK: PREDICTING SNACK INTAKE AND BMI FROM EATING TRAITS

LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Overconsumption drives overweight and obesity problems in the United States. College women (N = 245) provided self-reports of eating traits, which were evaluated for their ability to uniquely predict food intake on a taste test and body mass index. A history of weight fluctuations and a focus on dieting behavior appear to be risk factors in this relationship. Policies and interventions may be able to target these variables, yet limitations necessitate future research.

Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium **Whittier**

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: EDUCATING GRADUATE STUDENTS ABOUT GLOBAL ISSUES AT THE UNITED NATIONS
Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: ELAINE P. CONGRESS

EDUCATING GRADUATE STUDENTS ABOUT GLOBAL ISSUES AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations provides a valuable training ground for students to learn about international issues while developing their organizational practice, policy, and research skills. This symposium focuses on the experiences of graduate students who have an internship placement at the United Nations. The chair discusses the benefits as well as challenges in developing and leading a group of graduate level students at the United Nations. Using the SDG lens, students discuss what they have learned about policies and practice issues that affect vulnerable populations around the world. Populations and issues discussed will be health, women, children, indigenous peoples, migrants, intergenerational, and the digital divide.

Presentations

Violence Against Women
by Anna Peverly (United Nations Association)

Health Disparities: Intersection of Western Medicine and Indigenous Knowledge
by Dorothy (JR) Crowley (UN NGO Committee on Rights of Indigenous Peoples)

The Digital Divide and Education
by Shenesse Ali (Close the Gap NGO)

Intergenerational Approaches
by Liz Manus (International Federation of Social Workers NGO)

Children at Risk Around the World
by Andreina (Andy) Molina (NYC Administration for Children Services)

Vulnerable Populations - Indigenous and LGBTQ people
by Sydney Boyer (Unitarian Universalist Church NGO)

Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Event **St. James**

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: WORKSHOP I
Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: SAMANTHA KENT

MENTAL HEALTH ACCESS AND CONTINUUM OF CARE FOR SERIOUSLY MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS

SAMANTHA KENT, ASIA CHUAVIRIYA (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

This roundtable will discuss the profound issue of untreated Serious Mental Illness (SMI) within the criminal justice system and its barriers. Individuals with SMI within the prison system make up 31% of the total prison population. More prevalent is the lack of mental health care within the prisons to aid these individuals. This deficit in care limits individuals' chances of success in the community upon reentry, increasing their likelihood of recidivism.

Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper **Hancock**

PSI CHI INVITED SESSION: RESPONSIBLE RESEARCH
Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: JAMIE BODENLOS

SAVING SCIENCE THROUGH REPLICATION

JOHN EDLUND (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), KELLY CUCCOLO (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA), MEGAN IRGENS (UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA), JORDAN WAGGE (AVILA UNIVERSITY), MARTHA ZLOKOVICH (PSI CHI, THE INTERNATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY IN PSYCHOLOGY)

Science has long been based on replication, although we have recently become aware of various corruptions of the enterprise that have hurt replicability. Here, we begin by considering three illustrations of research which have all been subject to intense scrutiny through replications and theoretical concerns. We then discuss what science can learn through replications more generally. From there, we discuss what we believe needs to be done for science with regard to replication moving forward.

Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper **Berkeley**

LEARNING PAPERS I: HABITS, EXTINCTION, AND RECOVERY
Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: ERIC THRAILKILL

2:00pm - 2:15pm

GOAL-DIRECTED AND HABITUAL BEHAVIOR CHAINS IN RATS AND HUMANS

ERIC THRAILKILL, CATHERINE THORPE, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Behavior chains are sequences of linked responses required to earn a reinforcer. Here we show in rats that R1 is sensitive to the value of R2 (a goal-directed action) and becomes insensitive (a habit) after extended training. We then show analogous findings with a novel computer task in human participants. The results implicate common associative mechanisms in instrumental learning across rats and humans and inform our understanding of how habits are made and broken.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

HOW UBIQUITOUS IS SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY FROM EXTINCTION?

RUTH M. COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Spontaneous recovery from extinction is widely held to be a ubiquitous phenomenon found in a variety of species including birds, fish and mammals. In this talk, I will describe a series of experiments using mice that examine spontaneous recovery from extinction in instrumental conditioning. Subjects were trained to lever press or nose poke for food prior to response extinction and subsequent testing after a long delay. Implications for repeated absences of spontaneous recovery are discussed.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

EXTINCTION, BUT NOT SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY, OF CONDITIONED FLAVOR PREFERENCES

ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JASMINE HUANG (MIDWOOD HIGH SCHOOL)

A conditioned flavor preference develops when a neutral flavor is paired with a nutrient. We previously demonstrated that this learned preference is highly sensitive to flavor nonreinforcement either prior to (latent inhibition), during (partial reinforcement), or following (extinction) flavor-nutrient pairings. Here we assess the role of the number of flavor-nutrient pairings prior to extinction, and the possibility of spontaneous recovery. Extinction in this paradigm is robust and appears not to spontaneously recover.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

RETROACTIVE INTERFERENCE: COUNTERCONDITIONING AND EXTINCTION WITH AND WITHOUT BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT OUTCOMES

YAROSLAV MOSHCHENKO, ALAINA BERRUTI, JACOB BLATTSTEIN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), JÉRÉMIE JOZEFOWIEZ (UNIVERSITÉ DE LILLE), RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Maladaptive Pavlovian conditioning (CS-Outcome1) is reduced through extinction (CS-alone) or counterconditioning (CS-Outcome2). Towards better understanding the underlying bases of these phenomena, particularly the reversal of evaluative conditioning during counterconditioning, extinction and counterconditioning were compared using a contingency preparation. The two phenomena differed appreciably in sensitivity to renewal as a function of whether the outcome(s) were biologically significant. Centrally, neutral outcomes in counterconditioning allow assessment of pure associative interference devoid of evaluative conditioning.

Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: POSTERS I
Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

POSTER 1

THE LASTING IMPACT OF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT ON SELF-DIFFERENTIATION OF YOUNG ADULT OFFSPRING

AMANDA WHITACRE (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY--BROOKLYN)

Bowen's self-differentiation captures a balance of autonomy and intimacy in relationships. This study clarifies the impact of family dysfunction on self-differentiation and includes an unexamined age group (N = 300; ages 18-30). Multiple regression analyses revealed that interparental conflict significantly impairs self-differentiation among young adult offspring. However, parental divorce does not impair self-differentiation, thus distinguishing it from interparental conflict. Lastly, a strong parent-child bond can be a protective factor for offspring exposed to conflict.

POSTER 2

ORDINAL ASSESSMENT OF NUSSBAUM'S "CENTRAL HUMAN CAPABILITIES" BY YOUNGER AND OLDER ADULTS

STEVEN M. SPECHT, CHRISTOPHER A. RIDDLE, JOVINA E. TAYLOR (UTICA COLLEGE)

Younger and older adults rank-ordered a number of "central human capabilities" (including "being able to have good health", and "being able to move freely") in terms of subjective importance. Both groups ranked good health; food and shelter; attachment to others; and non-discrimination as the four most important capabilities. Younger adults ranked emotional development, and use of senses, as more important than older adults; whereas older respondents ranked ability to move freely higher than younger respondents.

POSTER 3

DOES TRAUMA LESSEN STIGMA OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER?

MICHELLE MARSHALL (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), LINDSAY PHILLIPS (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Ninety-five participants read a scenario about an individual with a substance use disorder (SUD) and rated six statements about the scenario on a 5-point Likert scale as a pretest. Participants then read a scenario informing them the individual had a history of trauma and completed a post-test. The hypothesis that stigma toward a person with SUD would decrease if someone was later informed that person had a trauma was supported.

POSTER 4

SCOFF: EATING PATHOLOGY SEVERITY IN VIETNAMESE AND CAUCASIAN AMERICAN UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN

NGOC NGUYEN, MAURA PELRINE, MARISSA HAYES, AMIYA PHILLIPS, CHAMPIKA K. SOYSA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

We studied eating patterns in n = 44 international Vietnamese and n = 40 Caucasian American undergraduate women, both living in the United States. International Vietnamese reported greater eating pathology than Caucasian Americans. Post-hoc analyses indicated that international Vietnamese undergraduates living in the United States reported greater eating pathology than Vietnamese undergraduates living in Vietnam (Ko et al., 2015). These are novel contributions to the sparse literature on eating pathology in homogeneous samples of Asians.

POSTER 5

SOCIAL ANXIETY, AVOIDANT PERSONALITY DISORDER, AND EMOTION SOCIALIZATION

JENNIFER LE, LACI NELLIS, KATHERINE LAU (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK ONEONTA)

Social anxiety and avoidant personality disorder can be affected by the way parents may teach their children to deal with fear. Researchers aim to see how emotion socialization styles correlate with later anxiety and avoidance behaviors. Results show ignoring a child's fear may increase anxiety and avoidance problems while support may decrease avoidance. Mothers who ignored, punished, or mirrored fear themselves raised anxiety and avoidance behaviors while fathers doing so increased only avoidance behaviors.

POSTER 6

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT ON RETENTION TO SOPHOMORE AND JUNIOR YEAR

ANNA MUNDY, TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The present longitudinal study examined potential non-academic predictors of college student retention at two intervals – the beginning of sophomore year and the beginning of junior year. Gender, social interaction anxiety, and social engagement each accounted for significant variance in predicting sophomore year retention, while only social engagement accounted for significant variance in junior year retention status. Collectively, our findings reinforce the effort of campus personnel to continue to develop programming to engage students socially.

POSTER 7

SELF-REPORTED RESILIENCY IN MILITARY HEALTHCARE BENEFICIARIES WITH COGNITIVE COMPLAINTS: EXPLORING STRATEGIES

MEGAN TSUI (WALTER REED NATIONAL MEDICAL MILITARY CENTER)

An adjunct rehabilitation clinic at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center (WRNMMC) uses self-report measures to assess clinical outcomes. Baseline resilience on the Response to Stressful Experiences Scale (RSES total) did not differ by traumatic brain injury status (TBI+/-) or sex (male/female). A three-component exploratory factor analysis solution also yielded no differences in TBI status or sex for growth-based coping, but reflected greater action-oriented coping for TBI+ and men and greater faith-based coping for women.

POSTER 8

DRINKING IDENTITY AND DRINKING CONSEQUENCES: A SERIAL MEDIATION ANALYSIS

JACLYN FOULIS, ALEXANDER SCALZO, TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N = 219) completed measures of drinking identity (DI), typical weekly drinking (TWD), willingness to experience drinking consequences (WDC), and drinking consequences (DC) just before entering college (Time1), six weeks into the fall semester (Time2), and at the end of fall semester (Time3). Time1 DI scores had a direct effect on Time3 DC scores and this effect was mediated by Time2 TWD scores. The implications of these findings are discussed in the poster.

POSTER 9

COUPLE CONFLICT NARRATIVES: NEGATIVE EMOTION, BREAK-UP ANXIETY, AND PERSPECTIVE-TAKING PREDICT STRATEGY USE

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

We examined how negative emotion, break-up anxiety, and perspective taking from conflict narratives were related to the reported use of conflict strategies. Our couples design asked each partner to share their stories of unmet needs in separate interviews. Actor negative emotion and partner breakup anxiety were associated with increased and actor perspective taking to decreased use of destructive strategies. Actor pitch and perspective taking were associated with the increased use of positive problem.

POSTER 10

FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF VERBAL INTELLECTUAL SKILLS IN STUDENTS

GABRIELA CASTRO*, PAIGE MULRY*, CAROLYN KUEHNEL, WILLIAM FUREY, RAFAEL CASTRO (INDEPENDENT)

The WISC-IV to WISC-V revision raised concern about the utility of the verbal comprehension index for those with ASD, as the most challenging test for that population was removed from the core battery. Our research compared the scores of 48 students with ASD across evaluations, and paired samples t-tests revealed a statistically significant index score change. This presentation will discuss the implications of that change, suggestions for clinical practice, and directions for future research.

POSTER 11

ANXIETY MINDSETS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

CHRISTA SOYARS, BETTY-SHANNON PREVATT, GWYNN MORRIS (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Anxiety is on the rise in today's college students. The current study explored the relationship between anxiety and end of semester grades, as potentially influenced by growth and fixed mindsets. Participants (N=109) reported on current perceived stress, stressful life events, anxiety mindsets, and end of semester grades. Current stress predicted GPA. However, mindsets did not moderate the relationship between current stress and end of semester GPA. Differences in mindsets and GPA will be discussed.

POSTER 12

INSTRUMENT PREFERENCE: WHAT FACTORS INFLUENCE WHICH ANXIETY SCALE IS USED FOR DIAGNOSIS?

KELLY LINDSAY, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Anxiety disorders are typically measured through Likert-type scales in which patients rate underlying physiological, cognitive, and behavioral symptoms present. We were able to identify and content-analyze 136 case studies with anxiety as the primary diagnosis in the peer-reviewed Clinical Case Studies journal. We found that 24% of studies used the Beck Anxiety Inventory, despite ranges in symptoms and anxiety diagnoses across clients. Further research is needed to differentiate among the use of particular measures.

POSTER 13

EMOTIONAL AND SELF-EVALUATIVE BALANCE IN SUCCESS AND FAILURE SITUATIONS: THE ROLE

GULER BOYRAZ, DOMINIQUE LEGROS, MALI ZAKEN, ALEXIS FERGUSON, CHRISTIAN HILLEGAS (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Using a 2 (self-beliefs: non-dialectical vs. dialectical) X 2 (test-performance: failure vs. success) experimental design, the present study examined how individuals' self-beliefs affect their responses to success or failure (N = 140). Results indicated that dialectical self-beliefs were associated with greater balance in feelings of self-worth both in success and failure conditions. On the other hand, there was no significant relationship between dialectical self-beliefs and balanced self-appraisals of intelligence.

POSTER 14

PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT AND ADULT PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL RESPONSE

MYLA THOMAS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), LINDSAY PHILLIPS (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this correlational study was to examine the ability of adult participants to recognize psychological maltreatment. Adult participants (N = 103) answered questions about their parent or primary caregiver's level of emotional immaturity and responded to hypothetical scenarios about parent-child interactions. Participants who rated their parent or caregiver as having more emotional immaturity were more likely to recognize psychological maltreatment in hypothetical scenarios presented.

POSTER 15

BOREDOM IN TRICHOTILLOMANIA AND EXCORIATION DISORDER

KRISTIN MAURER, MCWELLING TODMAN, EMILY WEISS, SOPHIA MULLENS, ELISABETH P CABOT, SAVANNAH WOODS, KATRINA OLYNYK (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

Boredom can trigger body-focused repetitive behaviors (BFRB) including hair-pulling and skin-picking; however, little is known about the association between BFRB and boredom proneness (BP). This study demonstrates that individuals endorsing BFRB (n = 125) report significantly higher degrees of BP than a comparison group (n = 155), $t(271.331) = 3.220$, $p = .001$. Associations were found between BP and severity of skin-picking ($r = .313$, $p = .013$) and hair-pulling ($r = .423$, $p = .022$).

POSTER 16

BREAK-UP ANXIETY IN COUPLE CONFLICT NARRATIVES

ELISA LIANG, CANDICE FEIRING, EMILY MCMAHON, HAILEY CLINTON (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We examined break-up anxiety (BUA) in couple narratives about romantic conflict. The most common BUA theme was Intimacy problems. Overlap in narrating the same BUA issues was very common when both partners expressed BUA, moderate when only the female mentioned BUA and rare when only the male partner mentioned BUA. Even when overlap was present, shared perspectives on BUA issues was uncommon. Female partners mentioned BUA more often and described more sources of BUA.

POSTER 17

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT ADMISSION LANDSCAPE FOR WOMEN VETERANS: 2017 DATA

KATHERINE LYMAN, BEN LACHAC, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Substance use disorders (SUD) treatment admissions data, from the 2017 Treatment Episode Dataset (SAMHSA, 2019), focused specifically on women military Veterans (N=5,694) present some of the most up-to-date information on the SUD treatment landscape for this under-studied population. Demographic, co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders, treatment service settings, and reported substances data will be presented. Issues of clinical care will also be addressed.

POSTER 18

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTIVATION AND READINESS FOR MANDATED SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT

MORGAN PIERSON, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Therapeutic community substance use disorder (SUD) treatment clients (N=198) reported on their levels of motivation and readiness for SUD treatment at treatment days 30, 60, and 90. Repeated measures ANOVA results found that both motivation and readiness for treatment significantly changed across the three time points, whereas client court-mandated treatment status only interacted with the motivation change over time. Implications for SUD treatment in the criminal justice system will also be discussed.

POSTER 19

HEALTH LITERACY AND SMOKING PERCEPTIONS FOR CIGARETTES AND E-CIGARETTES

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

This study examined the relationship between health literacy, perceptions of smoking traditional and electronic cigarettes, and smoking behavior. Participant (N=150) perceptions differed such that traditional cigarettes were perceived as having a more negative impact on physical health than e-cigarettes, whereas e-cigarettes were perceived as having a more positive impact on social-emotional health than traditional cigarettes. Health literacy was below basic for the majority of participants. Participant smoking status was unrelated to outcomes.

POSTER 20

BOREDOM AND ANHEDONIA: ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE REMEMBERED PAST AND ANTICIPATED FUTURE.

KATRINA OLYNYK, EMILY R. WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN, JUDY LEE, SOPHIA BORNE (THE NEW SCHOOL)

This study (n = 123, 60% female, male = 35.80) demonstrated that, like depression, boredom-proneness (the tendency to become bored) and anhedonia are associated with a bleak view of the future. Conversely, recent state boredom (the affective experience of boredom), is associated with expectations of a bright future. This divergence suggests it is important to distinguish these similar constructs from one another, especially in clinical contexts where each may have unique implications for treatment outcomes.

POSTER 21

MODELING RSA AND BEHAVIOR DURING PARENT-CHILD INTERACTIONS IN YOUTH WITH CALLOUS-UNEMOTIONAL TRAITS

SAMANTHA PERLSTEIN, REBECCA WALLER (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), NICHOLAS WAGNER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), AMY BYRD, VERA VINE, RICHARD JENNINGS, STEPHANIE STEPP (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

No prior studies have examined physiological functioning of youth with callous-unemotional (CU) traits in the context of social interactions. The present study explored dynamic RSA response among 162 youths (Mage= 12.03) and observed behavioral withdrawal during parent-child conflict and pleasant activity discussions. CU traits were associated with lower RSA at the start of both interaction tasks, as well as more observed child withdrawal. Findings have implications for the development of physiological models of CU traits.

POSTER 22

INHERITANCE OF DARK TRIAD PERSONALITY TRAITS FROM PARENT TO CHILD

WILLIAM J. WINKLEY, KATHERINE S. L. LAU, KAITLIN F. MARTINS, VICTORIA L. BLYDENBURGH (THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

Previous research has shown a genetic link between the Dark Triad personality traits of psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and narcissism through twin studies. There is however, a lack of studies investigating the associations of the Dark Triad traits among parents and their children. The purpose of our study is to examine whether parents who score high on the Dark Triad traits also have children who score high on these personality traits.

POSTER 23

PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS AND MANDATED STATUS IN SUD TREATMENT: ASSESSING RETENTION

HAILEY RAINIER, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Therapeutic community clients (N=3,187) were evaluated to determine if psychiatric distress or mandated-status impacted treatment retention at 90-days. A 2x2 ANOVA found those mandated to treatment reported reduced psychiatric distress at admission, whereas a logistic regression found those mandated to treatment were 2.32 times more likely to remain in treatment at least 90-days. Psychiatric distress was not a significant variable in either analysis. Results discussed in the broader context of sub-syndromal co-occurring psychiatric symptoms.

POSTER 24

HOW SLEEP RELATES TO STORY MEMORY AND OVERALL COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

JIRUWAK TOLESSA, ALYSSA MCGINNIS, LARAH COX, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

To investigate the relationship between sleep, emotional adjustment, and the ability to learn new
auditory-verbal information, college students reported their sleep habits using a sleep log.
Subsequent to a 5-day reporting period, participants were administered a story memory task and
completed a college adjustment questionnaire and demographic form. Findings indicated that
the quantity of sleep impacts emotion but not cognitive performance. Clinical implications are
offered

POSTER 25

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS

KEELEY MCGREGOR, MELISSA KRUEGER, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Psychiatric diagnoses and geographic location were assessed using the Mental Health Client-Level Data (MH-CLD), administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA, 2019), for the 2014-2017 reporting periods (N=22,503,046). These data included admissions from years 2014 (n=5,779,664), 2015 (n=5,260,468), 2016 (n=5,627,485), and 2017 (n=5,835,429). Results underscored a significant relationship between psychiatric diagnosis and geographic region. Results will also consider the broader discussion of the Medicaid Expansion debate and other.

POSTER 26

PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES IN THE AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE POPULATION

MELISSA KRUEGER, KEELEY MCGREGOR, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Recent national mental health treatment admission data (SAMHSA, 2019), focused on the American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) population (N=76,830), examined primary and secondary psychiatric diagnoses at treatment admission. Results demonstrated that the AI/AN population primarily experienced anxiety, depressive, trauma/stressor, bipolar, and schizophrenic disorders. These results will be discussed via age and focus on the implications for adolescent,
adult, and older adult AI/AN mental health care.

POSTER 27

DISCRETE CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT TYPES (CMS) VERSUS MULTIPLE CMS IN BINGE DRINKING

ELISHEVA ADLER, RACHEL HARRIS, MEGAN CHESIN, MICHELE CASCARDI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Childhood maltreatment (CM) is associated with binge drinking (BD). Whether specific types of CM or the accumulation of multiple types of CM is more important to BD is unknown. Using survey data collected from undergraduate emerging adults, we found that those who experienced multiple types of CM at or above the sample average were 1.4 times more likely than those with less CM to endorse BD. Childhood physical abuse was also robustly related to BD.

POSTER 28

INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF MODALITY AND INTERACTIVITY OF MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

SARA JOHNSON, SUSAN NOLAN, SUSAN TEAGUE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the effectiveness of different mental health interventions in reducing stigma and promoting treatment-seeking behavior. We randomly assigned students to receive one of four resources about Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), implementing a 2 (modality: print or online) x 2 (type: interactive or non-interactive) design. There was one significant main effect; those who received the interactive design reported higher mean levels of public stigma and self-stigma than those who received the non-interactive design.

POSTER 29

THE ROLE OF DEPRESSION AND FAMILY EXPRESSIVENESS IN YOUNG ADULTS' EMOTION RECOGNITION

MEGHAN FOSTER, REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

Young adults' ability to recognize others' emotions has been linked to their perceptions of family-of-origin expressiveness, though it is unclear whether depressive symptoms are associated with their family expressiveness and with their emotion recognition. Undergraduates' facial recognition of emotions, depressive symptoms, and family expressiveness were assessed. Findings indicated that greater negative family expressiveness was associated with depressive symptoms and less accurate emotion recognition, though positive expressiveness and depressive symptoms did not predict facial recognition.

POSTER 30

THE DARK TRIAD AND COGNITIVE, EMOTIONAL, AND EMOTIONAL REGULATION

KAITLIN MARTINS, KATHERINE LAU, KEENAN JONES, CHRISTOPHER DERAGON, VICTORIA BLYDENBURGH (SUNY ONEONTA)

A limitation of previous research on the dark triad of personality is that few have tried to separate the different types of regulatory abilities (i.e., behavioral, emotional, and cognitive) underlying their often impulsive and aggressive behaviors. Further, fewer studies have examined the dark triad simultaneously to test their independent associations with behavioral, cognitive, and emotional regulation. Our study expands on prior work by examining each personality and regulation in population of emerging adults.

POSTER 31

DESIRABILITY TO EAT AUGMENTS POSITIVE MOOD FOR THOSE WITH MILD/MODERATE DEPRESSION

SAMANTHA VAOW, ALEXIS GLAZA, MELINA RECAREY, MADELYN HAMED, GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The hypothesis that the desirability of comfort foods will augment positive mood for those with depression was tested. Participants ranked images of comfort foods from most to least desirable to eat and rated their mood change before and after viewing the images. Results indicated an overall positive mood increase for comfort foods, with a key novel finding that mood increases for more desirable comfort foods are augmented among those with clinical symptoms of depression.

POSTER 32

BRIEF MINDFUL MEDITATIONS FOR ANXIETY RELIEF

JENNA GORDON, MEAGHAN MANNA, HAILEY REED, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Forty-three college students, ages 18-21 years old, reported mood and anxiety symptoms using five different mood thermometers both before and after a brief mindful meditation. Obtained scores were compared between pre- and post-mood thermometers. Although means for all measures declined, paired samples t-tests showed significant decreases in the level of stimulation, anger, and strain from pre- to post-mood thermometers. The current study shows that a 5-minute intervention brings significant soothing effects.

POSTER 33

TIME PERSPECTIVE AND MEANING IN LIFE: THE ROLE OF SELF-COMPASSION AND SELF-COLDNESS

CHRISTIAN HILLEGAS, GULER BOYRAZ, MALI ZAKEN (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to determine whether self-compassion and self-coldness were distinctly related to time perspective and meaning in life (MIL). Using a correlational study design, data were collected from 352 adults. Results indicated that, self-compassion was associated with greater MIL and a positive attitude toward one's past and future. Self-coldness significantly and negatively predicted MIL; however, it was not significantly related to attitudes toward past and future.

POSTER 34

THE INFLUENCE OF PECS ON THE VERBALIZATIONS OF A CHILD WITH AUTISM

ALYSSA OKTELA, KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

The efficacy of the Picture Exchange Communication System (PECS) as a communication tool for children with Autism is well established (Bondy, 2001). However, research on the effects of PECS on verbal communication is sparse. This study examined the impact PECS had on sign and verbal communication with one participant. Results indicated that using PECS decreased verbal and sign responding, suggesting PECS may interfere with verbal communication if both are reinforced on the same schedule.

POSTER 35

THE DARK TRIAD AND SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONDING

LILLIAN A. BERRIOS, KATHERINE S. L. LAU, KAITLIN F. MARTINS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

The dark triad consists of three personality traits: Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism. Socially desirable responding is defined as the habit of giving positive self-descriptions, while negative impression management is best understood as exaggerating negative behaviors. Applying these definitions to the sample collected, this study will examine the associations between Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism with socially desirable responding and negative impression management within a sample of emerging adults.

POSTER 36

THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF AFRICAN DRUMMING ON ELDERLY PARTICIPANTS

ALICIA BOHN, MICHAEL ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), KARENDRA DEVROOP (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA)

We examined the effects that an African drumming program had on mood of older individuals in Hong Kong. Participant's demeanor and mood was measured through observer and self-rating before and after taking part in an African drumming program. The drumming program involved physical activity, skill acquisition, reminiscence, joint music-making and social interaction. There was a significant improvement in all aspects of demeanor and mood due to participating in the program.

POSTER 37

EXAMINING IMPULSIVITY AS A PREDICTOR OF FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE GRADES

BOONE JENKINS, SUSAN BEERY, TINA NORTON (LYCOMING COLLEGE), REBECCA GILBERTSON (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH)

The study examined whether impulsivity predicts first-year college GPA. First-year students completed the UPPS-P Impulsive Behavior Scale, and fall and spring GPA were obtained from the registrar. Using hierarchical multiple regression models, the UPPS-P's positive urgency and negative urgency dimensions significantly predicted fall GPA, and positive urgency significantly predicted spring GPA. Preliminary results suggest poor academic performance may reflect inability to regulate impulses under strong emotional arousal, rather than lack of "grit" or perseverance.

POSTER 38

THE MIND'S DETRIMENTAL DUBIOSITY: HOW SUSPECTING INFIDELITY MIRRORS REAL INFIDELITY

TRISTON LI, HELENA OJAROVSKY, MAGGIE PARKER, RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Infidelity, whether emotional and/or sexual, can create significant issues in relationships (see: Fincham & May, 2017). While the negative impact of infidelity has been well researched, the impact of suspicions of infidelity alone have not. Using a diverse sample (n=448), our study investigated the impact of suspicions of infidelity on different aspects of relationship functioning. We found that those that suspected infidelity exhibited similar qualities across several measures to those that have experienced actual infidelity.

POSTER 39

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN A COLLEGE SETTING AND CORRESPONDING CAMPUS PERCEPTIONS

SHAUN MEYERS, MALLERY DAVIS-SWING, OLIVIA ORTELLI, JOANNA HERRES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

A campus climate survey distributed to all students at a public liberal arts college showed that of the students who responded (N = 1,336), nearly half reported a history of intimate partner violence. Victims of interpersonal violence reported worse perceptions of the campus climate, and were equally likely to be male vs. female and minority vs. non-minority.

POSTER 40

EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF ANTIDEPRESSANT MEDICATIONS ON BOREDOM

TESS GEORGE, EMILY R. WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN, KRISTIN MAURER, HELEEN E. RAES, DIANA HOFFSTEIN, OZGE PAZAR (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

The trait-like proclivity to experience boredom (boredom-proneness [BP]), and frequent, recent episodes of boredom (state boredom [SB]) are both related to depression and anhedonia. However, little is known about the effects of antidepressant medication on BP and SB. The results of a cross-sectional study (n = 45, 69% female; Mage = 37.38, SD = 11.34) suggest that antidepressant medications have unique effects on boredom, anhedonia, and depressive symptoms.

POSTER 41

RELATIONSHIPS AMONGST COLLEGE STUDENTS' STRESS, COPING-RELATED BELIEFS, AND HEALTH BEHAVIORS

ELIZABETH DALTON, YUSUF CHAUDHRY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

College students' health behavior practices are influenced by a number of different factors, including time, access to resources, and emotional factors such as stress and motivation. The current study examined college students' perceived stress and beliefs about the coping properties of health behaviors as related to their past-month health behavior practices. Results demonstrated support for effects of stress and coping beliefs on exercise, and beliefs but not stress on alcohol and cigarette consumption.

POSTER 42

PTSD SYMPTOM CLUSTERS, DEPRESSION, AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG COLLEGE SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS

OLIVIA ORTELLI, SHAUN MEYERS, MALLERY DAVIS-SWING, JOANNA HERRES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study surveyed undergraduates (N = 648) to test whether PTSD symptoms mediated the effects of campus sexual assault (CSA) on other symptoms. PTSD symptoms accounted for higher levels of depressive symptoms (CI [0.9199, 0.3767]) and alcohol use (CI [0.1369, 0.7063]) among CSA survivors, but only the hyperarousal symptoms cluster emerged as a unique mediator (CI [0.087, 0.2988] and CI [0.0087, 0.2988], respectively). Interventions should target hyperarousal among CSA survivors to reduce its psychological effects.

POSTER 43

MEASURING AND CHANGING UNDERGRADUATE ATTITUDES TOWARD PERSONALITY DISORDERS

MEGAN PIERCY, IAN MACFARLANE, EVAN SMITH (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Personality disorders (PDs) are highly stigmatized, but little research investigates specific attitudes toward them or ways to ameliorate stereotypes. This study measured undergraduates' understanding of PDs and attempted to reduce stigma through video and fact interventions. The interventions were unsuccessful, but results indicated participants who took a psychology class were less likely to desire social distance from people with PDs. The primary limitations are small sample sizes and unreliable scales.

POSTER 44

SUICIDE IDEATION: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS COMMITMENT AND PERCEIVED STRESS.

SUSSIE ESHUN, ALEXIS HILL (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Our study sought to explore the relationship between religious commitment (religiosity), perceived stress, and suicide ideation. Two hundred college students completed surveys assessing the relevant variables. Results indicated a significant positive correlation between perceived stress and suicide ideation, and a negative correlation between religious commitment and suicide ideation. No reliable relationship was found between religious commitment and perceived stress. Implications for future research and practice are discussed.

POSTER 45

PRAYER, RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION, & RELATIONAL HUMILITY

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

This cross-sectional study explored associations among prayer, perceptions of romantic partner's humility, and how relationship conflict is attributed. Higher ratings of partner's relational humility was associated with praying for one's partner; but praying for one's partner was related to attributing conflict to one's partner and not oneself. Other prayer types were negatively correlated with relationship satisfaction. In addition, A complex statistical model that relates all variables to predict relationship satisfaction is needed for further research.

POSTER 46

A META-ANALYSIS EXAMINING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ALEXITHYMIA AND PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS

NATALIE CORBETT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JENNIFER PETERSEN (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN), HANNA LEMBCKE (RUHR UNIVERSITY), REBECCA WALLER (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Psychopathy includes marked deficits in affective functioning. We conducted a meta-analysis to integrate empirical findings from studies that have examined the relationship between psychopathy and alexithymia, a personality construct defined by the inability to identify and differentiate one's own emotions. We found evidence for a modest-to-moderate association. We discuss explanations for this relationship, and how the research can inform developmental models of psychopathy.

POSTER 47

THE ROLE OF HOPE AND HOPELESSNESS IN SUBSTANCE USE

VANESSA NICHOLS, ANTHONY SCIOLI, ALYSSA BENDER, JORDAN CLAUSON, ELYSSA ELDRIDGE, KATELYN PACHECO, ANA RAGONESE (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

The role of hope in substance use is suspected but understudied.

We examined links between hope and substance use in emerging adults. In Study 1, lower hope scores demonstrated a stronger correlation with substance use problems as compared to low EIQ, maladaptive coping, or dysfunctional emotional regulation. In Study 2, scores on a measure of trait hopelessness were associated with specific hopes for sustaining substance use and particular fears about ending substance use.

POSTER 48

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG SURVIVORS OF COLLEGE SEXUAL ASSAULTS: A GENDER COMPARISON

ALEJANDRO LEGUIZAMO, EMILY MANIS, EVELYN BEHRENDS (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Sexual assaults can have detrimental impact on those who experience them. Recently, we have become increasingly more aware of sexual violence that takes place in college campus. We sought to assess the impact of this type of assaults on women and men, with respect to psychological well being. We found that women tended to report higher well-being than men in some domains. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

POSTER 49

KNOW THYSELF: DEFICITS IN SELF-CONCEPT CLARITY PREDICT NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT DRINKING

WILLIAM HYNES (IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY)

Self-concept clarity (SCC) was investigated as a predictor of negative reinforcement drinking motives (NRD) and its constituent dimensions – coping motives and conformity motives. Rumination was predicted to mediate these relationships. Results showed that SCC predicted all three dimensions of NRD while controlling for anxiety, depression, rumination, and demographic factors. Rumination mediated each relationship, though its strength varied. Implications for conceptualizations of drinking motives and directions of future research are discussed.

POSTER 50

NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL VS. NEUROLOGICAL EXPERT TESTIMONY ON MALINGERED MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY COMPENSATION

RICHARD CONTI, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW JONES (LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Participants were asked to read a vignette describing a civil case about an automobile accident involving an individual who sustained a mild traumatic brain injury. Expert testimony was presented in one of three conditions by either a neurologist, neuropsychologist, or general practitioner (GP). In each condition the plaintiff's symptoms were described as honest, exaggerating, or malingering. Participants in the GP condition awarded less compensation overall. No significant differences were found between exaggerated and malingered conditions.

POSTER 51

THE EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED MEDITATION TECHNIQUES ON INDUCED SHORT-TERM STRESS

JOHN BEYER, LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The present study examined if the cognitive benefits associated with mindfulness techniques could be consolidated into short, one-session meditations that brought participants into a relaxed mindset that fostered information retention. Forty individuals were distributed into control, stress-induction, body scan, and mindful-seeing groups. Meditation efficacy was determined through physiological stress reduction. While significant stress-reduction rates occurred across meditations, participant memory was not significantly influenced as a result of performing either meditation exercise.

POSTER 52

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND SOCIAL COGNITIVE DEFICITS, IN INDIVIDUALS WITH INTIMATE PARTNER

MARGARET MCCLURE, JULIA KARNES, CHRISTINA MAHER, AMANDA EKKERS (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), EMMA SMITH (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MT. SINAI)

The current study investigated the relationship between childhood trauma, internal experiences, and external outcomes. Participants with Borderline Personality Disorder, Intimate Partner Violence victimization, and community controls completed the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, the Reading of the Mind and the Eyes Test, and the Movie for the Assessment of Social Cognition. The results suggest a relationship between childhood maltreatment, social cognitive deficits, and the presence of BPD and IPV victimization.

POSTER 53

BIOMARKER AND COGNITIVE IMPROVEMENTS AFTER INTERACTIVE PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE EXERCISE SYSTEM (IPACESV2.75)

KARTIK NATH, ALEXA PULEIO, MICHELA MICHIELLI, KYLIE ALBERTS, CARLI VOELLM, KATHRYN WALL, AUTUMN DUFF, CIARA HANLEY, CHAD ROGERS, BRIAN COHEN, CAY ANDERSON-HANLEY (UNION COLLEGE)

Researchers are focusing on behavioral interventions to counteract the cognitive decline associated with dementia. The Interactive and Physical Cognitive Exercise System (iPACES v2.75) study at Union College was a single-bout multimodal intervention, consisting of pedaling an underdesk elliptical while playing a video game, for patients with mild cognitive impairment. Our investigation focused on the neurobiological mechanisms of cognitive decline by looking at the correlation between changes in biological markers and improvements in cognitive function.

POSTER 54

ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES, DRINKING MOTIVES AND BOREDOM

ELISABETH P CABOT, EMILY R WEISS, REBECCA REIDY, HELEEN E RAES, SOPHIA BORNE, KSENIA CASSIDY, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Higher levels of boredom proneness (i.e., trait boredom: BPS)

are associate with increased rates of alcohol consumption. The present study, (N=55, 74.5% Male, 25.4% Female, Mage = 22.218) is one of the first to demonstrate that BPS is also positively correlated with positive alcohol outcome expectancies (AOE) and increased drinking motives and that these associations appear not to be conditioned upon the rates alcohol use.

POSTER 55

BELIEFS ABOUT THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION

COURTNEY WHEELER, PATRICK BARNWELL, ERICK FEDORENKO, MARGARET INGATE, SARAH MANN, RICHARD CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY--NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study assessed associations between causal and treatability beliefs concerning depression. Three factors were extracted from a causal beliefs questionnaire, which were then used as predictors of perceived treatability. Stronger beliefs in environmental stress as a cause of depression were associated with stronger beliefs that depression can be controlled without treatment. Stronger beliefs in both environmental and biological causes of depression were associated with stronger beliefs that formal treatment can control depression.

POSTER 56

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SERVICE DOG TRAINING FOR SERVICE MEMBERS WITH PTSD SYMPTOMS

KIARA BUCCELLATO, LAUREN CHIN, WILL RODDY, ANDREA SCHULTHEIS, KALYN JANNACE (CENTER FOR REHABILITATION SCIENCES RESEARCH AT THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES, WALTER REED NATIONAL MILITARY MEDICAL CENTER, HENRY M. JACKSON FOUNDATION), PAUL PASQUINA (CENTER FOR REHABILITATION SCIENCES RESEARCH AT THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES, WALTER REED NATIONAL MILITARY MEDICAL CENTER)

The Service Dog Training Program (SDTP) is an adjunct treatment option for service members experiencing symptoms of PSTD. Participants in this research completed 6 weeks (2 hours/week) of active service dog training in which they worked with a professional trainer to teach service dogs in-training the skills they will need in order to be successful in their future careers as mobility impairment dogs. Post-SDTP there was a significant average decrease in PTSD and depression scores.

POSTER 57

ASSOCIATION OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCHIZOTYPY SCALE-BRIEF AND SPQ IN AN URBAN, NON-CLINICAL SAMPLE

VICTORIA MARTIN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, CUNY), DEBORAH J. WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, CUNY)

The Multidimensional Schizotypy Scale-Brief (MSS-B) is a newly composed and validated measure assessing positive, negative, and disorganized domains of schizotypy (Kwapil et al., 2018). The present study aimed to examine associations among MSS-B and SPQ-Full subscales in an urban population of undergraduate students. Regression analyses revealed a pattern of associations in line with posed predictions, wherein each MSS-B subscale evidenced its strongest association with its conceptually related SPQ subscale.

POSTER 58

PARENTAL DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND ECONOMIC STRESSORS: MODERATING EFFECT OF AFROCENTRIC WORLDVIEW

GAIL KEMP, MATTHEW MITNICK, TIANNAH ADAMS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The importance of examining contextual factors, such as poverty and income, influencing depressive symptoms is clear. The present study examines economic sources of strain that are more proximal (family income) and those more distal (neighborhood poverty level) in relation to parental depressive symptoms in a population of African-American parents. Afrocentric worldview has been proven to be a protective factor in prior research, and we investigate this in the present study.

POSTER 59

JOB INTERVIEW STUDY

ADNAN KASTRAT, WATSON LEAH, EDEN GORODISCHER, MATTHEW CORWIN, CHRISTIAN HOLLE, JAN MOHLMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Public speaking is the most common fear of adults in the US. When stakes are high, such as in a job interview, this fear may be intensified. This study tested predictors of outcome on a mock job interview with college students. Results indicated differential predictors of two outcome variables, with job interview anxiety and trait anxiety predicting confidence levels prior to the task and self-compassion and state anxiety predicting actual performance. Clinical implications are discussed.

POSTER 60

EXPRESSED EMOTION AND REFLECTIVE FUNCTIONING IN RELATION TO SCHIZOTYPY

OZGE PAZAR, LUKE NICHOLS, DIANA HOFFSTEIN, AJA MOLINAR, EMILY WEISS, SOPHIA MULLENS, IAN POTTS, FELIX WOELBER, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

This study is based on the hypothesis that unique combinations of negative early childhood experiences predict different expressions of schizotypy, and that these predictions are regulated by one’s capacity for reflective functioning. Our findings show that while the severity of trauma in childhood is the main predictor of schizotypy, history of negative emotional climate and individual’s level of RF were crucial in determining outcome.

POSTER 61

DESIRED WEIGHT CHANGES IN INPATIENTS WITH ANOREXIA NERVOSA FOLLOWING BEHAVIORALLY BASED TREATMENT

FELICIA PETTERWAY, ANGELA GUARDA, COLLEEN SCHREYER (THE JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Body dissatisfaction, a predictor of symptom severity in patients with eating disorders, is effectively captured by desired weight. This study measured the relationship between desired weight and clinical outcomes in inpatients (n = 124) diagnosed with anorexia nervosa. Participants self-reported their desired weight and completed eating disorder questionnaires at admission and six-month follow-up. Key findings suggest that desired weight increases with treatment, and that increases are associated with clinical improvement during treatment and at follow-up.

Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper **Statler**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM II: ABOUT VIOLENCE
Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: INGRID TULLOCH

ABOUT VIOLENCE

This symposium is about violence presented from several sub-discipline perspectives in psychology. Using historical and modern examples, social psychologist D. Ryan Schurtz explains why envy and aggression can result in violence. Health psychologist Terra Bowen-Reid describes the psychophysiological consequences of vicarious social media violence. Ingrid K. Tulloch and Charlene Chester conclude with research from studies on sexual violence and the immune system. Also discussed are the biopsychosocial and developmental implications of these research findings.

Presentations

THE ENVY AND AGGRESSION LINK
by D. Ryan Schurtz (Stevenson University)

SUBJECTIVE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS TO VICARIOUS EXPOSURE TO RACIALLY TRAUMATIC EVENTS
by Terra Bowen-Reid (Morgan State University)

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND BASELINE IMMUNE ACTIVITY
by Ingrid K. Tulloch, Charlene Chester (Morgan State University)

Discussant(s): Ingrid Tulloch (Morgan State University)

Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

SOCIETY FOR THE TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY G. STANLEY HALL PRESENTATION: DANIEL WILLINGHAM
Friday, March 13, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

STP G. STANLEY HALL LECTURE: TEACHING CRITICAL THINKING: A COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE

DANIEL WILLINGHAM (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)

When asked to name our highest hope for schooling, most would suggest that we want to teach students to think critically; we don't want them merely to learn factual content, nor do we want them just to memorize formulae or algorithms to solve problems. We want them to be creative problem-solvers. Yet this hope seems to be seldom fulfilled. In this talk I will explain from a cognitive perspective why critical thinking is so difficult to teach, and suggest curricular and instructional strategies to get around these difficulties.

Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

PSI CHI POSTERS
Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

POSTER 1

MORE TIME, MORE STUFF? HOURS AT WORK & OFFICE CLUTTER SOURCES

GENERA FIELDS, HELENA SWANSON, JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined employees amount of hours spent at work weekly and self-reported categories of clutter in their office space. We hypothesized that the more hours a worker spent at their job, the more different forms of clutter they'd have lying around their office space. Our analyses suggested that there are no significant differences.This leads to a conversation about what our workplace and what an employee identifies as clutter.

POSTER 2

PARTITION DEPENDENCE IN PRESCHOOL YEARS: EVIDENCE FROM A SINGLE CHOICE TASK

KATHERINE VASQUEZ, KATIE WILLIAMS, ANDREA PATALANO, HILARY BARTH (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Partition dependence is the tendency to distribute choices differently based on the way options are grouped. Partition dependence has been found in both children and adults on resource allocation tasks. It has also been found in adults on single-choice tasks. In the current study, children participated in a single-choice task but their choices were not influenced by the partitioning of options.

POSTER 3

THE INFLUENCE OF WEIGHT STATUS AND GENDER ON EATING DISORDER RECOGNITION

OLIVIA ELDREDGE, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

The present study sought to fill a gap in the literature by examining the relationship between weight status and gender on perceived psychopathology, stigmatizing attitudes, and endorsement of weight control behaviors utilizing vignettes. Results of this study indicate that gender significantly impacted participant's stigmatizing attitudes while weight status and gender significantly impacted participant's endorsement of weight control behaviors.

POSTER 4

WHO IS LYING? PHYSICAL COMFORT AND DETECTING DECEPTION

KIMBERLY PEREZ-LUCERO, KARHALA ANDRE, DONNA CRAWLEY (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Sixty-two college-aged participants watched five short videos depicting men giving interviews about their spouses' disappearances or deaths. After each video, participants indicated whether they believed the person was telling the truth; they also rated how comfortable they felt about the person. Results indicated that liars were rated as "creepier," less comfortable to listen to, than truth tellers. While honesty ratings were correlated with creep ratings, the overt ratings of honesty were more predictive than creepiness.

POSTER 5

TRAUMATIC STRESS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

PAUL MCKEE, KENNETH WALTERS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Traumatic stress has been established as a risk factor for substance use and abuse. It was expected that students who report a high amount of traumatic stress would evidence greater symptoms of substance abuse than their peers. Results indicated that the traumatic stress group reported significantly higher on drug abuse symptoms compared to the normal group. Traumatic stress was associated with significantly higher rates of usage for 11 of the 13 substance classes assessed.

POSTER 6

BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF NICOTINE IN E-CIGARETTES DO NOT CORRELATE WITH COTININE LEVELS

HANNAH GEICK, NICK GIBNEY, KATYA MARSH, ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

This study was designed to determine whether nicotine in e-cigarettes alters reward sensitivity and whether dose is correlated with behavioral effects. Two groups of participants received either 6 mg or 12 mg nicotine while they played a video game, and differences between groups were found on video game performance. However, saliva samples of the major nicotine metabolite, cotinine, revealed no indication that the different dosages of e-cigarettes resulted in discernable differences in cotinine levels.

POSTER 7

CORRELATES OF POSITIVE BODY TALK IN ADULT MEN AND WOMEN

DYLAN O'DELL, MARK FLYNN, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between positive body talk and body esteem, appearance orientation, and upward and downward appearance comparisons in an adult population of men and women. The results indicated that there is a significant positive relationship between positive body talk and body esteem and appearance orientation, and a negative relationship between positive body talk and upward appearance comparison. There was no relationship between positive body talk and downward appearance comparisons.

POSTER 8

DOES SELF-RELIANCE AND COLLECTIVISM PREDICT LIFE SATISFACTION IN MILITARY SPOUSES?

PENELOPE COMBS (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Military families experience frequent deployments, which require constant lifestyle changes. These constant adjustments can negatively impact life-satisfaction. The current study examined if self-reliance and collectivism are predictors of life satisfaction among military spouses. Forty-seven military spouses completed measures of collectivism, self-reliance and life satisfaction, along with a demographic questionnaire. Participants displayed low levels of self-reliance and high levels of collectivism. However, neither self-reliance and collectivism were predictors of life satisfaction.

POSTER 9

THE INCEL SUBCULTURE: THE SUPREME GENTLEMEN

JAMIE A. GORDON, KATHERINE S.L. LAU, SAVANNAH L. IRWIN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

Involuntary celibates (Incels) are an online community of men who are unable to form sexual relationships with women because of what they perceive to be uncontrollable factors. Incels have recently come to public attention, due to the notorious actions of men like Elliot Rodgers, who killed six people. This study conducts an ethnographic content analysis to investigate personality characteristics (e.g., narcissism, superiority and inferiority complexes), and levels of aggression and violence displayed by Incels.

POSTER 10

REMEMBERING OVER TIME: CHILDREN'S LEARNING OVER SHORT AND LONG DELAY INTERVALS

ELISE ADAMOPOULOS, REGAN BENTON, ABIGAIL

MIANO-BURKHARDT, RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Twenty-four children were included in a study investigating the impact of delay on children's ability to recall instances of their own learning. Children (ages 4-8 years) were taught novel facts about the Aleutian Islands and then asked how and when they learned these facts after a short (immediate, 2-3 days) and a long (3-4 weeks) delay. Results indicated that older children were more able to accurately report on their learning over both delays intervals.

POSTER 11

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEDICAL EXPERIENCES AND HEALTH ANXIETY IN YOUNG ADULTS

EMMANUELLE FARRELL, MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study examined the relationship between Health Anxiety levels on perceptions of medical office environments and stress experienced during doctors visits. 50 undergraduates completed a survey assessing frequency of doctors visits, stress surrounding doctors and medical offices, and Health Anxiety scores. Statistically significant associations between key study variables were all in the expected directions. Additionally, participants with higher pre-visit stress levels experienced significantly more stress during medical visits ($t(45) = -2.00$, $p = .010$).

POSTER 12

FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENT READINESS AND TRANSITION TO COLLEGE

CHRISTOPHER STUNDON, BENJAMIN LIEGNER, FRANKIE CRUZ, SHANE PERKINS, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Our study sought to determine which variables contribute to student readiness and whether they help or hinder transition into college life. Possible factors we examined were cultural differences, campus engagement, social life, family/friend impact, academic rigor, and time management. Results indicated that readiness for college was significantly related to cultural differences and academic rigor. All variables employed in this study were significantly related to being helpful in students' transition to college.

POSTER 13

GOOGLE SEARCHES ABOUT TRANSGENDER CHILDREN: A DECADE OF TRENDS

ASHLEY OLORTEGUI, JESSICA HARBAUGH (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

People often use Google to learn more about transgender and gender non-conforming children (TGNC). This study analyzed Google search trends to explore changes in the popularity of search terms pertaining to TGNC youth over the last decade. Findings indicate that the use of search terms related to "transgender" and "gender dysphoria" steadily increased over the past decade.

POSTER 14

PUNISHMENT VERSUS REHABILITATION

RACHEL BONANNO, ROSS KRAWCZYK (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The incarceration system attempts to prevent crime through two mechanisms, rehabilitation and punishment. Past research has yet to identify factors to successfully implement these mechanisms. In this study, participants filled out two questionnaires one measuring their religious affiliation and one measuring their perspective on rehabilitation and punishment. Christians had a closer mean with agnostics, whereas atheists had a closer mean to the "other" category. This is important for future reform of the incarceration system.

POSTER 15

BRAIN GAINS: THE EFFECTS OF EXERCISE ON COGNITION

MELISSA SAMANOGLU, LASMA PADEDZE, PENELOPE COMBS, MARIA MAUST-MOHL (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study explores how different types of exercise (aerobic or anaerobic), and related changes in heart rate and blood oxygen saturation level, affect our cognitive processing through the Stroop test. Results revealed that participants who completed three minutes of aerobic exercise performed significantly faster on the incongruent Stroop test compared to participants who completed anaerobic exercise. These results suggest a low intensity, short, aerobic exercise session can positively influence our cognition and mental processing.

POSTER 16

THE IMPACT OF INSTAGRAM ON SOCIAL COMPARISON AND SELF-ESTEEM

ALEXANDRA LOBIANCO, JASON TRENT (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study examined whether viewing images of attractive people or travel images on Instagram has an impact on engagement in social comparison and if state self-esteem is influenced after viewing such images. This study also examined the relationships between Instagram use and individuals' reported tendencies to engage in social comparison. There was a significant difference between appearance comparison ratings between the two photo conditions. Additional results, implications, and future directions are discussed.

POSTER 17

MOTIVATIONS FOR ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA USE

RACHEL SEAMANS, MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

I investigated motivations behind the use of alcohol and marijuana. Participants completed a modified Drinking Motives Questionnaire, the Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test, and demographic items. I found main effects of substance on motivation to use, motives on

motivation to use, and interactions between substance and motives. I also found support for adding a fifth motivational dimension to the model for marijuana use.

POSTER 18

THE INFLUENCE OF VACCINE-RELATED INFORMATION ON VACCINE HESITANCY

ZACHARY SURACE, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This study assessed the influence of accurate or inaccurate information about vaccines on vaccine hesitancy. Participants completed a measure of vaccine hesitancy both before and immediately after reading either accurate information or misinformation regarding vaccines. Vaccine hesitancy was stable but was correlated with perceived accuracy of vaccine information. These correlations indicate that participants with greater vaccine hesitancy were more likely to either believe that misinformation was accurate, or that verified information was inaccurate.

POSTER 19

STRESS MODERATES GENDER DIFFERENCES IN EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

MALLERY DAVIS-SWING, OLIVIA ORTELLI, SHAUN MEYERS, JOANNA HERRES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study surveyed a random selection of college students (N = 275) to test whether gender differences in eating disorders are explained by greater perceptions of stress by college women. We found that stress mediated gender differences in eating disorder symptoms among undergraduate students (95% CI = -.35, -.01). Findings suggest that efforts aimed at preventing eating disorders during college should focus on stress reduction, particularly for women.

POSTER 20

EFFECTS OF MEDITATION ON WORKING MEMORY AND ADHD SYMPTOMOLOGY

ERIN SMITH, KEITH FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigates the effects of meditation on working memory and ADHD symptomology. Nineteen participants were randomly divided into watching a 20-minute guided meditation video or a 20- minute control video. After watching the videos, participants completed two working memory tasks: symmetry span and operational span. Participants were divided into “low” or “high” ADHD symptomology. Results indicated no main effects or interactions of meditation or ADHD symptomology on working memory.

POSTER 21

AN INFLUENCE ON SELF-PERCEPTION: CELEBRITY ATTRACTIVENESS AND NUMBER OF FOLLOWERS

JAMIE CAMANO, KEITH FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study focused on how viewing images of regular people presented as celebrities (operationalized as a higher number of social media followers) influence how attractive they appear to others. People with more social media followers were seen as less attractive to the participants but were assumed to be rated as more attractive to other people. Results suggest society may hold greater value for social media follower count, and by extension popularity, when assessing physical attractiveness.

POSTER 22

THE EFFECTS OF DOGS ON STRESS LEVELS WITHIN THE COLLEGE POPULATION

EMILY CROUSE, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research expands on existing literature on animal-assisted therapy by assessing the role of animal interactions with college students. I conducted a study in which I compared the stress levels of college students who interacted with a dog versus those who did not interact with a dog. I concluded that the dog may have had a stress-reducing effect on the participants.

POSTER 23

CORRELATES AND PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSISTENCE: BELONGINGNESS, LONELINESS, RESILIENCE,

ALLISON KVASNICKA (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Factors influencing college student persistence have been studied extensively. Expanding on this foundational research, the current study used multi-factor modeling to assess contributions of parental level of education, belongingness, loneliness, and resilience. Belongingness, loneliness, and parental level of education predicted student’s intent to persist next semester. Similarly, belongingness and loneliness predicted student’s persistence in the following year; however, resilience negatively loaded into the model. Ongoing analyses aim to elucidate the unique contributions of resilience.

POSTER 24

“A PERSON FIRST AND THEN A STUDENT:” STUDENT AND TEACHER RESPECT PERSPECTIVES

SARAH LEANDRO, SHANNON AUDLEY (SMITH COLLEGE)

Respect is a key component of positive student-teacher relationships, which have numerous benefits for students and teachers. This study interviewed sixteen adolescents, seventeen emerging adults, and nineteen teachers about respect experiences and used narrative analysis to explore (1) student perspectives, (2) teacher perspectives, and (3) to identify (mis)alignments in these understandings. Results found that students desire teachers to recognize them as individuals, but that teachers’ conceptualization of respect rarely goes beyond the classroom.

POSTER 25

THE EFFECT OF REINFORCEMENT RATE ON FEAR

MEMORY STRENGTH

WINGMAN HO, BEGUM UDDIN, DAVID JOHNSON (YORK COLLEGE CUNY)

Fear learning research shows that threat reinforcement rate impacts conditioned responding during acquisition. However, it's not clear if these responses index memory strength. Here, we tested the impact of reinforcement rate on acquisition, extinction and fear recovery response (n=38). Data suggests that acquisition responses reflect underlying memory strength for only the partially, but not fully, reinforced stimuli.

POSTER 26

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THOSE WITH INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

CASSIDY THOMPSON, SAMUEL DAY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We examined a variety of factors that might predict college undergraduates' attitudes toward those with Intellectual Developmental Disabilities (IDD). Contrary to expectations, lifetime exposure to individuals from this population was not a significant predictor of participant attitudes. Interestingly, however, increasing years in college was associated with more positive responses toward those with IDD in an implicit test of attitudes (a customized version of the IAT), even after controlling for participant age.

POSTER 27

PARENTING AS A PREDICTOR OF SELF-EFFICACY AND ACADEMIC MOTIVATION IN ADULT CHILDREN

MERCEDES HUTCHINGS (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The present study examined the correlation between parenting styles, parental involvement, academic achievement motivation, and self-efficacy while taking ethnicity into account. College student participants (N=112) were given self-report questionnaires to answer. Results showed that ethnicity does not play a role in any of the above and that authoritative parenting style produces the best academic results across all ethnicities.

POSTER 28

AN EYE-TRACKING EVALUATION OF INSTAGRAM PROFILES AND SOCIAL COMPARISON

BRIANA BERSTLER, CYNTHIA THORNGATE, JAMIE CAMANO, KEITH FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of a subject's state self-esteem with their social comparison level as influenced by the viewing of a low or high social status Instagram profile. Participants' self-esteem scores increased overall after viewing the profiles and were not dependent on the profile type, suggesting that the general viewing of social media profiles could promote positive self-esteem.

POSTER 29

QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADULTS WITH AUTISM

AMANDA CASTO, DIANE SNYDER (BETHANY COLLEGE)

The current study is a qualitative inquiry grounded in Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis of the quality of life in adults diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder. I interviewed three older and three younger adults using the WHOQOLBREF and also asked follow-up questions. I found that in Quality of Life both the younger and older adults talked about their Quality of Life in terms of employment and happiness, but older adults also discussed their physical health.

POSTER 30

STIGMAS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANT AND PARENTING TEENS

MARIAH CHOBANY, DEBRA HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduates read a scenario describing unmarried teenage parents, then rated either the mother or father on 11 items, using Likert-like scales. Results showed that participants thought that teen mothers were significantly more sexually promiscuous, better parents, spent more time with their child, acted more responsibly, and could help their child more by getting an education than fathers. They they thought fathers were significantly more ambitious than mothers.

POSTER 31

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN BLOGGING

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

In a recent study, Hibsch and Mason found that women were more likely to blog than men. To examine gender differences in attitudes about blogging, we administered a questionnaire assessing overall interest in blogging as well as attitudes about who should blog. Although men and women were equally interested in blogging, the subject of the blog was an important factor. Significantly more men reported that they would be interested in a blog about sports.

POSTER 32

FAMILY LIFE WITH A DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY

DEVIN MACGEORGE, NICOLLE MAYO (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Families experience challenges raising a child with a developmental disability according to the literature; however, little research has focused on the experience of the child with a developmental disability. This study qualitatively investigated the perceptions of family functioning from the parents and adolescent with a developmental disability. Several themes were identified: isolation (limited support), stress, lack of balance, and healthcare issues. These themes reveal common experiences that could be addressed from an ecological perspective.

POSTER 33

THE EFFECTS OF EARLY PARENTAL BONDING AND AGE ON LONELINESS

STEPHANIE CHARNEY, ISADORA FINK, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The current research examined the relationship between early mother bonding, early father bonding, age, and loneliness using an online survey of 64 college students and professors. Multiple regression showed that both early mother and father bonding predicted loneliness. Father bonding correlated more highly with loneliness than mother bonding. Lower bonding was associated with higher loneliness. Early parental bonding explained 31% of loneliness. Age also negatively correlated with loneliness.

POSTER 34

ASSESSING SELF-REPORTED HOPEFULNESS AND ITS INFLUENCE ON AGGRESSION, DEPRESSION, AND SUICIDE BEHAVIOR

NICOLE FITZPATRICK, CSENGE BODI, PHILLIP DRUCKER, CAROLYN VIGORITO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

One hundred and seventy-three college students were assessed as to whether they believe they were hopeful. Results revealed that the majority of students responded that they were indeed hopeful. Eighty percent of those endorsing hopefulness also identified with a major religious affiliation. It was also found that being hopeful was protective for a number different risk factors including physical aggression, anger, hostility, depression, and suicidal thinking.

POSTER 35

ARE EPISTEMIC PERSPECTIVES RELATED TO CHECKING CREDIBILITY OF A SOURCE?

PAULINA MENENDEZ, JULIA ZAVALA, REBECCA TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study examines the correlation between epistemic perspective and checking credibility of news found on social media. In order to test the relationship, two 2x2 chi square tests of independence were conducted; one tested if trusting the source significantly differed by epistemic perspective and the other tested if checking credibility differed by epistemic perspective. Results indicated no significant relationship. The current study was the first to investigate this relationship in the context of epistemic thinking.

POSTER 36

A DAILY DIARY STUDY OF STRESS HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING OF GRANDPARENT CAREGIVERS

JANELLE FASSI, GRACE WIREIN, ELIZABETH RICKENBACH (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Increasingly, grandparents are providing regular or custodial care for grandchildren. This project used a daily diary methodology to examine daily experiences of stressor reactivity among grandparent caregivers. Eighteen caregivers completed a background survey and five consecutive daily diaries that measured stressors and well-being. Grandparent caregivers reported 3.35 stressors, on average, and 1.8 positive events. Greater daily stress was associated with worse physical health ($r=.62$, $p<.01$). The findings demonstrate the potential vulnerability of grandparent caregivers.

POSTER 37

HOW COMMUNITY GARDENING EASES THE TRANSITION INTO WESTERN CULTURE FOR REFUGEES.

NOAH REISS, LYRIC DESIMONE, MIRANDA BUSKIRK, DIETLINDE HEILMAYR (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

This research examines how participation in a community garden by Bhutanese refugees provides them with support in their transition to the United States. Research suggests that membership in a community garden affords one with opportunities they would not otherwise have, in turn providing both tangible and psychological support to promote health and well-being. The insight gathered about the refugees' experiences tells us a great deal about how impactful community gardening can be for this

POSTER 38

PARENT-CHILD RELIGIOUS DISCREPANCY PREDICTS PERCEIVED PARENTAL CONTROL, SELF-EFFICACY, AND MALADAPTIVE PERFECTIONISM

LINDSEY LANHAM, CHRISTOPHER MCKENNA, ELYSE LANE, VICTORIA LIVOLSI (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Parents have a strong influence on their children. Parental control is positively associated with depression and negatively associated with self-efficacy. Parental religiosity also plays a role in the well-being of the child with both positive and negative outcomes. We recruited students from a private Christian college for a self-report study. Perceived parental religiosity was negatively correlated with perceived parental control and maladaptive perfectionism. Additionally, a discrepancy in parent-child religiosity was negatively associated with academic self-efficacy.

POSTER 39

LINKING ANTI-VACCINATION WITH THE FLU: COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES REGARDING INFLUENZA VACCINATION

ASHLEY MACZKA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

122 Washington College students reported their attitudes on flu vaccination and anti-vaccination. Findings suggest that most individuals would not consider others to be anti-vaxxers for not vaccinating for the flu. Also, those who chose to vaccinate for the flu felt discomfort in learning that they felt positively toward anti-vaxxer beliefs, possibly due to the negative connotation behind the term “anti-vaxxer.” This is especially important in understanding the stigma and shifting definition surrounding anti-vaxxers.

POSTER 40

IDENTIFYING COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL PREDICTORS OF SUSCEPTIBILITY TO MISINFORMATION

IVO GYUROVSKI, EVAN LESTER, DANIEL MOSSLER (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

The current research identifies the cognitive and behavioral profile of individuals susceptible to false information on social media. People who are willing to engage in cognitive reflection, follow logic in interpreting information, judge inferences correctly, spend less time on social media, and are younger are better at correctly identifying false information. In contrast, people who are able to recognize assumptions and spend less time on social media are better at correctly identifying true information.

POSTER 41

SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY INTERVENTION ENHANCES PARENT AND CHILD LEARNING IN THE MUSEUM CONTEXT

MACKENZIE CONNER, AMANDA HABER, SONA KUMAR, KATHLEEN H. CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates that children use questions as a mechanism for acquiring knowledge, especially for STEM-related concepts. The current study extends prior research (Gutwill & Allen, 2010) by exploring the relative effects of a brief scientific inquiry intervention (Juicy Questions) on families' explanation and exploration (e.g., asking questions) in the museum context. Early findings indicate that parents ask more questions than children do; however, of those questions, children ask more causal questions.

POSTER 42

TESTING DYADIC MORALITY: DO PEOPLE USE HARM LANGUAGE WHEN DISCUSSING MORAL ISSUES.

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

The Theory of Dyadic Morality posits that the perception of harm is fundamental to morality. The current study investigated the use of harm related language when discussing the possible consequences of legalizing same-sex marriage in the United States. Inconsistent with the Theory of Dyadic Morality, perceiving the issue of same-sex marriage as morally relevant did not increase the use of harm related language.

POSTER 43

RESTING FOCUS MAY AFFECT PERCEPTION OF STEREOGRAM ILLUSIONS

TAYLOR CHAMBERS, SHAWN GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

When staring into empty space, the eyes involuntarily converge on a point of "resting focus" (RF). The location of this point varies across people and may affect the ability to perceive random-dot stereogram illusions that require an observer to "relax their eyes" and converge at a point that doesn't lie on the plane of the viewed surface. We hypothesized that the RF point would predict the nature of a stereogram illusion ("pop-in" or "pop-out").

POSTER 44

CELL PHONE USAGE: THE RELATIONSHIP WITH CRAVING AND WITHDRAWAL

BRANDI HOUCK, KEMA CROPPER, ABIGAEL KHUU, ISABEL RICE-MARTORELL (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Cell phones play a significant role in an individual's life through instantaneous connection and the setbacks of detrimental addictions. Sixty-nine college students completed the MMPUS-27 questionnaire, S.T.A.I., and a questionnaire regarding cell phone usage. Results suggest that craving for the cell phone is positively related to one's level of general anxiety and excess phone use. However, withdrawal is not. These findings demonstrate the implications of cell phone use in today's society.

POSTER 45

PERSONALITY TRAITS ASSOCIATED WITH RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE IN MEN

JULIEN GAGNON, ADAM STRYJEWSKI, JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

38 men completed numerous self-report measures. Those who endorsed high levels of rape myths were found to be more calloused, deceitful and irresponsible; traits consistent with psychopathic tendencies and suggestive of an elevated risk to engage in future violence and criminal activity. Collecting data from additional informants may serve to further elucidate the relationship between specific personality traits and the risk to perpetrate sexual violence or engage in other maladaptive behaviors.

POSTER 46

HELICOPTER PARENTING, GRIT, AND ACADEMIC ADJUSTMENT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

CHELSEA VANROO, JILL NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE)

This study examined the relationship between aspects of overparenting, grit, and academic success among 162 college students. Results suggested that parental psychological control and parental control generally are negatively related to grit, but a combination of grit and higher levels of helicopter parenting predicts academic adjustment to college.

POSTER 47

THE EFFECTS OF HAPPINESS

BRIANNA GREENAWALT, JAMES JACKSON (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This investigation examined whether social media influences positivity toward same-sex marriage. The study used two scales, both of these measures rating the participant's positivity toward the LGBTQ+ community. The study was conducted using a control group and an experimental group and eighty-one participants. The experimental group received a manipulation

video of a Campbell's soup commercial depicting a gay couple and their young son in a nurturing environment. The results showed significance on four factors.

POSTER 48

STIGMA TOWARDS INDIVIDUALS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

VICTORIA MUTO, SHARON BERTSCH (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Individuals with intellectual disability often have difficulty conforming to developmental and sociocultural norms, which may result in negative beliefs about them in others. We used both explicit and implicit measures of attitudes about those with intellectual disability in college students. The amount and type of contact with these individuals predicted emotional responses, beliefs about segregation from the community and social distance. An implicit measure of liking was also related to amount of experience.

POSTER 49

GENDER AND PROCESSING SPEED EFFECTS ON NON-VERBAL CUE

DEDE KOUDJOJI, SHARON BERTSCH WALSTAD (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Women have consistently been found with higher scores on measures of interpretation of emotional states, whether through surveys or facial photographs. We used a measure based on interpretation of recorded conversational cues and found that men were more accurate when using non-verbal types of cues (such as tone of voice). We also found that those with slower processing speeds were less accurate in using these cues.

POSTER 50

ACCESS TO ORAL HEALTHCARE: BARRIERS TO ACADEMIC SUCCESS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN CHILDREN

AYOMITUNDE ADEBOWALE, ROSEANNE L. FLORES (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE)

Oral health care has often been ignored when evaluating children’s school performance. African-American children are at a greater risk for experiencing school absences and impaired academic achievement due to lack of preventative visits and education about oral care. Using data from the 2016 National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH), the purpose of this study is to examine access to oral health care and the academic achievement of African-American children.

POSTER 51

GENDER DIFFERENCES AND PREJUDICE: THE EFFECT OF GENDER DIFFERENCES ON PREJUDICE

LAUREN GISOLFI, ELIZABETH QUINN, MEGAN CLARKE (MARIST COLLEGE)

Gender may impact prejudice; men may be more likely than women to establish dominance by expressing prejudicial attitudes. College students (n=53) rated biographies of male and female CEOs and college D1 athletes on their level of success to determine whether gender impacted students’ perceptions. Evidence of gender stereotyping was found. “Men may be sensitive to changes in the traditional gender hierarchy and may disapprove of women working in male-dominated, high-status occupations” (Koch, 2015, p. 139).

POSTER 52

SELF-ESTEEM, MINDFULNESS, AND SOCIAL ANXIETY

GABRIELLA RAPISARDI, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

We examined the correlation between three variables: self-esteem, mindfulness, and social anxiety among college students. We administered this through a survey on Qualtrics. It was found that participants with high self-esteem scores had higher mindfulness scores and lower social anxiety scores, and participants with low self-esteem score had lower mindfulness scores and higher social anxiety scores.

POSTER 53

THE EFFECT OF SOLITARY DISCOURSE ON ONE'S EVALUATION OF A DIALOGIC ARGUMENT

KYU SUN PARK, JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of solitary discourse on one’s ability to evaluate an argument. Sixty undergraduate college students participated in this experiment. Half constructed a dialogue and half wrote an argumentative essay. Subsequently, all students evaluated a dialogic argument. Findings suggest that a solitary dialogic task may support one’s evaluation of a dialogic argument. These results highlight the importance of considering the role of solitary discourse in metacognitive judgement of a dialogic argument.

POSTER 54

INFLUENCE OF A CO-WITNESS’ STATUS, ACCURACY AND CONFIDENCE LEVEL ON WITNESS RECOLLECTION

ARIANNA MARINO, WENDY HEATH (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this experiment was to investigate how one witness can influence another. Participants (N=137) watched a video of a robbery and read a witness report with variation in witness status (doctor, fast food employee), accuracy (accurate, inaccurate) and confidence level (high, low). Then participants provided an account of what happened. Participants were more likely to recall details accurately if the co-witness was accurate and were more confident when the co-witness was more confident.

POSTER 55

IMPACT OF INDUCED STRESS ON SUSCEPTIBILITY TO FRAMING EFFECT BY DOMAIN

ELIZABETH KROLL, SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

We investigated whether induced stress has a differential impact on people's susceptibility to the framing effect–-that decisions involving gains tend to be risk-averse, and decisions involving loss tend to be risk-taking--in medical and financial domains. Key findings show participants who were stressed prior to choosing between risky and non-risky options revealed greater framing effects in the Medical domain than in the Financial domain, but differences were not found in the no-stress condition.

POSTER 56

PERCEPTIONS OF UNFAIRNESS IN OBJECTIVELY UNFAIR SITUATIONS

JOY DUDEK, NATHAN ARBUCKLE (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

Theory and research on altruistic punishment – the willingness to pay a cost to punish others – assumes that objectively unfair outcomes will be perceived unfairly. In the present study, we examined perceptions of fairness in hypothetical scenarios that varied both the outcomes and reasons for the unfairness. We found that overall, a widely used scenario to study altruistic punishment is commonly perceived to be extremely unfair, although other situations are perceived as more unfair.

POSTER 57

EMPATHY AND MINDFULNESS IN MIRROR-TOUCH SYNESTHESIA

MARIA FRANCESCA BONVENTRE, KRISTIN JAY (MARIST COLLEGE)

Individuals with higher levels of empathy may be more prone to the effects of the traditional Rubber Hand Illusion (RHI). Twenty-six undergraduate students participated in the RHI before and after undergoing a brief mindfulness induction. Their proprioceptive drift was recorded as a baseline and after both sessions of the illusion. Key findings suggest there may be a relationship between change in proprioceptive drift before and after mindfulness, highlighting the role of mindfulness in increasing empathy.

POSTER 58

SELF-IDENTIFICATION AS A PSYCHOPATH

CLAIRE CASTIGLIA, NATHAN ARBUCKLE (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

The frequent portrayal of psychopaths in popular culture suggests some level of cultural fascination with psychopaths, despite the clear antisocial behavior that they display. We wanted to examine whether some people would self-identify as psychopaths, as they do with other ‘dark’ personality traits like narcissism. We find no evidence of this, as fewer than one percent of an online, non-clinical sample indicated that they agree or strongly agree that they are a psychopath.

POSTER 59

NEURAL MECHANISMS OF STEREOTYPE THREAT

BETHANY FRIEDMAN, TEMIKA CARROLL, KAITLYN NIBBLETT, ECHO LEAVER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We investigated psychophysiology of gender stereotype threat. Participants were placed under stereotype threat or control conditions and then completed a modified Stroop task with gender-related stimuli while EEG was recorded. Preliminary results indicate that the stereotype threat group took longer to respond to the Stroop stimuli than did the non-stereotype threat group. EEG amplitude measures were longer for gender neutral and male associated words than for female associated words in the stereotype threat group.

POSTER 60

THE EFFECT OF POLITICAL ORIENTATION ON POLITICAL MEMORIES

REBECCA TEMPLE, DAVID FREESTONE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between political orientation and false memory of politicians and the relationship between political orientation and false memories of political events. Preliminary analysis suggests that individuals are more likely to falsely remember a politician’s stances on issues when the politician does not belong to the individual’s political party. It also suggests that individuals are more likely to falsely remember political events when they align with their own political beliefs.

POSTER 61

GRANDPARENTS RAISING ADOLESCENT GRANDCHILDREN: A DAILY DIARY STUDY OF STRESS AND HEALTH

GRACE WIREIN, JANELLE FASSI, ELIZABETH RICKENBACH (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Increasingly, grandparents are taking regular or custodial care for their grandchildren. Research is limited that examines grandparents of adolescent grandchildren. Seven grandparent caregivers of adolescent grandchildren completed five days of daily diaries of stress and wellbeing. They reported 3.00 stressors, on average, and 1.71 positive events. A greater number of daily stressors was associated worse physical health ($r=.88$, $p<.01$) and a greater number of positive events was associated with positive daily mood ($r=.81$, $p<.05$).

POSTER 62

STABILITY OF ATTENTION BIAS VARIABILITY AND PROSPECTIVE PREDICTION OF ANXIETY IN

OLIVIA ADAMS, COLLEEN COOGAN, CONNOR GALLIK, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examined the short-term longitudinal stability of within-subject attention bias variability (ABV) in emerging adults, as well as the potential prospective relationship between ABV and anxiety and stress symptoms. Participants were undergraduates completing a computerized attention assessment task and self-reported symptoms 30 days apart. Results indicated that ABV was stable across 30 days, but that ABV did

not predict prospective anxiety or stress symptoms.

POSTER 63

AN INVESTIGATION OF SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE DECODING OF EMOTIONAL DISPLAYS

HAYLEY HAAR, WENDY HEATH (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research was to consider sex differences in decoding emotions. After rating their own ability to decode emotion and the perceived ability of males and females in general, 101 online participants were shown faces and were asked to select which emotion was displayed. Males thought males would be more accurate than females thought they would be. Females decoded anger more accurately than males and were marginally better than males at decoding fear.

POSTER 64

EFFECTS OF OFFICER ATTITUDE AND RACE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

TNIYA LAWSON, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how race and attitude of a law enforcement officer (threatening vs. non-threatening) and participant race influence compliance with officer requests. Sixty participants read one of four scenarios that manipulated officer race and level of threat. A 3-way ANOVA found a 3-way interaction for two compliance indicators. Results indicated that compliance with an officer was higher when the officer was non-threatening and the same race as the participant regardless of participant race.

POSTER 65

SEXUAL DOUBLE STANDARDS IN COLLEGE HOOKUP BEHAVIOR

BRITTANY MROSS, EMILY SATIN, MALLORY CANNON, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

A survey of college students was used to investigate gender differences in sexual double standards. We found that while men were more likely to judge sexually active women more harshly, women were actually more judgmental of sexually active men, showing evidence for a reverse double standard. Lastly, participants with more hookups and sexual partners were less likely to lose respect for people who hook up a lot, across genders. Implications of this are far reaching.

POSTER 66

NICOTINE VAPING IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS: DEPENDENCE AND DESIRE TO CHANGE

LEAH HECK (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), KALYN BURGER, KARLI COOLE, AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), MADISON UCCELLINI ()

Patterns of nicotine vaping, dependence, and desire to cut down use were explored in a sample of 39 undergraduate students. Participants were primarily White and female. Key findings suggest that most participants use their vaping devices 30+ times per day. Additionally, approximately 60% of participants exhibited medium or high dependence. Despite their frequent use and demonstrated dependence, 69.23% indicated a desire to cut down or quit use in the next six months.

POSTER 67

LIKERT SCALE ITEM ORDER

DIANA CONTRERAS GUZMAN, LACEY RAYMOND (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY), SARAH POCIASK (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), MICHAEL GREENSTEIN (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

Because Likert-type scales are prolifically used in research, we further investigated their reported influence on response behavior. We examined the effect of presenting participants with positive-negative wording compared to negative-positive wording when asking them to complete a Likert-type scale. In addition to interpretation of quantitative data, this study included qualitative answers about participants' wording preference. Participants reported significant preference towards a negative-positive scale and thematic reasoning for this preference.

POSTER 68

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' USE OF NICOTINE PRODUCTS: A DESCRIPTIVE EXAMINATION

KALYN BURGER, LEAH HECK, MADISON UCCELLINI, KARLI COOLE, AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

General use and behaviors of nicotine products were explored in a sample of 58 undergraduate students. Participants' use of nicotine products in the past 30 days were as follows: nicotine vaping (67.24%), cigarette use (37.5%), other combustible tobacco (16.39%), and non-combustible tobacco products (8.2%). Although it was predicted that individuals would endorse an earlier age of initiation for cigarette use as compared to vaping, the difference was not statistically significant.

POSTER 69

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC AND MOVIE ON DENTAL ANXIETY

TEHZEEB HASSAN, INES TCHIENGA, KAITLYN NIBBLETT, ECHO LEAVER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We evaluated the effectiveness of music or movies in reducing dental-related anxiety. Skin conductance (EDA) measures were recorded while participants were presented with dental stimuli in one of three conditions. Participants completed a dental anxiety scale. Preliminary results indicate that for individuals with dental anxiety music significantly reduced the EDA response to dental stimuli as compared to the control and movie conditions.

POSTER 70

STRESS AMONG COLLEGE ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES AND THEIR COPING MECHANISMS

SOFIA SICIGNANO, ELIZABETH KLOOS, CHRISTINA LANE, SAMANTHA KRESEFSKY, MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT

COLLEGE)

We examined the relationships between athletic status, perceived stress, and coping mechanisms. 193 participants completed an online questionnaire. We expected to find higher stress in varsity level athletes than non-athletes, however this was not supported. We found that self-blame, behavioral disengagement, acceptance and emotional support were significant predictors of stress, and certain coping mechanisms varied significantly between athletic status levels. Overall, we concluded that these coping mechanisms significantly contributed to perceived stress.

POSTER 71

THE BENEFITS OF MINDFULNESS MEDITATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE WORKPLACE

MEGAN LUCAS, APEKSHA GHUMATKAR, KAITLYN NIBBLETT, ECHO LEAVER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the short-term benefits of a Mindfulness Meditation (MM) intervention on a college campus. Practicing meditation has been associated with wellness and a balanced mind. Thirteen participants were assessed based on stress, mindfulness, and cognition through self-reports and EEG activity over an 8-week period. We have determined that the stress levels of those practicing MM decreased. Establishing the efficacy of such interventions has implications for designing programs for workplace contexts.

POSTER 72

THE ROLE OF EMPATHY IN BURNOUT AND SECONDARY TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

KYLIE GREENLEAF (ENDICOTT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of empathy in the development of burnout and secondary traumatic stress (STS) in human service professionals. Previous studies found evidence supporting negative associations between empathy and the development of burnout and STS. Data was collected through surveys from participants recruited through snowball convenience sampling. The study found strong associations between the relatability of clients and level of training on empathy, and development burnout and STS.

POSTER 73

A DIARY STUDY INVESTIGATING REACTIONS TO GENDER AND ETHNICALLY STEREOTYPED COMPLIMENTS

DESTYNEE ROBERTS, GWEN PURSELL, SAMANTHA CONTI, TAYLOR MEDLER (WESLEY COLLEGE)

The present study is an exploratory study that seeks to fill in gaps in the research regarding compliment behavior, specifically regarding gender and ethnicity. Participants were asked to take home a Compliments Received diary over a three day period. It was found that women were more likely to feel sad and insulted by gender stereotypical compliments. Interestingly, it was also found that ethnic stereotypes insulted people but did not make them feel worse about themselves.

POSTER 74

LIGHTNESS PERCEPTION IN A NATURALISTIC ENVIRONMENT

CONSTANCE MARION, JOSEPH CATALIOTTI (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Most observers report that a gray paper placed on a black background appears
lighter than the same piece of gray paper placed on a white background. However,
not everyone reports seeing this difference. These contrast effects have been
studied for over a century, however with few exceptions investigators have not
focused on these inter-individual differences. Here we find measurable difference
in eye movements during the judgments of gray surfaces in real world outdoor
scene experience.

POSTER 75

MANAGING STUDENT STRESS: THE IMPORTANCE OF MINDFULNESS AND OTHER STRESS REDUCTION METHODS

KELLSEY MEDSGER, ANDREA LOURIE, SUSAN KENNEDY (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

College student populations are particularly vulnerable to stress, and this project aimed to underscore the importance of developing interventions to combat this. Forty college students in introductory psychology courses completed several assessments of stress and anxiety, health, and sleep throughout the first semester of the current academic year. As expected, we found troubling relationships between these variables that demonstrate the ways in which these outcomes may negatively affect students' ability to succeed academically.

POSTER 76

BODY IMAGE IN CONNECTION WITH RELATIONSHIP AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

VICTORIA HANKS, DAVID FREESTONE, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

The purpose of this study was to examine the connection between body image and relationship and sexual satisfaction in both male and female college students. Participants completed surveys on body image and self consciousness during physical intimacy, along with open ended questions on body image and relationships. Preliminary analyses show some significant effects of body image scores on self consciousness scores, but no significant effects of body image on relationship and sexual satisfaction.

POSTER 77

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC AND MOVIE ON DENTAL ANXIETY

TEHZEEB HASSAN, INES TCHIENGA, KAITLYN NIBBLETT, ECHO LEAVER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We evaluated the effectiveness of music or movies in reducing dental-related anxiety. Skin conductance (EDA) measures were recorded while participants were presented with dental stimuli in one of three conditions. Participants completed a dental anxiety scale. Preliminary results indicate that for individuals with dental anxiety music significantly reduced the EDA response to dental stimuli as compared to the control and movie conditions.

POSTER 78

COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONTRACEPTIVE ATTITUDES AND WILLINGNESS TO TRY MALE HORMONAL BIRTH CONTROL

CHLOE TODD, MARY POPP, JOHNNA KARAS (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), TIA QUIARIERE (UNDEFINED)

The present study observed the relationships between willingness to try male hormonal birth control, contraceptive knowledge, contraceptive attitudes, and relationship type among 154 college students at a small, liberal arts college in western Pennsylvania. Women had more positive contraceptive attitudes than men, and those who are sexually active, regardless of relationship type, had more positive contraceptive attitudes than those who are not sexually active. It is important to observe current attitudes as contraception develops.

POSTER 79

THE EFFECT OF ARTICLE SOURCE ON THE PERCEPTION OF CREDIBILITY

KAYLA BOWLING, REBECCA TEMPLE, GABRIELLA RAPISARDI, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

We examined how frequency of reading entertainment news articles affects perception of an article's credibility. We hypothesized that participants who read entertainment news frequently are more likely to rate the entertainment article as more credible than participants who do not read entertainment news frequently. We found that infrequent readers of entertainment news (M= 3.75, Sd= 0.957) were more likely to rate the entertainment article as credible (p= 0.04) than frequent readers (M= 2.8, Sd= 0.836).

Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

DEVELOPMENTAL KEYNOTE: CHARLES NELSON
Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: KIMBERLY CUEVAS

SENSITIVE PERIODS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: THE EFFECTS OF EARLY PROFOUND DEPRIVATION

CHARLES NELSON (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

Experience is the engine that drives much of postnatal brain development. When children are deprived of key (i.e., experience-expected) experiences, particularly during critical periods of development, brain and behavioral development can be derailed. There is perhaps no more egregious form of deprivation than being raised in large, state-run institutions.

Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium **Berkeley**

LEARNING SYMPOSIUM: WHAT FISH CAN TEACH UNDERGRADUATES ABOUT LEARNING, BEHAVIOR, AND RESEARCH
Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: RUTH COLWILL

WHAT FISH CAN TEACH UNDERGRADUATES ABOUT LEARNING, BEHAVIOR AND RESEARCH

Live animal models have the potential to create a unique, hands-on educational experience for undergraduate students. Use of non-mammalian species and diverse taxonomic groups of animals holds both scientific and practical merit for undergraduate learning. In this symposium, three instructors will describe their use of fish for pedagogy. They will discuss why such course-based undergraduate research experiences are needed, what they have learned from developing and teaching their courses, and their strategies for success.

Presentations

Using Goldfish to Teach Psychology of Learning Principles: From Counterconditioning to Cognitive Bias
by Lindsay R. Mehrkam (Monmouth University)

Diving Deeper into Aquatic Animal Models of Learning: Evaluating Operant Applications and Choice in Goldfish
by Tyra Ward (Caldwell University), Laura Swinyer, Lindsay R. Mehrkam (Monmouth University)

Teaching with Zebrafish: A Course-Related Undergraduate Research Experience (CURE)
by Ruth M. Colwill, Joanna Walsh, Terren Nunes, Bria Metzger (Brown University)

Discussant(s): Peter D. Balsam (Barnard College and Columbia University)

Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

Event **St. James**

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: WORKSHOP II
Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: MARISA ASPROMONTI

ENGAGING MEN IN SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

MARISA ASPROMONTI, NATALIA MIASEK (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

High rates of sexual assault on college campus is a major public health issue that calls for new, adaptive programs that can reach the broader university communities in the United States. New approaches to sexual assault prevention bring attention to the importance of targeting potential perpetrators and young men. This roundtable will discuss the importance of male engagement in sexual assault prevention programs and counseling as a way to reduce the risk of future perpetration.

Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster **Whittier**

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AT THE UNITED NATIONS
Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: FLORENCE L. DENMARK

PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AT THE UNITED NATIONS

What are the growing roles of psychology and behavioral science organizations at the United Nations? In this symposium, experienced experts offer their overview of this question-- the origin, history, and current status of behavioral science organizations working with the UN.

Presentations

History of psychological science at the United Nations
by Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

37 years of Social Work Day at the United Nations
by Elaine P. Congress (Fordham University)

Working with OIA--the APA Office of International Affairs
by Gabriel Twose (American Psychological Association)

Working with DGC--the UN Department of Global Communications
by Comfort Asanbe (CUNY College of Staten Island)

Global and diverse leadership
by Jean Lau Chin (Adelphi University)

Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium **Arlington**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: SYMPOSIUM I
Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: SYLVIA CORBERA LOPEZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

"THE PAIN OF BEING REJECTED": UNDERSTANDING THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE EXPERIENCED AND VICARIOUS SOCIAL EXCLUSION"

The present symposium aims to examine the topic of social rejection in different populations and using different experimental paradigms. Social rejection, which also can be conceptualized as social exclusion/ostracism and bullying and peer-victimization, both in real life or in the internet, can cause significant personal distress and discomfort, and its painful effects have been compared to those of physical pain.

In this symposium, we propose to examine the topic of social rejection from three perspectives, in three different populations, and using three experiments. Each of these studies share in common the Cyberball as a probe of response to social exclusion. The three studies will discuss their findings in the context of psychosocial functioning and treatment, and will discuss venues for future directions in this field.

Presentations

Leveraging the dyadic brain to understand post-exclusion reunion among childhood friends
by MICHAEL CROWLEY, SUMAN BADDAM, WU JIA (Yale University), LAWS HOLLY (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Reduced responsiveness to social ostracism in individuals with Schizophrenia with high negative symptoms
by Hyunju Oh (Korea University), SILVIA CORBERA LOPEZ (Central Connecticut State University), KEE-HONG CHOI (Korea University)

Feasibility study on the effects of stress in vicarious ostracism
by SILVIA CORBERA LOPEZ, AARON TISCIONE, CASSANDRA CAMILLI, DAWN MASTERSON (Central Connecticut State University), COURTNEY DICOCCO (Yale University), KEE-HONG CHOI (Korea University), MICHAEL CROWLEY (Yale University)

Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium **Stuart**

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT CHAIR ROUNDTABLE
Friday, March 13, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT CHAIR ROUNDTABLE: EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT BEING A DEPARTMENT CHAIR BUT WERE AFRAID TO ASK

This informal session will provide current department chairs with an opportunity to discuss common issues and concerns as well as provide potential chairs with an “inside scoop” on life as a psychology department chair.

Presentations

Psychology department chair roundtable: 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), Anthony Drago (East Stroudsburg University)

Friday, March 13, 2020
5:00pm-6:20pm

Paper **Statler**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS III: EMOTIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS
Friday, March 13, 2020
5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: PATRICK DWYER

5:00pm - 5:15pm

SCIENCE UNCERTAINTY: IF AND HOW INDIVIDUALS SEARCH FOR SCIENTIFIC MEANING UNDER THREAT

ALEXANDRA BEAUCHAMP (WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY), MATTHEW WILKINSON, DOMINIK MISCHKOWSKI (OHIO UNIVERSITY)

The threat generated by critical, societal issues can intensify feelings of uncertainty, and trigger sense-making motivations. Under these conditions, lack of scientific consensus may degrade one’s ability to use science as an explanatory strategy. Two studies examine how individuals may use expressions of scientific consensus to reduce feelings of uncertainty when under threat. By understanding the way the public uses science for sense-making, science communicators can more effectively address science denialism.

5:20pm - 5:35pm

TESTING WHETHER BJW MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CA AND SE

SAMANTHA SMITH, MEGAN CHESIN, MICHELE CASCARDI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Belief in a just world (BJW) may explain the relationship between childhood emotional abuse (EA) and self-esteem (SE). Prior studies show that BJW is positively associated with SE and EA is negatively associated with BJW and SE. Formal mediation testing has not previously been conducted. This study tested whether BJW mediated the negative association between EA and SE in college students. EA and BJW were both associated with SE as expected, mediation was not supported.

5:40pm - 5:55pm

THE EFFECT OF LEISURE ACTIVITY ON MATE ATTRACTIVENESS

LARRY DAILY, JAMES JOYNER, MICHAELA CARPER (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Little is known about why humans choose construction of scale models as a leisure activity. There are negative perceptions of modelers, but model-making may be a fitness indicator, signaling creativity and problem-solving ability. Young women were tested to determine whether leisure activity (model-making, cross-stitch, or hiking) influenced the perceived attractiveness of a potential mate. Leisure activity did affect perceived attractiveness (but the hiker was most attractive), which then affected interest in a committed, intimate relationship.

6:00pm - 6:15pm

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF GRATITUDE AT THE GROUP LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

PATRICK DWYER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY), SARA ALGOE, AYANA YOUNGE (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL), CHRISTOPHER OVEIS (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO)

We propose a novel theoretical and empirical approach to studying group-level social functions of emotions and use it to make new predictions about the social consequences of gratitude. Emotional expressions may coordinate group living by changing 3rd party witnesses’ behavior toward 1st party emotion expressers. Three experiments revealed that witnessing gratitude expressions increases helping from 3rd party witnesses to 1st party expressers, and that the mechanism of other-praising behavior is responsible for these effects.

Friday, March 13, 2020
5:00pm-6:20pm

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: POSTERS II
Friday, March 13, 2020
5:00pm-6:20pm

POSTER 1

SELF-COMPASSION, SELF-COLDNESS, AND SELF-REPORTED PHYSICAL HEALTH: MODERATING EFFECT OF GENDER

DOMINIQUE LEGROS, GÜLER BOYRAZ, ALEXIS FERGUSON, EMMY MIKELSON (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the present study was to examine potential gender differences in the relationships between self-compassion,

self-coldness, and self-reported physical health among college students. Using a correlational study design, 747 undergraduate students were recruited. Results indicated that the relationship between self-coldness and self-compassion was moderated by gender. In addition, both self-compassion and self-coldness were significantly related to self-reported physical health and these relationships did not vary across gender.

POSTER 2

MENTAL HEALTH, SOCIAL CAPITAL & ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN FIRST GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS

MARSHA AKOTO, SUMITHRA RAGHAVAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), DANFEI HU (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), KASSANDRA RENDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Social capital theory suggests that students benefit from building networks of support within the university. This mixed-methods study examines the relationship between mental health, social capital and academic success in undergraduate students. Results indicated that first generation college students have higher symptoms of depression than continuing generation college students, despite similarities in social capital. Qualitative analyses revealed themes unique to first generation students, but that overall students perceived social capital as having a positive impact.

POSTER 3

PREDICTORS OF STRESS GENERATION IN MEN

THOMAS HARRISON, AMANDA LEWIS, JOSEPHINE SHIH (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The finding in the depression literature that women tend to generate more stressors than men (e.g. Shih, 2006) may be an artifact of how stressful life events are measured. The current study utilized an updated stressful life events measure that aimed to include more male-oriented stressful life events. Lending support to the artifact hypothesis, gender predicted stress generation in the old measure but not the new measure of stress.

POSTER 4

DIFFERENCE IN TRAIT MINDFULNESS BETWEEN MEDITATORS AND NON-MEDITATORS

SARAH BURSTEIN, JAMIE BODENLOS, ELIZABETH HAWES, KELSEY ARROYO (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

There are many benefits associated with meditation practices. The purpose of this study was to assess whether levels of trait mindfulness varied between meditating and non-meditating community participants (N=256). Questionnaires revealed that those who engaged in such practices scored significantly higher on the describing ($t(254) = 4.74$, $p = .000$) and observing ($t(254) = 5.81$, $p = .008$ $t(254) = 5.81$, $p = .008$) facets of mindfulness than non-meditators.

POSTER 5

HOW GENDER IMPACTS SOCIAL NORMS AND BINGE DRINKING IN ATHLETES

ABIGAIL M. WHITE, WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Binge drinking is a health concern for college athletes. We surveyed athletes about binge drinking descriptive and injunctive norms. Women estimated that binge drinking was more frequent and more approved of than men regardless of the reference group. Differences in the correlation of in-season and out-season norms with binge behavior suggest that athletes who are able to regulate their behavior due to season status may also regulate their behavior in response to other obligations.

POSTER 6

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORRY, PERCEPTION OF CRIME, AND COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

KATHRYN KEOUGH, ANDREW EISEN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

A better understanding of fear of crime, worry, and overall college adjustment among undergraduates is critical to support this population experiencing heightened stress and anxiety. Perception of control over threatening situations was found to moderate the strength of the relationship between perceived likelihood of victimization to crime and fear of crime. Fear of crime and general worry did not have a significant effect on college adjustment. Males, however, had higher levels of adjustment overall.

POSTER 7

THE IMPACT OF REJECTION SENSITIVITY OF SEXUAL DESIRE

JESSICA NOBLE, DAVID OBERLEITNER (UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT)

The present study sought to explore the relationship between rejection sensitivity and gender, and the impact on sexual desire. The Rejection Sensitivity Questionnaire and Sexual Desire Inventory were administered to undergraduate psychology students ($N = 155$) at a private University in New England. The data was analyzed utilizing linear regressions. It was found that, when controlling for gender, higher rejection sensitivity significantly impacted participant’s self-reported sexual desire. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 8

HETEROSEXISM, WELLBEING, AND INTIMACY CAPABILITY IN LGBTQ+ IDENTIFIED ADULTS

BONNIE PEPPER, HILDA SPEICHER (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), TAYLOR CHAMBERLAIN (SCHOOL OF THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO), BRITTANY ALVAREZ, ALBI BESHI, JENNIFER CASTELOT, JILLIAN CELETANO, REBECCA GRAHAM-MCCALL (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

We explored the relationship between heterosexism, wellbeing, and intimacy capability in a sample of LGBTQ+ adults. A

significant negative correlation was found between heterosexist distress and wellbeing. In addition, both the experience of heterosexist events and resultant distress were significantly correlated to attachment related anxiety and fear of intimacy. However, only the experience of heterosexist events was associated with attachment avoidance and distrust. Findings suggest a relational impact of heterosexist events, outside of distress.

POSTER 9

TRAUMATIC NEWS MEDIA INDUCES EMOTIONAL STRESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ASHLEY BEBYN, CORALIE MILNES, ALEXIS DESAI, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Eighty-nine college-aged students reported past trauma events and completed the Stress-Arousal Checklist before and after watching a news clip. Repeated measures ANOVA showed that stress scores increased from watching a traumatic news clip reporting on a school shooting (experimental group) compared to a neutral one explaining dilemmas in the farming industry (control group). Findings reveal that media exposure to traumatic material causes emotional stress, regardless of one's history with traumatic events.

POSTER 10

THE IMPACT OF ANIMAL INTERACTIONS ON STRESS

ALLISON PIECZONKA, RACHEL DINERO, EZRA WEGBREIT (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goal of the present research was to study the effects of various animals on state-anxiety. Participants engaged in a stress induction while interacting with either a turtle, puppy, juvenile dog, adult dog, or no animal. Results indicated that participants in the control condition experienced more worry than participants in the dog condition. Further, the participants in the juvenile dog condition actually experienced an overall decrease in worry.

POSTER 11

PUTTING THE PIECES TOGETHER: EFFECTS OF A FLOW INDUCTION ON PTSD SYMPTOMS

NOAM G. NEWBERGER, EMILY R. WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

This study investigated the effects of a flow induction task on PTSD symptoms. 121 individuals (66 males, 55 females, Mage = 36.5) were assigned to a Boredom, Fit, or Overload condition. They then reported trauma symptoms, feelings of boredom, dissociation, and flow, before and after the induction task. Those with more severe symptoms in the Fit condition showed fewer post-task PTSD symptoms compared to those in the Overload condition.

POSTER 12

THE MINDFUL PSYCHOPATH: HOW MINDFULNESS PLAYS A ROLE IN PSYCHOPATHY AND AGGRESSION

ALEX GRAY, PAIGE WHITMORE, ITATI ABADI, NORA FOSTER, HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study examines the relationship between mindfulness, aggression, and psychopathy. It was hypothesized that psychopathy will be positively correlated with aggression. Behavioral aggression will be less predicted by high mindfulness in students with trait psychopathy. 350 participants completed an anonymous survey that contained measures of psychopathy, mindfulness, and aggression. Aggression was related to psychopathy. Physical aggression was unrelated to mindfulness. Psychopathy and verbal aggression had stronger relationships with low mindfulness than high mindfulness.

POSTER 13

THE LINK BETWEEN SLEEP QUALITY AND STRESS REACTIVITY

EMILY WHITMAN, HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Poor sleep quality has been associated with increased levels of stress and suicide risk. The purpose of this study is to understand the association between sleep quality and stress reactivity. Prior to completing the Cold Pressor Task participants completed questionnaires to assess sleep quality, anxiety, and depression. Results show that individuals with lower quality sleep had greater cardiac stress reactivity compared to individuals with higher sleep quality.

POSTER 14

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND ADULT ROMANTIC BELIEFS

EMMA MENESES-MATTHEWS, ALLYSON STONER, KASEY CHARRON, HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Many studies have explored the effects of childhood maltreatment on attachment styles and clinical symptoms, but few have explored how this impacts adult romantic beliefs. The current study explores forms of abuse and specific romantic beliefs. Of abuse types, sexual abuse was the most strongly, positively associated with romantic beliefs. The romantic belief in a "One and Only" partner was the most consistently associated with all forms of abuse and physical neglect.

POSTER 15

AN ANALYSIS OF INTRA-INDIVIDUAL COGNITIVE VARIABILITY AND EMOTIONAL-BEHAVIORAL ISSUES

MOLLY FITZPATRICK, CAROLYN KUEHNEL, RAFAEL CASTRO, PAIGE MULRY, GABRIELA CASTRO (INTEGRATED CENTER FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT)

This study explored how internalizing and externalizing scores differ based on cognitive variability (i.e., split between highest and lowest scores) while controlling for mean and age. Cognitive profiles of 168 children were examined, along with scores on instruments assessing emotional and behavioral functioning. Results indicated that cognitive variability explains a significant amount of variance in some ratings of internalizing and

externalizing problems, suggesting that best practice for the interpretation of cognitive data should be reconsidered.

POSTER 16

ASSESSING SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION: CONNECTIONS WITH MENTAL HEALTH AND QEEG

AKAKI TSILOSANI (HARTWICK COLLEGE), KINHO CHAN (FULBRIGHT UNIVERSITY VIETNAM), ADRIANNA STEFFENS, THOMAS B. BOLTON (MIND MATTERS REGIONAL NEUROFEEDBACK CENTERS), WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

There is debate as to whether problematic social media use (PSMU) should be classified as a disorder. Despite this uncertainty, current methods of assessing PSMU borrow language from the DSM criteria for substance use disorder (SUD). To examine these methods we assessed participant's mental health and examined QEEG signals. PSMU was associated with depression, but not SUD in questionnaires, but exhibited a pattern similar to SUD in QEEG measurements, suggesting PSMU is a distinct entity.

POSTER 17

THE IMPACT OF TRAIT MINDFULNESS ON STRESS EATING

KEENA SINGLETARY, IAN MACFARLANE, EVAN SMITH (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

The impact of trait mindfulness in stress regulation is still under debate despite the success of mindfulness interventions for emotional regulation. My research addresses this issue by assessing the impact trait mindfulness has on perceived stress and impulsivity. My results support trait mindfulness as a mediator between perceived stress and impulsivity, but overall consumption and food preference were minimally impacted by these variables.

POSTER 18

SO MANY BUS TICKETS: EXAMINING LONG-DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS AGAINST GEOGRAPHICALLY CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

HELENA OJAROVSKY, TRISTON LI, MAGGIE M. PARKER, RICHARD E. MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Despite increasing numbers of individuals in long-distance relationships (Sprecher et al., 1995), available research is sparse. As such, the current study compares geographically close relationships with long distance relationships on several domains of relationship functioning using a diverse sample (n=448). We found that those in long-distance relationships endorsed a higher number of relationship problems and relational uncertainty but also increased levels of sexual communication in comparison to those in geographically close relationships.

POSTER 19

INFLUENCE OF BDD SYMPTOMS ON IRRATIONAL BELIEFS, SELF-CRITICISM AND SOCIAL ANXIETY

PHILIP DRUCKER, NICOLE FITZPATRICK (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), TOLUWALOPE AKINTADE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERISTY), CSENGE BODI, CAROLYN VIGORITO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Two hundred and seventy college students completed questionnaires assessing body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) symptoms, self-criticism, irrational beliefs and social anxiety. Those with self-reported multiple bodily complaints demonstrated significantly higher negative self-evaluation, greater negative attitude about their bodies, higher social anxiety and greater irrational beliefs. Additionally, 37% of the sample met criteria for BDD symptomatology 25% of males and 40% of females.

POSTER 20

POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOM CLUSTERS PREDICT COMPONENTS OF SHAME IN A VETERAN POPULATION

AIDAN FLYNN, AMANDA VAUGHT (COATESVILLE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS)

Past studies have examined global scores for posttraumatic stress symptomology and shame, indicating a need to further explore this relationship. Within an inpatient PTSD combat veteran sample, we conducted multiple regression analyses to examine the relationship of PTSD symptom clusters with three types of shame. Our results show posttraumatic stress symptoms as a significant predictor of shame, specifically with avoidance and negative cognition as significant predictors of characterological and behavioral shame.

POSTER 21

AVOIDANCE COPING AND STRESS GENERATION: EXAMINING CONFLICT STRESSORS

AMANDA LEWIS, THOMAS HARRISON, JOSEPHINE SHIH (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has found a relationship between avoidance coping and stress generation, but specific domains of stress have not yet been examined. Based on the demand-withdraw relationship pattern where one partner avoids episodic stress in the form of conflicts, stress generation may manifest differently according to the domain of stress examined. In testing the stress generation model within the domain of interpersonal conflict, the present study found that avoidance coping predicted greater episodic conflict stress.

POSTER 22

MINDFULNESS WEAKENS THE EFFECT OF RUMINATION ON RELATIONSHIP AGGRESSION IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

GABRIELA VALENTINO, AAZAM PARVEZ, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Mindfulness may weaken the association between rumination and aggression. This study investigated this question in college students currently in a romantic relationship. Participants completed surveys assessing relational rumination, depressive rumination, relationship aggression, and the five facets of

mindfulness. Acting with awareness and describing with words moderated the relationship between rumination and relationship aggression. This novel study provided evidence that the more trait mindfulness people have, the weaker the relationship between rumination and relationship aggression.

POSTER 23

PROSPECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND MARIJUANA USE DURING PREGNANCY

KARSON FAIR, SAMANTHA GOLDMAN, MEAGHAN MCCALLUM (CENTERS FOR BEHAVIORAL AND PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE, THE MIRIAM HOSPITAL), LAURA STROUD (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ALPERT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BROWN UNIVERSITY; CENTERS FOR BEHAVIORAL AND PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE, THE MIRIAM HOSPITAL)

Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit substance by pregnant women in the US and rates of use continue to rise annually. We investigated the relationship between adverse childhood
experiences and perinatal marijuana use. Results indicated that the presence of physical neglect
during childhood predicted increased likelihood and frequency of marijuana use, with more
severe physical neglect related to elevated use. Results present novel targets for identification,
intervention and prevention methods.

POSTER 24

DOES BOREDOM AFFECT APPRAISALS OF THE PAST?

SOPHIA BORNE, EMILY WEISS, AJA MOLINAR, ELISABETH CABOT, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Recent evidence suggests that boredom proneness and self-reports of recent state boredom may differentially influence the negative appraisals observed in depression (Weiss et al., 2019). While boredom proneness was highly correlated with depression and was associated with negative appraisals of the past, reports of recent experiences of state boredom were associated with positive appraisals of the past. However, induced state boredom may not have a similar effect in terms of appraisals of the past.

POSTER 25

SHAME AS A MEDIATOR FOR CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND ATTITUDES TOWARD MENTAL HEALTH

DANIELA SCOTTO, BENJAMIN FREER, STEFANIE ULRICH (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Exposure to childhood trauma has been associated with feelings of shame and delayed reporting and treatment seeking (e.g., Chouliara et al., 2014). The current study examined whether shame mediated the relationship between childhood trauma and attitudes toward mental health services. Participants were recruited online via Amazon MTurk. The findings for a mediation were significant indicating that shame explained some of the relationship between childhood trauma and attitudes toward mental health services. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 26

EFFECTS OF DIAGNOSIS AND RESPONSE STYLE ON SOCIAL DISTANCE AND PERCEIVED DANGEROUSNESS

KAYLEE GOJKOVICH, MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Participants read a vignette depicting a dorm neighbor suffering from depression, bipolar disorder, or schizophrenia who responded by educating, being secretive, or withdrawing. These responses were adopted from the modified labeling theory. Depression produced a lower social distance score than bipolar and schizophrenia. Educating was deemed less dangerous than being secretive, but neither differed from withdrawing. Social distance was positively correlated with perceived dangerousness. Results are consistent with previous literature on social distance by diagnoses.

POSTER 27

I DON'T WANT TO BE SHOT! DEMOGRAPHICS AND MASS SHOOTINGS ANXIETY

SHERMAN LEE, MARY JOBE, AMANDA MATHIS, MELVIN GORDON, SCOTT FIEDOR (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Mass shootings are becoming a more prevalent issue in society; therefore, it can be useful to understand who’s at risk for developing mass shootings anxiety and impairment. Correlations and multiple regression analyses of 381 online survey responses showed that age, race, and political identification, showed distinct patterns with anxiety. Findings were generally consistent with the literature and point to the importance of identifying risk factors for this type of anxiety and its different expressions.

POSTER 28

ATTENTION ALLOCATION AND TRAINING IN PTSD SYMPTOMS: AVOIDANCE, HYPERVIGILANCE, OR ATTENTIONAL CONTROL?

CHELSEA CHEN, COLLEEN COOGAN, OLIVIA ADAMS, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Individuals with PTSD allocate attention towards and away from threat; attention modification training (AMT) has not been examined for this group. Avoidance and hypervigilance symptoms were compared to attention bias direction in 48 individuals with PTSD symptoms. No association was noted. AMT involving threat exposure or threat avoidance did not differentially impact PTSD symptoms at post-training or 1-week compared to a control; a trend was noted for lower avoidance in the train avoidance group.

POSTER 29

DISENTANGLING ACCEPTANCE IN MARRIAGE: CONSIDERING DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS

SETAREH M. ROSSMAN, RACHEL E. LERNER, JAMES V. CÓRDOVA (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Acceptance in intimate relationships predicts marital satisfaction, although the mechanisms of this relation are unclear. Using data from 209 couples, this study aimed to test an Actor-Partner Interdependence Mediation Model to examine whether feeling accepting toward one's partner may exert an indirect influence on marital satisfaction through feeling acceptance by one's partner. Results indicated that each actor effect was partially mediated and each partner effect was fully mediated by felt acceptance of both spouses.

POSTER 30

DIMENSIONS OF PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AND FOOD CONSUMPTION IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE

JULIE KITTLEMAN, REBEKHA SIMONS, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO, ANGELINA ACEVEDO, AILEEN MARTINEZ (ST.JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Although racial discrimination is linked to risky behavior, less is known about the dimensions of discrimination explaining this association. We examined the association of dimensions of discrimination (physical threat, social exclusion, stigmatization, and work/school discrimination) to food consumption in 142 adults. Controlling for sociodemographic variables, only race-related threat/physical harassment was positively associated with healthy food consumption. Stigmatization was positively associated with unhealthy consumption. Discrimination may influence health behavior through different mechanisms.

POSTER 31

THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED CONTROLLABILITY AND PREDICTABILITY IN LIFE SATISFACTION

MARYAM FOUAD, MARGARET JACOUP, IRENA CURANOVICI, GREGORY BARTOSZEK (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The study examined the perceived ability to control and predict one's live events on life satisfaction. The perceived predictability moderated the association between perceived controllability and life satisfaction. Specifically, this association evident was only when people could predict the consequences of exerting control in their lives. The study sheds light on the cognitive correlates of life satisfaction and explicates the relationship between life satisfaction and perceived controllability. Implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 32

CORRELATES OF DEMONSTRATED SMARTPHONE EXPERTISE IN OLDER ADULTS

LEAH WATSON, MATTHEW CORWIN, ADNAN KASTRAT, EDEN GORODISCHER, CHRISTIAN HOLLE, JAN MOHLMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Smartphone use in older adult populations is widely understudied, despite growing use of technology. This study characterized the relation of demonstrated smartphone expertise to self-reported health attitudes and behaviors in 85 adults age 65 and over. Demonstrated smartphone expertise was positively associated with education, income, health attitude scores, and mobility and negatively associated with age, number of medical health problems, and daily medications. Results indicate a great need for personalized smartphone training in elderly populations.

POSTER 33

THE IMPACT OF INTERPROFESSIONAL CONCERNS ON PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY IN THE

ANDREW MIELE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),ALAN ROTH,GINA BASELLO (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER),ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The variations in physical restraint use observed between medical settings suggests this decision is contextually dependent. Perceptions of safety have been linked to restraint use, although other factors, such as interpersonal concerns, remain understudied. We examined predictors of perceived patient and staff safety in 74 physicians. The results suggest that trait levels of interprofessional concerns may differentially impact perceptions of safety and rates of restraint use.

POSTER 34

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVELS OF NEUROTICISM, QUALITY OF SLEEP, AND DEPRESSED MOOD

LAUREN OSTROWSKI, ROSS KRAWCZYK (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examines the relationship between personality and mental health. Specifically levels of neuroticism, quality of sleep, and depressed mood. The study utilized a correlational design and survey methodology. Results indicated a moderate positive correlation between levels of neuroticism and depressed mood, and a strong positive correlation between quality of sleep and depressed mood. The current research indicates that there are relationships among neuroticism, quality of sleep, and depressed mood.

POSTER 35

LANGUAGE FACTORS AND INSOMNIA AMONG ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE STUDENTS

YUQI SHEN, LES GELLIS (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines relationships between ESL (English as a Second Language) student status, insomnia severity, and language use of pre-sleep thoughts at bedtime. Significant relationships were found between these factors mentioned above, as there is a higher rate in ESL students meeting the criteria for sub-clinical or clinical insomnia than English native speakers. Also, high frequent English pre-sleep thoughts relates to greater insomnia severity among ESL students.

POSTER 36

DEVELOPING A NOVEL AND OBJECTIVE BEHAVIORAL INDEX OF MOTIVATIONAL ANHEDONIA

JULIA WASZAK (UNION COLLEGE), YUEN ANG SIANG (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), CAY ANDERSON-HANLEY, ALLISON REMMELL, CARLI VOELLM (UNION COLLEGE)

Motivational anhedonia is a debilitating feature of many neurological and psychiatric disorders. To overcome existing confounds, the Physical Effort for Decision Making task (PEDM) was developed and administered to healthy people. Computational models were applied to characterize subjective devaluation of reward by physical effort. Analysis of relationships between “k” value and dimensions of apathy and anhedonia revealed a correlation with behavioral motivation. These findings suggest that the PEDM is a promising measure of motivational anhedonia.

POSTER 37

PCIT IN A COMMUNITY TREATMENT SETTING: EARLY ENGAGEMENT AND PATTERNS OF CHANGE

KATRINA COVIELLO, EMMA LONG, JACK GOLDEN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CORRINE WOLFF (FRIENDSHIP HOUSE), CHRISTIE KARPIAK (UNIVERSTIY OF SCRANTON), JESSICA GOLDSCHLAGER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Early engagement and patterns of change were examined in 39 Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) clients in a community treatment setting. Clients that graduated and those that had Reliable Change (RC) without graduating both responded to treatment after the initial behavioral assessment (before any specific techniques were taught), and changed substantially by the third active session. RC clients’ trajectories differed from those that graduated. Clients that did not graduate or show RC comprised a third trajectory.

POSTER 38

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND UNHEALTHY FOOD CONSUMPTION ACROSS TWO STUDIES

REBEKHA SIMONS, JULIE KITTLEMAN, AILEEN MARTINEZ, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Though experiences of discrimination have been linked to unhealthy food consumption, it is less clear how time of exposure impacts this relation. In two studies we compare the effects of lifetime and recent exposure to discrimination on food consumption. Study 1 included 303 American Indian participants; Study 2 included 142 racially-diverse participants. Findings suggest experiences of recent discrimination, but not lifetime, are associated with food consumption, primarily of foods which may be culturally prominent.

POSTER 39

DEPRESSED AND NON-DEPRESSED INDIVIDUALS EVIDENCE DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF EMOTIONS IN RESPONSE

SHELBY CHAPMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), GREGORY BARTOSZEK (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY/UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS), STEPHEN COSTELLO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Some studies show that depressed individuals evidence blunted affect whereas other findings reveal increased emotional lability among depressed people. This study employed an implicit measure to examine emotions of depressed and non-depressed individuals in response to neutral and emotion-evoking stimuli. After viewing emotion-evoking images, depressed people evidenced higher levels of fear than the non-depressed counterparts did. The two groups did not differ in fear after seeing neutral images. The findings support the emotional lability argument.

POSTER 40

BURNOUT AMONG PEER SUPPORTERS AND OTHER PROVIDERS IN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTHCARE SETTINGS

KIM WEIKEL, MELISE BRADLEY, THOMAS FISHER, LINDSAY WALKER, TISH WEIKEL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Mental health workers serving 4 Pennsylvania counties completed the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI). Peer workers (those with their own lived experience with mental illness) did not differ from the other workers, or from the MBI normative sample, with regard to emotional exhaustion. There were indications, however, of lower depersonalization and greater sense of personal accomplishment among the peer workers.

POSTER 41

THE EFFECTS OF DISORDER DISCLOSURE ON WORKPLACE SOCIAL DISTANCING AND STIGMA

JENNA SCOTT, DEBRA HULL, DIANE SNYDER (BETHANY COLLEGE)

For many years, having a diagnosed disorder oftentimes resulted in stigma or social distancing. Undergraduate students participated in surveys responding to randomly assigned vignettes with varying disorders to determine if the type of disorder significantly impacted the social distancing displayed. Key findings suggest that the physical disorders are less stigmatized than mental disorders, with "severe" disorders, such as schizophrenia, being the most stigmatized. These findings highlight the importance of education for all mental disorders.

POSTER 42

IMPACT OF WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT ON PEER AND NON-PEER MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

THOMAS FISHER, KIM WEIKEL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) and Areas of Worklife Survey (AWS) were completed by mental health workers serving four counties in Pennsylvania. Among providers with their own lived experience, referred to as peer-workers, there were significant associations between levels of burnout and both sense of community and sense of control as measured by the community and control subscales of the AWS. These associations were not found among non-peer providers.

POSTER 43

HOPELESSNESS IN EMERGING ADULTS: ASSOCIATIONS WITH DEPRESSION, TRAUMA, BULLYING, AND COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

ANTHONY SCIOLI, VANESSA NICHOLS, CHANEL CLARK, SARAH FLOWER, JORDYN UPRIGHT, VERONICA PARIS, ELIZABETH PILGRIM-O'HARE (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Scioli and Biller (2009) developed a multidimensional model of hopelessness, reflecting pure or blended disruptions in attachment, survival, or mastery. In study one, a factor analysis of a new measure of hopelessness, administered to 203 adults revealed a coherent nine-dimensional structure, and robust scale alphas levels. In study two, hopelessness scores of emerging adults (18-19 yrs.) correlated in expected directions with measures of depression, trauma and stress, bullying victimization, and college adjustment.

POSTER 44

SUDDEN GAINS AND LOSSES IN ATTENTION BIAS MODIFICATION TRAINING

YUE LI (DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), HYEIN CHO, TRACY DENNIS-TWIARY (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Sudden treatment gains and losses predict short- and long-term therapeutic outcomes in anxiety. The current study extends previous research by investigating whether sudden gains and losses predict the efficacy of attention bias modification (ABM), a promising and cost-efficient treatment option for anxiety. Results suggest that sudden gains and losses may uniquely predict the impact of ABM on clinically-relevant outcomes in anxiety. Results set the stage for identifying individuals who may benefit most from ABM.

POSTER 45

UNDERDOGS AND ADDICTION

REBECCA CARRARA, KENNETH MICHNIEWICZ (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Previous research has defined underdogs as individuals who are facing odds in which they are unlikely to succeed. They receive support because others perceive them to be unjustly disadvantaged. The current study investigates if the underdog status can lessen the stigma and dislike that is experienced by an individual dealing with an addiction. Consistent with our hypothesis, results showed that underdogs who were dealing with an addiction were more liked and less stigmatized than topdogs.

POSTER 46

RELIGIOSITY, FEAR OF DEATH, AND MARRIAGE

DAVID FITZGERALD (WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY)

The intent of this project is to better understand the effects that religiosity and fear of death have on the participant's attitudes toward marriage. Mortality salience (MS) is a manipulation that reveals underlying attitudes. After MS, individuals will show more positive attitudes toward things they value. Thus, change in attitude after MS should be related to religiosity and fear of death.

POSTER 47

FORGIVENESS AS A MEDIATOR IN PERCEIVED STRESS AND HEALTH AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

MOAZAM ALI, SUCHUN DONG, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Stress has been commonly associated with poor mental and physiological health. The current study explored the relationships between perceived stress, forgiveness traits and beliefs, and self-rated health among a sample of college students. Results show that stress may lead to a lowered perception of health among young people in college. A predisposition to forgive and a strong belief in the importance of forgiveness may mediate the relationship between stress and perceived health.

POSTER 48

EFFECTS OF MEDIA EXPOSURE ON EMOTIONAL STATUS AND INDIVIDUALS' UNDERSTANDING OF PSYCHOPATHY

BRETT BECK, HANNAH MENDYGRAL (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

First-year college students were surveyed regarding their knowledge of psychopathy. In addition, they were surveyed regarding their tv/movie exposure, online screen time, self-esteem, depression, and psychological well-being. Results did not replicate Keesler and DeMatteo's (2017) findings that tv/movie exposure influenced accurate knowledge of psychopathy. However, there was a main effect for tv/movie exposure on self-esteem. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 49

QUALITY OF LIFE AS MODERATOR FOR INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL ROLE

ANNE-MARIE N. ROMAIN, WILLIAM F. CHAPLIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Quality of life (QoL) has been shown to relate to interpersonal relations (IR) and social role (SR). In 249 clients, change in assessment of QoL was related to change in IR and SR throughout the course of therapy. Clients who came into therapy with higher QoL saw a slower change in IR and SR while those with lower QoL experienced the opposite. This supported our hypothesis that QoL was a moderator for IR and SR.

POSTER 50

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, THE ANS FUNCTION, AND A SINGLE MINDFULNESS-BASED MEDITATION.

ELEONORA GALLAGHER (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), NAT DAVIDSON (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), DANIEL ROEFARO, MELANIE LIPTAK, BRUCE DIAMOND (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Personal factors protecting against psychological distress (PD) and the effects of a single mindfulness-based intervention (SMMIs) have not been fully explored. The current study helped to shed more light on the processes associated with PD, sympathetic-vagal balance (SVB), and the SMMI. Findings indicated that higher attention abilities were related to lower baseline PD. Greater mindfulness was associated with a higher level of baseline SVB. Baseline SVB was inversely related to stress following the SMMI.

POSTER 51

EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF ACADEMIC STRESS AND FIRST-GENERATION STATUS ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS

EMILY ALTON (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), CARISSA DIPIETRO (UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME), MEGAN SUMERACKI, DAVID SUGARMAN (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), VERENA LY, NADIA GARANEFSKI, VIVIAN KRAAIJ (LEIDEN UNIVERSITY)

We examined the influence of academic stress and first-generation student status on academic success. In a survey of 517 undergraduate students, we found a negative relationship between academic stress and GPA. However, we also found that first-generation student status moderated this relationship. Academic stress was a significant predictor of GPA for non-first-generation students, but for first-generation students, academic stress did not predict GPA. Results can inform best practices for supporting academic success among college students.

POSTER 52

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SUICIDAL IDEATION

CODY WEEKS, TANYA SINGH, FARAH MAHMUD, PETTY TINEO, JAZMIN REYES-PORTILLO, CARRIE MASIA, MEGAN RUSCO, KALI RIVAS, DIANA TORSIELLO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

In order to assess how social support is related to suicidal ideation, online surveys were administered to 396 college students. Participants self-reported levels of suicidal ideation and social support. Linear regressions showed that family support negatively predicted suicidal ideation, with participants self-reporting higher family support reporting lower suicidal ideation. Surprisingly, peer relationships and perceived online social support did not predict suicidal ideation.

POSTER 53

RESENTFUL ANGER, STRESS, FORGIVENESS AND PHYSICAL HEALTH IN INDIAN YOUTH

DANIELLE PENDARVIS, SUCHUN DONG, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Anger is universal and may affect physical and mental health and functioning. The current study measured effects of resentful and reflective anger on measures of forgiveness, rumination, self-reports of health and somatic symptoms. Data indicate that both resentful and reflective anger are associated with rumination, resentful anger may be less healthy (associated with perceived stress, somatic symptoms, poor self-reported health and low forgiveness) compared to reflective anger (associated with better self-reported health and high forgiveness).

POSTER 54

MAKING A CONNECTION: THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS OF SUBSCRIPTION-BASED E-THERAPY

ELYSE BLAKE, JEFFREY WAINSTEIN, DANIELLE DUVAL, SUNGWOO JUSTIN KIM, LAURA SIRACUSA, LAUREN THAXTER, GEORGE NITZBURG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

While subscription-based e-therapy platforms already provide millions of users with accessible mental health care, the question remains whether therapeutic alliance, widely considered central to treatment efficacy, can be adequately established online. The current study, drawn from 143 transcripts, shows that virtually building a therapeutic alliance in the first three months of treatment is not only possible, but also that it follows a pattern with precedents in the literature on alliance in traditional, in-person psychotherapies.

POSTER 55

DOES EXPOSURE TO COMBAT IN ADOLESCENCE EFFECT PTSD SYMPTOMOLOGY?

KAITLIN CHACON (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER), ADAM FAY (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK OSWEGO), EMILY BOVIER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

Neurodevelopmental research suggests that adolescence can extend up to the age of 24 due to the still developing prefrontal cortex. Individuals are allowed to join the military as young as 17 years old and may serve an entire during their adolescence while experiencing severe trauma related to their service. How does that affect the developing brain? We tested whether age at the time of exposure moderates the effect of traumatic exposure on PTSD symptoms.

POSTER 56

IS A MEASURE OF "TRAIT BOREDOM" AFFECTED BY STATE BOREDOM?

SOPHIA MULLENS, EMILY R. WEISS, OZGE PAZAR, JONATHAN SABBAGH, AJA MOLINAR, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Previous research suggests that high ratings on the Boredom Proneness Scale (BPS), a measure of trait boredom, predict negative outcomes. However, it has not been tested whether the scale is sensitive to changes in state boredom. This study tests

whether a boredom induction will change participants' ratings on the BPS. Results indicated that participants scored higher after the induction, suggesting that the BPS may be sensitive to changes in state boredom.

POSTER 57

ADULT AGE DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES ABOUT COUNSELING

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

We administered a multi-part questionnaire to 202 adults aged 18-98. Older adults showed higher levels of depression and lower levels of self-esteem. The two groups were similar in their beliefs that counseling is helpful and that to seek counseling is not a sign of weakness. Younger adults preferred to see a counselor who is female and older than they are, while older adults preferred a counselor to be female and about their own age.

POSTER 58

ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES: STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES

ARIANNE WINKLEBLECH (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Stress and effective coping strategies among college student-athletes is a growing concern for the well-being of athletes. I hypothesized that athletes would report more stress than non-athletes and that non-athletes would report using more positive coping strategies than athletes. The results did not support the hypotheses. Rather non-athletes reported more stress than athletes. Significant gender differences in coping strategies were also found.

POSTER 59

THE EFFECTS OF BELONGING AND SOCIAL REJECTION ON DEPRESSION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JULIA SINTON, ROBERT MOELLER, MARTIN SEEHUUS (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Depression among college students is increasing, making the college experience challenging for many. This study explores the relationship between interpersonal and institutional belonging and depression. Data was collected via a campus-wide survey from 1,977 students. Using a hierarchical multiple regression, findings suggest that social rejection, inclusion, and to a lesser extent institutional belonging impact students' depression scores. Opportunities for intervention are considered.

POSTER 60

FORMAL TRAINING IN END-OF-LIFE CARE EFFECTS ON PHYSICIANS' EMOTION REGULATION SELF-EFFICACY

LUKE KEATING, MIGUEL MENDIETA, JESSICA KORINS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALAN ROTH, GINA BASELLO (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of both formal training in end-of-life care and experience delivering “bad news” on physicians’ concerns about emotion regulation during advance care planning (ACP). Physicians completed measures of experience and formal training in end-of-life care and measures of concerns about emotion regulation. Experience was associated with fewer concerns about emotion regulation across self and patient ER; whereas formal end-of-life care training was associated only with fewer concerns about managing patients’ emotions.

POSTER 61

THE FUTURE WISHES OF ADOLESCENTS LIVING WITH HIV AND PERINATAL EXPOSURE

PHILIP KRENISKE (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND THE HIV CENTER FOR CLINICAL AND BEHAVIORAL STUDIES NYSPI), JULIA ETTELBRICK (THE NEW SCHOOL), REHEMA KORICH (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE (NYSPI) AND THE HIV CENTER FOR CLINICAL AND BEHAVIORAL STUDIES), NADIA NGUYEN, CLAUDE MELLINS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND THE NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE (NYSPI) HIV CENTER FOR CLINICAL AND BEHAVIORAL STUDIES)

We used a narrative analysis to examine how adolescents living with perinatal HIV infection (ALPHIV) as compared to adolescents who were perinatally HIV exposed but uninfected (ALPHEU) expressed their three wishes. We randomly coded 20% of narratives from a sample of ALPHIV (n=206) and ALPHEU (n=134). Both groups focused most on self-wishes. More ALPHIV narratives focused on the greater good (13%) as compared to ALPHEU (3%). Growing up with HIV+ may have spurred these differences.

Friday, March 13, 2020
5:00pm-6:00pm

Event **Hancock**

PSI BETA EVENT: CHAPTER EXCHANGE
Friday, March 13, 2020
5:00pm-6:00pm

CHAIR: MICHAEL COLBERT

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 13, 2020
5:00pm-6:20pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: BARRY

SCHNEIDER
Friday, March 13, 2020
5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN

ADOLESCENT SUICIDE IN CUBA: ARE THE ATTEMPTERS DESPERATE, DEPRESSED, LONELY AND/OR ASHAMED?

BARRY SCHNEIDER (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Until recently, suicide rates were among the highest in the world. Adolescent suicide remains a major public-health problem, with official adolescent suicide rates reported to be as high as those in the U.S. Literary and historical sources depict suicide as a recurring theme since the Spanish conquest. The political and economic context since the independence of Cuba has been punctuated by recurring cycles of hope and disillusionment, which may relate to suicide at the individual level. The lack of incentive for individual initiative in the current social and economic structure of the country may be a contributing factor. This study, conducted with the approval of the health and educational authorities, features a comparison of adolescent suicide attempters, in the community and a day hospital, with their counterparts in regular public secondary schools, in terms of depression, loneliness, hopelessness, shame, rumination, thought suppression and mindfulness. The session focuses on the social, economic and educational systems and concludes with some ideas as to how they can contribute to suicide prevention.

Friday, March 13, 2020
5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium **Berkeley**

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: CELEBRATING 53 YEARS OF EPA
Friday, March 13, 2020
5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: TRAVIS TODD

CELEBRATING 53 YEARS OF EPA

This symposium is a celebration for one of EPA's foot soldiers, Robert Leaton of Dartmouth College, now a Life Member and Fellow, who made his first presentation at the annual meeting 53 years ago. The presenters in this symposium are all his good friends: a former colleague, a fellow Vermonter, a current colleague, and a new PH. D. and his professional grandchild.

Presentations

White Noise: It's not just a CS
by Michael Fanselow, Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles

Contributions of the postrhinal cortex to the retrieval of auditory fear conditioning
by Nicole DeAngeli, Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Dartmouth College

Behavioral and neural substrates of behavioral inhibition
by Katherine M. Nautiyal, Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Dartmouth College

S-R Control of Instrumental Behavior: Possible, but not Permanent
by Mark E. Bouton, Department of Psychological Science, University of Vermont

Discussant(s): Wesley P. Jordan

Friday, March 13, 2020
6:30pm-7:00pm

Paper **Georgian**

BUSINESS MEETING
Friday, March 13, 2020
6:30pm-7:00pm

CHAIR: PAUL SCHNUR

EPA BUSINESS MEETING

The business meeting, open to all EPA members, will be conducted at the conclusion of the International Keynote session and last approximately 30 minutes.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

APA DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST LECTURE: SUPARNA RAJARAM
Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

SOCIAL REMEMBERING AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY FORMATION

SUPARNA RAJARAM (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

As social animals, we routinely share past experiences with others. The emergent collective memories have long been topics of interest in history, anthropology, sociology, and social psychology. In cognitive science, interest in the transmission of memory in social settings can be traced back to Bartlett's seminal treatise in 1932, but a century of research on memory has almost exclusively focused on individuals working in isolation. The last decade marks a paradigm shift, moving from a study of individual memory to social memory and this shift has created an opportunity to examine how social sharing shapes the post-collaborative memory of each group member and reciprocally shapes collective memory. A study of the nature of social memory is also timely in this digital age where people not only share and transmit memories in interpersonal face-to-face

interactions but also on social media with a range of social connections. I will review data and theory from my lab to elucidate cognitive mechanisms that underlie memory enhancement as well as forgetting in shared remembering, the influence of the structure of the social network on memory propagation, and the cascading effects of these changes on the emergence of collective memory.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Paper **St. James**

APPLIED PAPERS: APPEARANCE, PERCEPTION, AND ASSESSMENT
Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: LINDSEY LAPLANT, PHD

8:00am - 8:15am

RBF NOT JUST THE FACE! PERCEPTIONS ABOUT RESTING BITCH FACE BEYOND UNDERGRADUATES

LINDSEY LAPLANT, CHRISTY FESSLER (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

In light of people's responses to smiling and nonsmiling women, the potential negative impact of the term "Resting Bitch Face" (RBF) on women needs to be addressed. The current study replicated and extended the investigation of people's perceptions of RBF from our undergraduate sample to the wider community. Both similarities and differences between the community and undergraduate samples emerged for the most common descriptions as well as how those descriptions differentiated ambivalent sexism scores.

8:20am - 8:35am

SEXTING IN LGBT YOUTH

ELIZABETH ENGLANDER, EMILY COTTER, TIM SMITH (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research on "sexting" (the sending of nude pictures to a peer by an underage youth) has largely focused on risks and poor outcomes among heterosexual youth. The current study, conducted on 1,093 youth in 2017 and 2018, examined sexting behaviors among non-heterosexual youth and compared these with the heterosexual sexters in the sample. Findings and educational methods based on these findings will be presented in this presentation.

8:40am - 8:55am

EFFECT OF DEFENDANT APPEARANCE, BEHAVIOR, AND OFFENSE ON PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

LAUREN MCDOWELL, MATT ZAITCHIK, JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined factors that contribute to participants' perceptions of criminal responsibility. A sample of 291 participants participated in a 2 x 2 x 4 between-subjects factorial design varying the defendant's criminal charge, appearance, and courtroom behavior. Participants rated the defendants' criminal responsibility and provided a verdict. Results indicated that murder offenses were more likely to result in a NGRI verdict, and defendants exhibiting bizarre behavior during trial were found the least criminally responsible.

9:00am - 9:15am

A PROPOSAL FOR A VERY EARLY DEVELOPMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF AUTISM

PATRICE MILLER (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

In the current presentation, we will discuss a possible new method for assessing children's behaviors. This assessment is designed to be useful in providing an early indication of behaviors consistent with autism or possibly other developmental disabilities. It contains a wide range of developmentally-ordered items, so that a child's current level of engaging with tasks can be assessed. This will also allow for more precise interventions. Details of how the assessment

Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Paper **Grand Ballroom**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS II
Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

POSTER 1

MORAL ELEVATION AND DISGUST: THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONS ON MORAL JUDGMENTS

FREDERICK FOSTER-CLARK, REBECCA FELEGY (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), DERICK DECAMP (ST. CHARLES BORROMEO SEMINARY)

This study examined disgust and moral elevation and their effects on moral judgments, while also assessing Private Body Consciousness and Moral Identity, both known to affect disgust and elevation. Participants were assigned to one of three emotion-eliciting videos. After the video, moral judgments were made in response to six vignettes. No differences between video conditions was found nor were there interactions of video condition with PBC or MI.

POSTER 2

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EMPATHY: THE ROLE OF SELF-MONITORING

KENNETH G. DEBONO, SHEA K. DELEHAUNTY (UNION COLLEGE)

73 men and women completed the Self-Monitoring Scale and 4

measures of empathy: the Basic Empathy Scale, the Emotional State Questionnaire, the Interpersonal Reactivity Index, and the Toronto Alexithymia Scale. As expected, across all four measures, high self-monitors self-reported more empathetic tendencies than did low self-monitors. Results are interpreted as possibly reflecting differences in theory of mind development among high and low self-monitors.

POSTER 3

COLLEGE CONFIDENCE: SELF-ESTEEM MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED STRESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION

SHELBY OHOTNICKY, ALEXANDRA DITCHKUS, LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

This study targets self-esteem as a mechanism that regulates the relationship between self-esteem and life satisfaction in college students. 171 participants completed three self-report assessments. The results suggested overall that self-esteem partially mediated the relationship between stress and life satisfaction. College is a time when students face many stresses and changes (Arnett, 2000) making it beneficial to explore additional ways individuals can promote confidence in their ability to face life's challenges.

POSTER 4

INFERENCES ABOUT THE TRUE SELF: MORAL JUDGMENTS & BLAME OF OTHERS

NAJAE JAYLEN OWENS-BOONE, PHYLICIA HARDY, SHIVANI MANSHARAMANI (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), LESLIE J. REMACHE (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Past research shows that people believe someone who has behaved immorally is still good "deep down" (their true self), and that people take into account whether the person wanted to have that immoral impulse. This study evaluated if the presence or absence of internal conflict before an immoral action changes the perceived immorality of that actor's true self. Notably, participants believed the character felt conflict even when the story explicitly said he did not.

POSTER 5

COMPLEXITY OF SELF AND PERSON CONCEPTS

NATALIE MIZRAHI, WARREN A. REICH, JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Studies suggest there is a bias towards thinking other people have consistent behavioral traits across different situations, whereas self-behavioral traits are more variable.
This study investigated the concept of self and others through measures of complexity.
Participants were given surveys representative of the Big Five character traits. Each participant completed surveys evaluating themselves, two people they know well and two acquaintances. Self and known others were viewed as more complex, when compared to acquaintances.

POSTER 6

PEOPLE BELIEVE OPTIMISM IS BETTER FOR PURSUING SELF-EXPLORATION THAN FOR PURSUING SELF-CONTROL

BREANNA WALSH, EMMA NANCE, REILLEY LAMBERT, VARUN KOPPIKAR, JADE RAMCHARAN, JANAK JUDD, PATRICIA BERKINS, JENNIFER OCHIAGHA, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

People can regulate their own motivational states, which is crucial to well-being and performance. Eager, optimistic motivation could be helpful for engaging in self-exploration, whereas vigilant, more pessimistic motivation could be helpful for engaging in self-control. Two studies found that participants believed that they motivate themselves by thinking more about how things are going well when pursuing self-exploration and less about how things are going well when pursuing self-control.

POSTER 7

MORALITY BY PROXY: MORAL JUDGMENT OF A CLOSE OTHER AND THE SELF

SHIVANI MANSHARAMANI, NAJAE JAYLEN OWENS-BOONE, PHYLICIA HARDY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), LESLIE REMACHE (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Our judgments of others' morality is based at least in part on moral standards encompassed by the self. The moral judgments we make about other people become internalized as they are considered evidence of our own morality. We investigated whether people's judgment of their own morality was affected by condoning or expressing shame over a hypothetical action of their significant other. Participants felt less close to their significant other after imagining the immoral action.

POSTER 8

WEIGHT BIAS IN THE WORKPLACE: DOES PERSONALITY MATTER?

JAMIE DUNAEV, TRISTA HARIG, CAITLYN KLINIEWSKI, ROBERT HUGHES, CHARLOTTE H. MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN)

This study examines the influence of essentialist thinking and need for cognitive closure on workplace weight bias. Results indicated that female employees with larger bodies were judged as significantly less competent compared with those of smaller bodies, and that stronger endorsement of essentialist beliefs and a greater need for cognitive closure were both associated with increased negative weight-based judgements.

POSTER 9

DITCH THE GROUTFIT? THE IMPACT OF CLOTHING AND GENDER ON PERSONALITY RATINGS

AMY AIKEN (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Clothing style and gender were manipulated to research their

impact on perceived personality traits. Participants were shown either a male or female model dressed in casual or formal clothing and rated the personality traits of the individual. Three categories of personality were rated significantly higher for the formally dressed model. There was no impact of gender on personality ratings nor was there an interaction between gender and clothing style for any of the ratings.

POSTER 10

THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE EFFECT INFLUENCES BIG FIVE PERSONALITY AND SWLS

HANNAH KELLY-QUIGLEY, THOMAS MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Are you the same person when speaking a foreign language? This study investigated the influence of foreign language on personality expression using the Five-Factor Model. Fifty-nine respondents completed Spanish- and English-language questionnaires containing the 50-item scale from Goldberg's International Personality Item Pool and Diener's Satisfaction with Life Scale. Results suggest that foreign language use may increase expression of extraversion and satisfaction with life, while decreasing neuroticism. Increases in openness to experience were marginally significant.

POSTER 11

THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL OF PERSONALITY AND VOTING BEHAVIOR

JULIA LAMBERT, EMMA CHABOLLA, STEFANIE WARTINGER, ANNA MCDERMOTT, THOMAS MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We examined the relationship between the Five-Factor Model (FFM) of personality and voting behavior at a small liberal arts university. Participants completed an online survey in Qualtrics assessing voting behavior. It also administered the IPIP-50. Past research shows conflicting correlations between voting behavior and the FFM personality traits. We found positive correlations of agreeableness and openness with likelihood to vote. While this did not support our hypothesis, it does support some previous research.

POSTER 12

FIVE-FACTOR PERSONALITY AND NIGHTMARES

TESS OMLOR, MICHELLE HIPPEL, THOMAS MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the correlation between personality traits and nightmares. Five factors of personality were measured with the Mini-IPIP, neuroticism by 20 items from the International Personality Item Pool, and nightmares by the Dream Intensity Scale—Revised. Participants in this study were university students at least 18 years of age. We found, as expected, that neuroticism scores correlated positively with nightmares. An unanticipated finding was that agreeableness correlated with nightmares as well.

POSTER 13

SOMETIMES ITS GOOD, SOMETIMES ITS BAD: INTERGROUP CONTACT, PERSONALITY, AND WEIGHT BIAS

CAITLYN KLINIEWSKI (RUTGERS- CAMDEN), ALIYAH JONES, TYLER CHUI, GERMAN LAVERDE, ROBERT HUGHES, ISRAR AHMAD, CARLY DEMARCO, JAMIE DUNAEV (UNDEFINED)

This study examines the influence of positive and negative intergroup contact, need for cognitive closure, and authoritarian ideologies on weight bias. Results indicated that positive contact was more frequent than negative contact, but negative contact had a stronger influence on negative weight-based attitudes. Further, individuals higher in social dominance orientation were more influenced by negative contact than individuals endorsing fewer of these beliefs.

POSTER 14

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN GENERATIVE BEHAVIOR AND POSITIVE AFFECT

GRACE HOLZMANN, SAMEEN KAZMI, SAMANTHA PALMISANO, CHU KIM-PRIETO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The current study examined the role of generativity and coping on positive affect. Undergraduate psychology students at The College of New Jersey (N = 290, women: 249; men: 40; nonbinary: 1) completed a series of self-report measures on generativity, coping, emotion regulation, and affect. Results showed that generativity positively correlated with positive affect, r = .578. Mediation analysis showed this relationship was partially mediated by positive coping.

POSTER 15

EXTRAVERSION/INTROVERSION AND PEDAGOGY AMONG COLLEGE FACULTY

RACHAEL WEILS, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goal of this study was to assess the association between extraversion and pedagogy. College faculty completed an online survey assessing Big Five personality traits and pedagogy. Extraversion was associated with valuing students talking to each other in class and students asking questions after class. Introversion associated with including out of class group and individual projects, and valuing students paying attention to everything they say in class.

POSTER 16

SEASONS AS A PREDICTOR OF THE MOODS OF INTROVERTS AND EXTRAVERTS

PATRICIA DEAN (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study investigated the correlation between the four seasons and the perceived moods of extraverts and introverts. There were 61 participants, mostly college students. Participants completed two questionnaires to assess extraversion and

perceived moods based on the seasons. Results showed extraversion scores and seasonal affect scores of autumn were significantly correlated, potentially suggesting that extraverts have a preference for this season.

POSTER 17

GRIT HAPPENS, AND IT'S A GOOD THING, TOO

NICOLE JOHNSON (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

This study examined relationships between GRIT and self-control, positive and negative affect, and classroom engagement and disaffection. GRIT Consistency was positively related to distractibility, negative affect, and classroom disaffection; GRIT Perseverance was positively related to determination, positive affect, and classroom engagement. GRIT Perseverance was the most predictive of all forms of classroom engagement, suggesting that efforts to build and foster perseverance can increase future success in the classroom and life.

POSTER 18

RELATION BETWEEN MBTI PERSONALITY AND PATTERNS OF EMOTION EXPRESSION ON TWITTER

WEILING LI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY–CAMDEN), LEI ZHENG (STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), DANIEL HART (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

Personalities can affect the way people express their emotions. Utilizing the power of big data, this study reveals that it is still true in interactions that happen in the online virtual space. Based on a large set of online users (N=3,995), we find that intuition-oriented, feeling-oriented, and judgment-oriented people tend to post more positive content and that intuition or feeling-oriented people will have more fluctuant emotions than others.

POSTER 19

DIFFERENCES IN LEISURE ACTIVITY ACROSS PERSONALITY TYPES, RACES AND GENDERS

JAHNIYA STONE, MICHAEL CARLIN (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

This study assessed leisure time activities across personality types, genders, and races. Participants (81 African Americans and 72 Caucasians) were sampled using MTurk. The survey comprised demographics, personality questions, and leisure activities. The strongest predictor of preferred leisure time activity was personality. Those higher in extraversion engaged in social, entertainment, physical, and outdoor activities, which are healthy activities. Race and gender were not significant moderating factors in predicting leisure time activities.

POSTER 20

SOCIAL SUPPORT MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROSOCIAL MOTIVATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING

ERICA JONES (BROWN UNIVERSITY), NICOLE HORNER (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationships between prosocial motivations, support receipt and provision, and psychological well-being among a diverse sample of European and Latinx Americans (Study 1) and Chinese individuals (Study 2). In Study 1, we found that the link between prosocial motivations and psychological well-being was mediated by both the provision and receipt of social support. In Study 2, prosocial motivations was prospectively associated with social support and psychological well-being over time.

POSTER 21

EFFECTS OF SEASONAL CHANGES AND ACTIVITY LEVELS ON THE PERCEPTION OF MOOD

KALLIE LUTZ, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We examined perceptions of mood based on seasonal changes and activity levels. Overall, those shown engaging in active pastimes were rated as being more energetic and happier than if engaged in non-active pastimes. When a person was shown in a winter setting, they were perceived as being happier and enjoying the activity more if engaged in active pastimes as opposed to non-active ones. The opposite was true for those engaged in activities depicted during summertime.

POSTER 22

THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL STATUS AND GENDER ON PERCEPTIONS OF DOCTORS

KATE WESELEY-JONES (NORTH SHORE HIGH SCHOOL)

Expanding on previous research on the motherhood penalty, this study explored the effects of the age of an applicant's children on perceptions of a pediatrician's warmth, competence, commitment and likelihood to be seen by patients. While previous studies have found that working mothers are at a disadvantage in male-dominated fields, the results of this experiment suggest that in jobs linked with communal traits, there may be a parent premium rather than a motherhood penalty.

POSTER 23

A CORRELATIONAL STUDY OF IMPLICIT PARENTING, ADULT ATTACHMENT, AND EXPERIENCED PARENTING STYLES

MEGAN MILLER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This correlational study examined the relationship between parenting styles participants experienced during childhood, their attachment styles, and their implicit parenting styles. Implicit parenting was defined as "the care style of an individual who is not currently a parent" and was measured using a uniquely developed procedure: Participants viewed a video of a child misbehaving and rated disciplinary techniques that they would use. A qualitative measure of implicit parenting style was administered and coded as well.

POSTER 24

PERSONALITY TRAITS, ATTACHMENT STYLES, AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

HAYLEY STEINMETZ, MORGAN DARTNELL, KAITLYN HERRON, THOMAS MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Many people speculate that personality and attachment style play important roles in romantic relationships. Our study, an online survey of these variables, explores possible correlations between individuals' romantic relationship status, personality traits, and attachment styles. Students who were never in a relationship were less extraverted than those who were in one. Additionally, participants who have never had a relationship were more likely to be anxious and/or avoidant in their relationships with others.

POSTER 25

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN EMPATHY AND DISHONESTY IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS.

ASHLYNN NIKOLAUS, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goal of the present research was to explore the connection between empathy and dishonesty. Participants completed an online survey. Results indicated that comfort with dishonesty in romantic relationships was negatively correlated with empathy, and positively correlated with extra-relationship interaction, and feeling that sharing hurtful information with a partner would not strengthen the relationship. Additionally, empathy was correlated with not wanting to share hurtful information with a partner.

POSTER 26

VEGANS ARE HIGH-MAINTENANCE? A PEEK INTO STEREOTYPES OF VEGAN ROMANTIC PARTNERS.

MIKHAELA MCFARLIN (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MYKELLE COLEMAN (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MAYA ALONI (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated people's stereotypes of those who adhere to a vegan diet within the context of dating. One hundred and fifty-four participants answered two open-ended questions concerning their expectations of vegans in general and in the context of dating. Responses were coded in several stages using principles of grounded theory. Our findings support a consumption stereotype, with vegan individuals described most often as "high-maintenance", "concerned for others", "healthy", "judgmental" and "devoted to the diet".

POSTER 27

COLLEGE STUDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARD ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS DRIVEN BY THEIR PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS

EMILY KURTZNER (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The study investigated whether emerging adult children of divorced parents were more likely to have negative views toward marriage and romantic relationships than those whose parents were still married. Fifty-three college students completed two surveys measuring their individual attitudes toward love, and attitude toward marriage and indicated their parents' marital status. Results showed participants with divorced parents had a lower intent to marry than participants with married parents.

POSTER 28

ALLYSHIP IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: WOMEN'S MALE PARTNERS' ROLE IN COPING WITH SEXISM

MELANIE MAIMON, DIANA SANCHEZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Across two studies (N = 430), we examined the sexism coping support that women receive from their male partners, discrepancies in desired and received support, men's sexism, and relationship outcomes. In both studies, emotional support and emotion-focused actions following sexism experiences were associated with positive relationship outcomes for women (S1) and men (S2). Discrepancies in partner support related to poor relationship outcomes. These studies suggest that coping support from male partners can impact relationship outcomes.

POSTER 29

USING THE IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST TO INVESTIGATE IMPLICIT BIAS TOWARDS SINGLE PARENTS

MICHAEL ANDREYCHIK, SHANNON HARDING, LANE BERISFORD (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Implicit attitudes are spontaneously activated evaluations. We extended existing work on implicit attitudes by examining implicit attitudes toward single parents. In a first study, we found that respondents showed significantly more positive implicit associations with single mothers than with single fathers. A second study showed that this difference emerged because whereas participants had neutral implicit associations with single fathers, they had positive implicit associations with single mothers.

POSTER 30

#HETOO? HOW GENDER AFFECTS PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

MADELINE GROOTHUIS, ALLYSON WESELEY (ROSLYN HIGH SCHOOL)

The present study sought to determine if perceptions of sexual harassment change depending upon the gender of the people involved. Participants were shown three sexual harassment scenarios that varied gender of an employer (potential harasser) and employee (potential harassee). The results demonstrated that male employers with female employees led to higher perceptions of harassment, and that male participants with female employees led to lower perceptions of harassment.

POSTER 31

THE EFFECTS OF VOICE PITCH AND GENDER ON PERCEPTIONS OF JOB APPLICANTS

CECELIA ENSELL, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined how voice pitch and gender may influence the perception of job applicants. Participants heard audio clips of mock job candidates whose voices were manipulated for pitch reciting their credentials/resume. Overall, women's voices were rated as sounding more intelligent than men's voices. Women's voices manipulated to have a higher pitch were rated as sounding more intelligent than when their voices were lowered, whereas for men's voices, pitch had no impact on their perception.

POSTER 32

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA DISORDER, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND SUSCEPTIBILITY TO FAKE NEWS

DAN MOSSLER, TYLER FRINK, KEVIN HOOD, IVO GYUROVSKI (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

One hundred and three adults completed standardized measures of social media disorder, depression, anxiety, and cognitive reflection. They were presented with Facebook screen captures of political and non-political true and fake news stories. Participants were more able to accurately identify fake news and were more able to accurately identify both fake and true political news stories. Susceptibility to fake news was related to social media disorder, cognitive reflection, depression, anxiety, and daily time on Facebook.

POSTER 33

TIRE PRESSURE FIELD EXPERIMENT TESTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RESISTANCE

CARLY BOCK, JESSICA NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We tested the effectiveness of the acknowledgment technique when requesting to check tire pressure. Participants were approached while returning to their vehicles at on-campus parking lots and were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: the acknowledgment condition or the control condition. Contrary to previous research, results showed that the acknowledgment request did not increase compliance rates compared to the control condition.

POSTER 34

INTOLERANT OF INTOLERANCE: THE GROWING TIDE OF INTOLERANCE TOWARD PREJUDICE

JOSHUA MILLER-GALLI (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Do the elderly get a pass for being racist? A 2 (age: 21 vs 61) x 2 (prejudice: prejudice vs not) experimental study was conducted to assess likeability of a vignette character. The data support the interaction hypothesis that older prejudiced people will be seen as more likeable by college students than younger prejudiced people. However, when in the non-prejudiced condition, the older character is seen as less likeable than the younger character.

POSTER 35

POSSIBLE SELVES ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

VICTORIA CHEN, ALYSSON LIGHT (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA)

Given that lifespan development shapes identity and thoughts about the future, we hypothesized that the consequences of thinking clearly vs. frequently about possible selves for well-being would differ across the lifespan. In a correlational study of 240 adults, we found that clarity of thought about possible selves is associated with higher well-being more strongly for midlife adults than for emerging adults or older adults.

POSTER 36

DEGREES OF SEPARATION: SELF AND OTHERS AND COMPASSION

OLIVIA PHILLIPS, MIKAYLA KOWALEVICH, ASHLEY FISCH (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK), ALEXANDRA KOOPMAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE), DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK)

We examined relations among feelings of social connection among (1) the self and multilevel contextual relationships (i.e., Mother, Community, Strangers, Humanity and God) and (2) prosocial orientation defined as compassion towards migrants. Participants completed an adaptation of the Inclusion of Other in Self scale. Participants received photographs of Syrian or Mexican migrants with accompanying captions and rated their feelings of compassion and how much money they would be willing to give migrants.

POSTER 37

SELF-EXPLORATION EXPERIENCES PROVIDE MORE SUPPORT FOR FUNDAMENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS THAN SELF-CONTROL EXPERIENCES

PATRICIA BURKINS, JADE RAMCHARAN, JANAK JUDD, REILLEY LAMBERT, BREANNA WALSH, EMMA NANCE, VARUN KOPPIKAR, JENNIFER OCHIAGHA, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This research examined how self-exploration serves the need for growth, and how self-control serves the need for security. Participants (N = 746) were randomly assigned to describe a personal experience of self-exploration or self-control. They reported how much psychological need support they had in the experience. Results showed that self-exploration provided more support for feeling volitional and close to others than self-control, but these types of experiences did not differ in support for feeling competent.

POSTER 38

PERCEIVED AUTHENTICITY

BENJAMIN LIEGNER, SO YON RIM (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Our goal was to examine the factors that affect perceptions of authenticity. Past work found that people consider their positive

(vs. negative) behaviors to be more authentic (Jongman-Sereno & Leary, 2016). We examined whether this is specific to perceptions of one's own authenticity or if it extends to perceptions of others' authenticity. We found that people have a strong tendency to perceive positive (vs. negative) characteristics, of the self and an acquaintance, as more authentic.

POSTER 39

AUTONOMY-RELATEDNESS COMPATIBILITY BELIEFS AND INTERDEPENDENCE DILEMMA RESOLUTION

SOPHIA WILTSE, TAYLOR WINTERNITZ, KAYLA BINNS, ANDRÉ BISIMWA, DERRICK BURNETTE, SERENA LAMACCHIA, ANNA TRULIO, BRIAN PATRICK (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

We propose that interdependence dilemmas (relationship conflict scenarios) can be resolved in ways that preserve both autonomy and relatedness. Furthermore, we hypothesize that the beliefs about autonomy-relatedness compatibility will be predictive of resolving dilemmas for relationally autonomous reasons, in ways that promote psychological need satisfaction and positive emotion. The results largely supported the hypotheses, but suggested the need for further refinement of the interdependence dilemma resolution coding scheme.

POSTER 40

EXPERIENCE WITH MENTAL DISORDERS: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLOSENESS, EMPATHY, AND LIFE SATISFACTION

VICTORIA MONSTROLA (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

I investigated the influence of the closeness of a relationship to an individual with a mental disorder on empathy and life satisfaction. Participants (N = 196) called to mind the person closest to them with a mental disorder, including themselves. They completed questions about the disorder and the closeness of their relationship, along with measures of empathy and life satisfaction. As degree of closeness increased, empathic concern and personal distress increased, and life satisfaction decreased.

POSTER 41

A META-ANALYSIS OF NATURE IDENTIFICATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

GIACINTA GIGLIO-VALENTINO, BRIANA MURRAY, MELODY PANZER, MARISSA SCHMIDT, MARK WALTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Since Thomashow's (1996) ecological identity book, there has been interest in measuring individuals' connectedness to nature. We used google scholar to identify all citations of correlational studies related to connectedness to nature. We identified 90 relevant correlational studies that examined attempts to measure nature connectedness' relationship to environmental attitudes, beliefs, and concerns, or other outcomes. Preliminary analyses suggest nature connectedness is strongly correlated with environmental attitudes, beliefs, and concerns.

POSTER 42

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE AND VALENCE OF STEREOTYPES ON YOUNG ADULTS' MEMORY

MAKENZIE LEHR, IAN MACFARLANE, EVAN SMITH (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

In this study, I examined the influence of positive and negative stereotypes about older and younger adults on young adults' memory. I hypothesized exposure to negative stereotypes would result in poorer memory and positive young-age stereotypes would result in highest performance. Participants exposed to old-age stereotypes had better memory performance than those exposed to young-age stereotypes, regardless of valence. Participants with higher ratings of their own memory had better memory performance.

POSTER 43

EXAMINING THE BIAS HELD TOWARD BISEXUALITY AND GENDER QUEER IDENTITIES

TAETUM LEFFINGWELL, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Research has yet to explore the extent to which fellow members of the LGBTQAI+ community hold sexual and/or gender prejudice against the identities of bisexuality and/or gender non-binary. Participants completed an online survey containing items assessing the following: sexual and gender identity and stigma towards bisexual and gender queer identities. Results support the presence of bias within the LGBTQAI+ community. Levels of bias were associated with sexual identity.

POSTER 44

DO STEREOTYPED APPEARANCES OF LGBT MEMBERS CAUSE DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE?

MEGAN O'KEEFE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine how stereotyped gender appearances would affect a person's willingness to work with targets. The results showed a statistical significant interaction suggesting that both gender and gender appearance influence participants' desire to work with a target. These results suggest that people are stereotyped based on their gender appearance which could potentially lead to discrimination, which can in turn affect LGBT individuals' confidence and performance in the workplace.

POSTER 45

PREDICTORS OF MAINTENANCE VS. DISSOLUTION OF CROSS-PARTY CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

COURTNEY GOSNELL, CASSANDRA MCKENNA (PACE UNIVERSITY)

What predicts whether individuals can maintain close relationships with those with opposing political views? We found

those who maintained close cross-party relationships were higher in extraversion and openness to experience and grew up in families with diverse political beliefs. In contrast, those who had dissolved cross-party close relationships reported lower self-control, conscientiousness, and agreeableness and were more likely to have grown up in an environment where everyone had the same political views.

POSTER 46

THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY ON RELATIONSHIP QUALITY

HELEN KISO, STEPHANIE SHIRK (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), TANGELA ALSTON (), EMMA CALLAHAN (UNDEFINED)

Females use technology more frequently than men (Yang, Chawla, & Uzzi, 2019). Participants (N = 73) completed a survey with questions regarding social media usage and a modified IPPA scale to predict for subscales of communication and trust. Female familial correspondence ($t(73) = -.57$, $p = .56$) was not impacted by social media usage. This study allows us to learn more about the impact gender differences and technology use may have on familial attachment.

POSTER 47

ATTACHMENT MODERATES THE EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD POLYVICTIMIZATION ON PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTION

HANNA R. HATFIELD (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), KELSEY M. FRANK, SALENA M. DIAZ, HAYLEY J. GROSSMAN, AUTUMN L. BUCKLER, MAGGIE K. TODD, JEFFREY E. ASPELMEIER, ANN N. ELLIOTT, THOMAS W. PIERCE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

The present study tests whether adult attachment moderates the relationship between retrospective reports of childhood polyvictimization and self-reports of current psychological symptomatology within a sample of 219 first semester college women. Attachment anxiety significantly moderated the negative effects of polyvictimization. Participants reporting high polyvictimization and low attachment security also report the highest levels of symptomatology. Participants reporting high polyvictimization but greater attachment security reported substantially lower levels of psychological distress than their polyvictimized peers.

POSTER 48

DIVERSITY IS IN THE CLASSROOM OF THE BEHOLDER

ELIZABETH JACOBS, GENRE BAKER, MYHEIR BEY, HARUKA KARIYA, JESSIE MALONE, JESS MCCLELLAND, KEISHA JIMMERSON, ADRIEL HILTON, JEFFREY S. BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We conceptually replicated Dovidio et al.'s (2009) research suggesting that advantaged and disadvantaged groups perceive the world in fundamentally different ways. Specifically, we chose both White and minority students, recruiting 71 primarily undergraduate students (55% White) from a predominantly White institution. As hypothesized, White students perceived significantly more acceptance and belonging and were more satisfied with existing diversity programming on campus than minority students, while minority students expressed more respect for diversity on campus.

POSTER 49

JOB SATISFACTION DURING ECONOMIC DECLINE

ANNE MARIE ALEXANDER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

A period of economic decline is associated with job layoffs, higher levels of unemployment, increased foreclosure rates, and decreased spending in the marketplace. During an economic downturn like the Great Recession, one could imagine that people who are employed would feel grateful to have a job when employment opportunities are scarce. We therefore hypothesized that such gratitude would result in a significant decline in Google searches related to job dissatisfaction during an economic collapse.

POSTER 50

SOCIAL DECISION MAKING AFTER BULLYING: INFLUENCE OF FRAMES AND GENDER

SARAH W. HOPKINS, ABIGAIL M. STARK, GARY D. FIREMAN (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

The study examines how resiliency or negative effects frames around bullying impact emotion and social decision-making across males and females. Ninety-two participants were randomly assigned to write about bullying experiences where they demonstrated resilience or negative effects and were further divided by gender. The overall MANOVA showed significant differences in social decision-making and emotions. Results demonstrated that the way bullying is framed influences the reported likelihood of engaging in various social behaviors and emotions.

POSTER 51

THE EFFECT OF GENDER AND RACE-BASED NAME STEREOTYPES ON JOB APPLICANTS

JESSICA CARLSON (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

The present study attempted to expand upon previous research which demonstrated that Black and female targets received lower overall evaluations than their equally qualified White and male counterparts by manipulating both race and gender simultaneously. Participants were asked to read a mock resume and rate that individual on overall qualifications. The results revealed a main effect for target race; however, contrary to predictions, Black applicants received higher ratings than White applicants. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 52

IMPACT OF GENDER AND RELATIONSHIP GOAL ON SELF-PORTRAYAL IN ONLINE DATING

ANDREW TALBOT, DESTENA BOWER, BLAIR BROWN, GABBRIELE EDINGER, CALEB HUFF-LOVE, CASSIDI MARTIN, MAKAYLA SEMENTELLI, KALISTA SWARTZ, VANESSA THOMPSON (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY)

160 profile pictures (50% women) from Bumble, an online dating app, were analyzed to determine the degree to which gender norms and relationship goal impacted facial prominence and smiling behavior. Women used more face-oriented photos than did men. Contrary to extant literature, overall, women smiled at the same rates as men. However, men smiled more than women when they sought a "hook-up" goal. Perhaps a desire to look "attractive", rather than dominant, underlies this shift.

POSTER 53

EFFECT OF INSTAGRAM IMAGES ON WOMEN'S BODY IMAGE AND AFFECT

NICOLE LIBBEY, ERICA MARONEY, KRYSTYNA GRISWOLD, GINA RINALDI, JUSTIN BUCKINGHAM (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Fitspiration has been identified as counterproductive through the increase of body dissatisfaction and negative mood in women. The present study intended to replicate this finding and assess for the influence of attainable images on the same variables. Idealized images increased body dissatisfaction and negative mood, but only for women scoring high in trait social comparison. This study encourages further examination of trait moderating variables in assessing the influence of fitspiration.

POSTER 54

CHANGING HOW WE ASSESS GENDER: TESTING THE VALIDITY OF THE BSRI

JP PEDOTO, SUSAN TEAGUE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Studies examined the valence of Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) items and subscales. Because some feminine traits seem negative (gullible; childlike), Study 1 tested for differences in perceived positivity of BSRI items. Mean positivity ratings of feminine and masculine items were not different, but androgyny items loaded on masculine-feminine subscales in unexpected ways. Study 2 assessed participants' perceptions of the degree that BSRI items characterized them. Analyses revealed remarkable fluidity in trait endorsement across gender.

POSTER 55

THE COLD CASE EFFECT IN SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

JOSEPH PRECKAJLO, RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MELANIE CONTI (COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH)

In the present study participants were randomly assigned to one of three versions of a sexual assault case: when the crime was committed 50 years ago, 25 years ago, and recently committed. In addition, participants completed the Belief in Just World Scale (BJW) and the Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (RLAQ). Longer sentencing recommendations were associated with higher scores on the BJW, RLAQ, and the more recent the case.

POSTER 56

TOWARD ASSESSING THE AGONISTIC CONTINUUM: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS

DARRIN ROGERS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT FREDONIA)

The agonistic continuum (AC) is a construct indicating preference for collaborative versus coercive or even sadistic sexual interactions. This study assessed the AC in an online survey administered to participants from predominantly Hispanic or non-Hispanic cultural backgrounds. Patterns of correlation between the AC and constructs known to covary with sexual aggression were modeled in both groups. The AC shows promise for studying sexual aggressiveness in broad populations, though multicultural predictiveness is not necessarily equivalent.

POSTER 57

EXPLORING A COMPREHENSIVE MODEL OF PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES

SUNGHUN KIM, CHERISH BOOKLESS, ALEXA RUTKOWSKA, MARIA SHAPIRO (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The current study attempted to establish an explanatory model of prosocial tendencies. Six predicting variables were used: parenting, peer influences, compassionate love, the inclusion of others in the self (IOS), communalism, and religiosity. The final significant model turns out to have compassionate love as the most potent predictor and IOS as the second. Direct and indirect pathways from predictors to the dependent variable and their implications will be discussed.

POSTER 58

VIEWS OF GOD

MIKAYLA KOWALEVICH, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX, SIMRAN KAUR (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (NY))

We examined the validity of religious primes (Loving God vs. Punitive God) as a function of procedural delivery style. The study was administered: a) in-person with paper-and-pencil primes (i.e., research lab), b) online-in-person (i.e., completed online in research lab, c) online offsite (e.g., home). The dependent variable was participants' view of God assessed with an implicit reaction time task. Preliminary results suggest that affective priming is more effective with in-person samples.

POSTER 59

EXPECTED FUTURE PROSPECTS (RATHER THAN CURRENT PROSPECTS) PREDICT SUPPORT FOR BINDING MORALS

JOHN KIM (LESLEY UNIVERSITY)

People are more likely to support the current hierarchy when they perceive upward social mobility, and the current research indicates that it is their expectations of their own future standing that are specifically implicated. Across two studies, we demonstrated that only expectations of future prospects

predicted endorsement of binding morals, i.e., morals that see value in maintaining the status quo. Importantly, current social standing did not reliably predict endorsement of binding morals.

POSTER 60

COUNTERFACTUALS, LIES, AND MORALITY

EMILY EASTER (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Counterfactuals are “if, then” statements that consider if circumstances had been different, a different outcome could have ensued. This study measured the effects of considering counterfactuals on judgements of the morality of spreading a lie, using a recent political event as the context. Results suggest a potential influence of counterfactuals assuaging the guilt associated with a lie, though results need to be replicated with a less homogenous population and other situational contexts.

POSTER 61

EFFECTS OF RELATIONSHIP TYPE, GENDER, AND AUTHORITARIANISM ON ATTITUDES TOWARD CONSENSUAL NON-MONOGAMY

KAREN WILSON (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), MARISA COHEN (UNDEFINED)

Hypothetical targets engaged in different type of relationships (monogamous, polyamorous, and open) were rated on a series of semantic differential scales. The targets varied by gender. Significant effects of gender and relationship type were found such that monogamous relationships were viewed more positively than non-monogamous relationships. Male targets were rated more favorably than female targets. Right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) moderated the effects of relationship type.

POSTER 62

MORTALITY SALIENCE INFLUENCES PERCEPTIONS OF ENMITY

KEVIN MCKILLOP, PATRICK O'NEAL, REGINA BOTHWELL, CALISA GAYLE, ALEXANDER NAGY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

In a laboratory study, participants who were primed to think about their own death and then overheard their interaction partner disparaging them were later less likely to indicate a desire to harm the partner than were participants who were primed to think about failing an exam and then overheard their interaction partner disparaging them.

POSTER 63

UNDERSTANDING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF POLITICAL-BASED EXCLUSION ON CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL

STEVIE SCHAPIRO, MADDY RAQUET, KATARINA E. AUBUCHON, MICHELLE STOCK (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The current study sought to explore whether liberal or conservative college students report exclusion experiences based on political ideology, and what reactions they reported following conversations with opposite partisans. Results revealed that college students reported exclusion, and conservative students reported exclusion from those who have different political opinions more often than liberal students. Exclusion due to political beliefs could contribute to political tensions and less engagement with people who have different political beliefs.

POSTER 64

THE IMPACT OF ACADEMIC COMPETENCE BELIEFS ON PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING DURING COLLEGE

RAMYA KUMAR, BONITA LONDON, BOYOUNG PARK, MICHELLE SEVERO, JAMIE MACDONALD, MIRIAM SARWANA (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the relationships among underrepresented STEM students’ academic competence beliefs (growth mindset), their perceptions of competence beliefs held by professors and peers (perceived environmental entity theory), and their academic and psychosocial well-being during their first two years in college. Results suggest that students’ who hold fixed competence beliefs and who also perceive a fixed mindset in their academic environment report higher psychosocial stress (including depression and anxiety), and lower academic confidence over time.

POSTER 65

STIGMA RELATED TO DIAGNOSED INDIVIDUALS’ AND PARTICIPANTS’ GENDERS

MERSHAWN SMITH, DEBRA HULL, JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduate participants read one of four scenarios describing someone with a diagnosed psychological disorder – schizophrenia, autism spectrum, bipolar or anxiety – who had a “verbal outburst” when dealing with a customer at their place of employment. Evaluations of self- and other- dangerousness, and sanctions the person might incur, depended not only on the particular diagnosis, but also the gender of the person with the diagnosis and the gender of the participant doing the evaluation.

POSTER 66

DIAGNOSIS DISCLOSURE: THE IMPACT OF GENDER AND STIGMA

SARAH GERRISH (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to investigate how individuals perceive an illness diagnosis disclosure. Participants were randomly assigned to read about receiving a diagnosis, which was experimentally manipulated to describe a mental or physical illness. Results indicated that although there was no effect on intent to disclose their diagnosis, male and female participants responded differently to the type of diagnosis in their concern about negative impact and being stigmatized by others.

POSTER 67

A STUDY OF BODY IMAGE IN COMPARISON OF RACE AND SEX

EMILY FULTON, AMBER VERMEULEN, GENESIS VILLALBA, DIANA BAE, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

In this study, we compared differences between sex and race (Black, White) in body image and how these differences were related to media, behavior, relationships, and clothing. Results indicated that Black participants scored significantly higher (more positive) in body image related behaviors, relationships, and clothing. White participants scored significantly higher only in media. There were no significant sex differences found on any of the variables.

POSTER 68

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISPOSITIONAL LOVE AND WELL-BEING

FRANK HOUSER, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study proposes Living from a Place of Love is a tripartite construct encompassing loving others, loving oneself and allowing oneself to be loved. We examined these as predictors of well-being. Participants (N=125) completed general well-being, compassionate love for humanity (loving others), unconditional self-acceptance (loving oneself), and vulnerability to be loved (allowing oneself to be loved) scales. Results showed compassionate love and vulnerability to be loved were significant predictors of well-being.

POSTER 69

RELATIONSHIP AMONG TRAUMA EXPOSURE, WORLDVIEW, AND POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH IN COLLEGE WOMEN

ERIC GALLOS, ANNA WEIS, MICHAEL DIMARTINO (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

The purpose of this study was to explore whether various types of trauma exposure relate differently to changes in post-traumatic growth and worldview. This study also investigated whether worldview influences post-traumatic growth. One hundred and forty-three undergraduate female college students completed measures of trauma exposure, worldview, and post-traumatic growth. Our findings suggest that an individual's worldview may be related directly to their assaultive experiences and indirectly, via post-traumatic growth, to their sudden traumatic experiences.

POSTER 70

PAIN MAKES THE MAN: THREATENED MASCULINITY AND PAIN TOLERANCE

CAROLYN KIRBY (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Extant research suggests that men whose masculinity has been threatened through performing a feminine task (braiding doll hair) compared to the neutral task (braiding rope) were more aggressive as a response to the threat (Bosson et al., 2009). The present study expands this work to testing pain tolerance as a display of masculinity.

POSTER 71

INCREASING WOMEN'S SEXUAL SATISFACTION: A LONGITUDINAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

DHANASHREE BAHULEKAR, RACHEL CULTICE, DIANA SANCHEZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this longitudinal experimental study was to increase women's sexual satisfaction within the context of their current romantic relationships. Women in long-term romantic relationships participated in our study over the course of three weeks; from time 1 to time 2, our participants reported a significant improvement in sexual communication and a significant increase in sexual satisfaction. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

POSTER 72

EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCE USE ON PERCEPTIONS OF RAPE AND VICTIM BLAMING

KAITLIN MCCARTHY (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This experiment examined the effect of substance use on college students' perceptions of sexual intent, victim blaming, and perceptions of rape. Participants read one of five scenarios describing a male and female college student using different substances and having nonconsensual sex. Results revealed participants perceived the sexual act between the characters in the scenario was more likely to be considered sexual assault when the female was given alcohol or ecstasy rather than refraining from substances.

POSTER 73

DR. JEKYLL OR MR. HYDE: THE POLARIZING (DE)HUMANIZATION OF SCIENTISTS IN

NICHOLAS SOSA (RARITAN VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

People perceive scientists relative to other people as utilitarians (i.e., prioritize ends of means). Among people who perceive scientists' utilitarian actions as inappropriate relative to appropriate, scientists are dehumanized more and trusted less than other target groups (i.e., Atheists, Christians, Muslims, and the self).

POSTER 74

INVESTIGATING IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT AND "FINSTA" USE AMONGST EMERGING ADULTS

SARA HOLSING, IAN MACFARLANE, EVAN SMITH (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Finstas are a new type of social media and stands for "fake Instagram." Past research has found that self-presentation is important on social media and may have implications for Finstas

use and identity development for college-aged adults. We hypothesized that social media self-presentation would relate to the content posted on Finstas. 112 college-aged participants took an online survey. We found that self-presentation related to the content posted. Future research should investigate Finstas further.

POSTER 75

THE INFLUENCE OF SURFACE-LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS ON THE COHESION OF AD-HOC GROUPS

KEONA SMITH, JUSTIN BONNY (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Individuals unfamiliar with each other are often brought together to complete a brief group task. Surface-level characteristics of the members of these ad-hoc groups may impact team cohesion. In the present research, small ad-hoc teams were formed to complete a team-based video game. Higher team cohesion was observed with groups composed of younger members, with a weak connection with greater gender diversity; no significant connection was observed with racial composition.

POSTER 76

AUTHENTICITY IN CONTEXT

NATHANIEL STENNETT, ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL)

Authenticity is conceptualized as a personality variable in the literature, with interpersonal components (Ryan & Ryan, 2018). Are participants sensitive to differences between interpersonal contexts (online or face-to-face interactions) in their perceptions of their own authenticity? Results indicated greater authentic living, greater susceptibility to influence, a greater degree of self-alienation in face-to-face interactions, and that authenticity in face-to-face interactions was more important than in online contexts. Implications for authentic behavior are discussed.

POSTER 77

KEY TO THE CUFFS

MADELINE SKULTETY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study is a civilian analysis of the modern day police officer. The study is a replication study of the 1995 Tuohy and Wrennall study conducted in Scotland

POSTER 78

EXPLORING THE NEXUS OF MEME CULTURE AND WESTERN YOUTH CULTURE

KRISTEN LAROCCA, DANIELLE GIOCONDO, TIFFANY MORALES, MEGHAN CLEARY, PATRICIA SEWELL, CHRISTINE SEWELL, STEFANIE VUOTTO, JENNIFER PIPITONE (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

American youth are consuming digital social media content at unprecedented rates. This mixed-methods study coded the thematic content of Internet memes (n=1000) from large-scale social media accounts in order to explore issues that are most salient within Western youth culture. Situating our findings within a sociocultural perspective, we discuss major themes (e.g. financial strain, gender politics, mental health, self-deprecating humor) and consider how digital content represents, and shapes, youth engagement with social issues.

POSTER 79

THE EFFECTS OF OPEN-BOOK, CLOSED-BOOK AND CRIB-SHEET QUIZZES ON ANXIETY, PERFORMANCE

ARIELLA HAKIMI, ALLYSON WESELEY (ROSLYN HIGH SCHOOL)

This study investigated whether test anxiety can be decreased, and learning increased, by altering test environment. In a matched-pair design, 64 psychology students took three quizzes. Students performed the best on the crib-sheet quiz, and open-book and crib-sheet quizzes produced lower anxiety levels compared to the closed-book condition; these differences were not statistically significant but had an effect size of 5%. Students retained the most information in the closed-book condition although not statistically significantly more.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Symposium **Stuart**

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING CRITICAL THINKING IN PSYCHOLOGY
Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: D. ALAN BENSLEY

TEACHING CRITICAL THINKING IN PSYCHOLOGY

This symposium provides guidelines and suggestions to psychology instructors on how to teach critical thinking (CT). Four psychology instructors who have written textbooks on CT in psychology present descriptions of evidence-based and best practices in teaching CT, along with practical suggestions for infusing CT into psychology courses. Presentations include how to reduce misconceptions and thinking errors, everyday applications of CT-focused research methods and statistics, and guidelines for incorporating a game-theory approach to promoting CT.

Presentations

Improving the Recognition of Thinking Errors and Psychological Misconceptions
by D. Alan Bensley (Frostburg State University)

Show Me the Data: Thinking Critically about Research Results
by Bernard Beins (Ithaca College)

Promoting Critical Thinking through Open Science
by Susan Nolan (Seton Hall University)

Game Design Teaches Critical Thinking
by Thomas Heinzen (William Paterson University)

Discussant(s): Paige H. Fisher (Seton Hall University)

Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Symposium **Arlington**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSI CHI SYMPOSIUM: GRADUATE SCHOOL AND THE MASTERS DEGREE OPTION
Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: TONY CRESPI (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR MASTER'S OR DOCTORAL DEGREES: CHOICES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN A COMPLEX MARKET

M.A. or Ph.D.? Ph.D. Or Psy.D.? Clinical Psychology or Counseling Psychology? School Psychology or Child Clinical Psychology? Forensic Psychology? Marriage and Family Therapy? Full-Time or Part-Time? What employment opportunities exist? Is an MA a good option? Is an MA a good choice enroute to a Ph.D.? For students interested in graduate education the choices are daunting. This presentation examines master's and doctoral degree options, and employment. The applied nature and interactive discussion should be engaging to participants.

Presentations

Counseling Psychology To Forensic Psychology: Maximizing Employability In A Competitive Environment
by Tony Crespi (University of Hartford)

School Psychology To Child Clinical Psychology: Inside The Mental Health Crisis
by Natasha Segool (University of Hartford)

Advisors, Mentors, and Supervisors: Reflections On Graduate Education and Training
by Mikayla Alicandro (University of Hartford)

Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Symposium **Berkeley**

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: WOMEN IN LEARNING II
Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: NICOLE FERRARA

WOMEN IN LEARNING II: CORTICAL AND SUBCORTICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO FEAR AND SAFETY LEARNING

A clear understanding of the cortical and subcortical contributions to fear-related memory encoding and recall is required to improve behavioral therapies for maladaptive fear- and anxiety-related disorders. In this symposium, speakers will address the ways in which cortical and subcortical regions influence fear-related memory formation and retention. Data presented will span how prior experiences, ongoing brain maturation, and discrete regions of the cortex influence distinct aspects of fear and appetitive memory formation and retention long-term.

Presentations

Brief social isolation increases social interaction, but not direct fear learning, and increases cortical drive of amygdala activity in an age-dependent manner.
by Nicole Ferrara (Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science)

Safety learning augments fear regulation during adolescence via ventral hippocampus
by Heidi Meyer (Weill Cornell Medicine)

A role for the nucleus accumbens core in adaptive fear
by Madelyn Ray (Boston College)

The long-term effects of trauma on appetitive learning and motivation
by Rifka Derman (Oregon Health and Sciences University)

Distinct roles of the anterior and posterior retrosplenial cortices in encoding, but not retrieval, of aversive memory
by Sydney Trask (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Discussant(s): Nicole Ferrara (Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science)

Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

Paper **Statler**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS IV: PERCEPTIONS OF PERSONALITY
Saturday, March 14, 2020
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: WARREN REICH

8:00am - 8:15am

DEVELOPMENT OF COHESION IN NEWLY-FORMED TEAMS SHAPED BY MEMBER PERSONALITY TRAITS

JUSTIN BONNY (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

In organizations, small groups are frequently formed to complete a task. Cohesion, how strongly members are drawn together, is one factor connected to team performance. How do personality traits of newly-formed teams influence the development of cohesion? In the present study, as groups completed a team-based video game, cohesion improved rapidly and was influenced by personality trait variations. This suggests that

member personality traits shape the development of cohesion as new teams form.

8:20am - 8:35am

THE PSYCHOMETRIC STRUCTURE OF INTERPERSONAL PERCEPTION: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING ANALYSIS

WARREN REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY)

Three hundred participants completed the 44-item Big Five Inventory (BFI, John & Srivastava, 1999) to describe self, someone known well - social context, someone known well - academic/work context, acquaintance - social context, and acquaintance - academic/work context. Multidimensional scaling of BFI items revealed that an evaluative dimension (anchored by neuroticism vs. agreeableness items) accounted for more item rating variance in the two acquaintance and known-academic/work than for self or known other-social targets.

8:40am - 8:55am

ROLE CONGRUENCE AND INVOLVEMENT: EXAMINING ROLE-BASED EXPERIENCE THROUGH A MULTIPLE-IDENTITY FRAMEWORK

GILLIAN GLASSER, WARREN REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE, CUNY)

Based on the Reich et al. (2013) study, the current study further investigates the highly correlated relationship between Self-Role Congruence (SRC) and Role Involvement (RI) for a set of 14 roles that are nested within persons, using HLM to remove within persons variations. The hypothesis is that SRC and RI are correlated across roles independent of the influence of a person's Life Satisfaction (LS). Results show that SRC explained significant variance in RI beyond LS.

9:00am - 9:15am

A PROPOSAL TO MEASURE VALUE OF MATCHES BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS AND PROFESSIONS

SHUTONG WEI (DARE ASSOCIATION)

Professionals in this day and age face issues of job dissatisfaction and burnout. We propose that it may be useful to measure the value of matching the vocational interests and the Order of Hierarchical Complexity of individuals with professions available on the labor market. A behavioral approach to the issues of labor market frictions would be helpful, as behaviors provide crucial insights of individuals that may be unattainable through interviews, resumes, or reference checks.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50pm

Symposium **Beacon Hill**

DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: CUTTING EDGE METHODS
Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50pm

CHAIR: KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM - 125 YEARS OF ADVANCING DEVELOPMENTAL SCIENCE: CUTTING EDGE METHODS

This symposium addresses historical changes in developmental science with a focus on how recent methodological advances allow us to peer into development in new ways. This series of presentations incorporate diverse developmental science frameworks to explore how multiple levels of influence in early life contribute to long-term outcomes. Presenters will discuss their findings on a variety of topics with human and non-human populations: early lexical development, callous-unemotional traits and conduct problems, and adversity and interventions.

Presentations

Leveraging a Developmental Science Approach to Examine the Processes and Mechanisms Associated with Early Externalizing Psychopathology
by Nicholas Wagner (Boston University)

More than Words: The Visual Ecology of Toddlers' Language Learning Environment
by Umay Suanda (University of Connecticut)

Epigenetic Consequences of Developmental Adversity and Intervention
by Tania Roth (University of Delaware)

Discussant(s): Kimberly Cuevas (University of Connecticut)

Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE, HISTORY, AND LEARNING POSTERS
Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

POSTER 1

THE RORSCHACH PROJECTIVE TEST: A HISTORY AND A CONTROVERSY

NOAH SIRIANNI (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The Rorschach Projective Test was published for clinical use by Hermann Rorschach in 1921. He developed the test while working in residence at a Swiss mental hospital. He died in 1922, leaving his test to have an interesting history. The name itself has become a metaphor for any event or information perceived as subjective, which is ironic because the opinions on its validity vary among researchers, educators, and clinicians, sparking a debate within the field.

POSTER 2

LILLIAN COMAS-DIAZ: A TRAILBLAZER IN MULTICULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

ELIZABETH ROY, SAMANTHA GLOSSER, SYDNEY PALMER, GABE RIVERA, EMILY ROSENBAUM, AMANDA TUFANO, AMANDA TYRRELL (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Lillian Comas-Diaz helped found APA's Division 45, the Society for the Psychological Study of Culture, Ethnicity, and Race. In this poster, we highlight Comas-Diaz's journey from Chicago, to Puerto Rico, to Washington, DC, and how her personal experiences have influenced her work as a psychologist and an activist. We also emphasize future directions and applications of her research in an effort to advocate for increased multiculturalism and inclusion in the teachings, and future, of psychology.

POSTER 3

WOMEN IN PSYCHOLOGY WHO CHANGED THE COURSE OF EDUCATION FOR MINORITY CHILDREN

MARNELY MELENDEZ-VEGUILLA, JASMINE JACKSON, AZANA CROWLEY, MARY JENSON (WESLEY COLLEGE)

This poster reviews the life, research, and impact on psychology on two influential women in psychology. Dr. Mamie Phipps Clark and Martha Bernal. These two women helped to change the lives of many people who were being discriminated against in education. Mamie Clark helped to change segregation with her work to show that African American children did belong in mainstream courses. Martha Bernal's research focused on social reform to increase

POSTER 4

OVERCOMING E. TWO WHO HELPED LEAD THE WAY FOR PSYCHOLOGY

SAMANTHA CONTI-JONES, MARY E JENSON(WESLEY COLLEGE)

This History of Psychology poster discusses the lives, research, and impact two early psychologist had on psychology. These two men helped to change psychology from a study of eugenics to a study of promoting social change one is well known because of his work with the Brown v.s. Board of Education. One who is not well known who helped to study the Germany and the Nazis during WW II.

POSTER 5

THE HISTORY OF SEX EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

SHAYLEE SCHROEDER, KATE JANSEN (MIDWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GLENDALE, AZ)

Sex education has always served as an integral factor in childhood development, however, only within the past century has this subject been discussed in schools (Carter, 2001). The following review will cover the timeline of sex education in the United States, trends in information content, and will discuss future areas psychology can impact healthy sexual development. Understanding the history and role of sex education may help psychologists to serve clients and affect policy more effectively.

POSTER 6

MARY WHITON CALKINS: A WOMAN PIONEER IN PSYCHOLOGY

EMILY CULLIGAN, LAUREN CLARK, LINDSAY PHILLIPS (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

This history of psychology poster will celebrate the first woman president of the American Psychological Association, Mary Whiton Calkins (1863-1930). She studied at Harvard under William James but was denied her Ph.D. because it was a male institution at the time. She proceeded to establish one of the country's first psychology laboratories at Wellesley College. Calkins studied the conscious self and is best known for developing the paired-associate experimental paradigm.

POSTER 7

PROMOTING INCLUSION: LEARN THE HISTORY OF AFRICAN AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGISTS

TYSHAWN THOMPSON, BERTNIE JEANNITON, AMARA CHUKWUNENYE, SIEDAH CAZAUBON, LINDSAY PHILLIPS (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

This history of psychology poster focuses on the key contributions of psychologists of color. This poster will allow conference participants to examine their own knowledge of these key figures, ranging from Francis Cecil Sumner, the first African American to earn a doctoral degree in psychology, to Rosie Phillips Davis, the current president of the American Psychological Association.

POSTER 8

ASSOCIATION OF WORRY WITH DEPRESSION, AGGRESSION, EMOTION REGULATION AND HEMISPHERIC PERFORMANCE

TATUM GROVER, ALYSSA ADAMS, HANNAH HOOVER, MICHAEL KNEPP (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT UNION)

135 students participated in a laboratory study that examined the association of worry with depression, aggression, and emotional regulation as well as right and left hemisphere performance. Students in the high worry group had higher depression and hostility but lower physical aggression scores. There were no right or left hemisphere performance differences for unique design or word production between groups, however high worriers had a lower language error ratio.

POSTER 9

EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT ON ETHANOL CONSUMPTION IN PRENATALLY EXPOSED FEMALE RATS

NATALIE LIPARI, JOSHUA PECK (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT CORTLAND)

Prenatal alcohol exposure may increase an adolescent's vulnerability to alcohol abuse. One potential treatment strategy for prenatally alcohol exposed adolescent females is Environmental Enrichment (EE). We examined if EE adolescent female rats prenatally exposed to ethanol will consume significantly less than controls. We found that EE significantly reduced ethanol consumption in prenatally exposed rats compared to controls. The results suggest that EE may be a promising treatment strategy for prenatal alcohol exposure.

POSTER 10

SUBJECT AND BEHAVIORAL TRENDS IN THE JOURNAL OF APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS

ALBERT SCHRIMP, JUAN PABLO TROCONIS BELLO, ASHLEY CONLEY, JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed subjects and target behavior trends in 751 empirical articles published in the Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis (JABA) from 2009-2018. The study found the median sample size to be 4 which is consistent with the current research methods used in the field. Additionally, 98.3% of the studies used human subjects which is consistent with previous literature. Findings also provide key insight on the types of behaviors addressed in applied behavioral research.

POSTER 11

LEVELS OF PROCESSING, ERPS AND RECOGNITION OF BRIEFLY PRESENTED PICTURES

CARLOS STORCK-MARTINEZ, MENGXUE KANG, PATRICK BARNWELL, MARGARET INGATE, RICHARD CONTRADA (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

We varied instructions to induce different levels of processing for 450 briefly presented images. We measured EEG Event-Related Potentials (ERPs) during encoding and recognition testing for 13 of 19 subjects. During recognition testing, subjects made 'Old/New' judgments for 450 targets and 300 foils. Recognition accuracy (d') was significantly higher for the semantic/deep encoding condition. We are analyzing ERP differences between successful (leading to recognition hits) and unsuccessful encoding trials.

POSTER 12

SOUNDS MEDIATE MEMORY ACQUISITION IN DAY-OLD CHICKS

VICTORIA WAGNER, CARLY TURNER (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of exposure to music conditions on memory for a one-trial taste avoidance learning task with day-old chicks. Results indicated that white noise and instrumental music conditions significantly increased avoidance in chicks, while results from quiet and music plus lyrics conditions were not significant. These findings suggest a non-linear response where arousing sounds may be sufficient to improve learning and memory as long as the sounds do not overstimulate subjects.

POSTER 13

DIFFERENCES IN FOOD QUALITY ON THE PREVALENCE OF ACTIVITY-BASED ANOREXIA IN RATS

ALEXIS CALDWELL, JOSEPH R. TROISI II (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The study was an experimental between-subjects design that observed the effect of a novel food on the development of activity-based anorexia in rats. There were two conditions in the study: standard rat chow or Tropical Carnival rat food. Percentage of weight lost, wheel revolutions run, and weights of rats in each condition were measured throughout the duration of the study. While there were not significant results found, the results were trending in the expected direction.

POSTER 14

EXTINCTION CUE-CS INTERVAL WHEN TESTING SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY IN APPETITIVE CONDITIONING IN RATS

CODY BROOKS, AMANDA MODELSKI (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Rats conditioned and extinguished with a conditioned stimulus (CS) that signaled food showed similar strength of spontaneous recovery 6 days following cued extinction when tested with different extinction cue-CS intervals. Each cue reduced spontaneous recovery.

POSTER 15

OPTOGENETIC INHIBITION OF THE AIC AND OFC IN A RISKY DECISION-MAKING TASK

ANNA KNES (WESEYAN UNIVERSITY), KIAN CAPLAN, CHARLOTTE FREELAND, MIKE ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Adaptive decision-making involves modulating reward-seeking behavior in the face of changing risk probability. Here, rats chose between a small, "safe" and a large, "risky" reward paired with an increasing risk of footshock. The AIC or OFC was optogenetically inhibited at five timepoints throughout the task: pre-choice, post-risky punished outcomes, post-risky unpunished outcomes, post-safe choices, and between choice trials. Our preliminary results suggest that the OFC mediates impulsivity and suppression of risk-taking by encoding aversive outcomes.

POSTER 16

DORSAL RAPHE 5-HT INVOLVEMENT IN -PE FEAR UPDATING

JILLIAN LEE, NORA SHEEHAN (BOSTON COLLEGE)

The dorsal raphe nucleus (DRN) contains the largest population of serotonergic neurons in the central nervous system, and previous research has suggested a role for this region in fear updating. Using optogenetics, we selectively inhibited serotonergic neurons in the DRN and demonstrated that these

neurons are not involved in positive aversive prediction error signaling but do play a role in negative aversive prediction error fear updating.

POSTER 17

SEX DIFFERENCES IN ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, PUBERTAL STATUS AND CORTICAL THICKNESS

RONIT SHVARZMAN, JOHANNA NIELSEN, THOMAS OLINO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The current study explored how biological sex moderates associations between socioeconomic status (SES), pubertal status, and cortical thickness (CT) in a sample of 232 youth (Mage=11.00, SD=1.48 years). SES was significantly positively associated with CT and negatively associated with pubertal status. Pubertal status was not significantly associated with CT. However, sex moderated the relationships between pubertal status and CT such that pubertal status was significantly negatively associated with CT for girls, but not for boys.

POSTER 18

DATA ANALYTIC TRENDS IN BEHAVIORAL AND COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE JOURNALS

ASHLEY CONLEY, TARA LAFFERTY, THOMAS HATVANY, JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Comparisons assessing differences in behavioral and cognitive neuroscience journals yielded significant differences in whether hypotheses were stated, whether data was preregistered, whether power analyses were conducted, reporting of missing data, reporting of effect sizes, total number of figures, number of t-tests, number of multiple regressions, number of logistic regressions, and number of Mann-Whitney tests. Differences in data analytic trends can inform researchers from both fields regarding the most common analyses used in research.

POSTER 19

INCREASED DAILY ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH IMPROVED EPISODIC MEMORY PROCESSES IN YOUNG ADULTS

AMANDA BARTLEY, ABIGAIL ROPER, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

We examined the relationship between daily physical activity, using wearable physical activity-tracking technology, and hippocampal memory processes in young adults. Participants were monitored for their daily physical activity over 4 weeks, and then tested on a spatial pattern separation task and free word recall task. Findings revealed that higher levels of daily physical activity was associated with improved spatial pattern separation function, and with increased word recall using recollection (episodic), but not familiarity, retrieval strategies.

POSTER 20

SHARING IS CARING, BUT IS IT REALLY?

KRISTIN CHAVOYA, JENNIFER LISHIA, JULIA PRAVLOCHAK, STEPHANIE JIMENEZ (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

A laboratory study investigated the predictive utility of a risk-reduction model of sharing. Participants were given the choice between sharing or working alone in a situation involving risk. The risk-reduction model states that the correlation in earnings between the participant and partner must be negatively correlated for sharing to occur. This assumption was tested by manipulating the correlation in earnings between the participant and partner to investigate the effects of economic context on sharing.

POSTER 21

MENSTRUAL CYCLE AND HORMONAL CONTRACEPTION EFFECTS ON SPATIAL DISCRIMINATION MEMORY

JULIA KEARLEY, HOLLY DEROSA, SARAH J.E. WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

Using a spatial discrimination memory task in young adult females, we examined whether hippocampal spatial pattern separation varies across normally cycling women experiencing high (midluteal) or low (menses) levels of endogenous ovarian hormone levels, and women taking exogenous reproductive hormones (birth control pills; BC) known to suppress ovarian activity. Results revealed that BC females performed the highest, followed by menses and midluteal females, suggesting a potential role for ovarian hormones in regulating spatial pattern separation.

POSTER 22

EFFECTS OF LIGHT-DARK CYCLE PHASE ON IMPULSIVITY AND ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN RATS

HANNAH MUNGENAST, CARLA MARTINEZ-PEREZ (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), LEAH WESTFALL (HAMILTON COLLEGE), MARCELO ORTIZ (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERISTY), ADAM E. FOX (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This study employed a within-subjects design to investigate effects of light-dark cycle phase on impulsive choice, motor coordination, and anxiety-like behaviors in Wistar rats. Rats exhibited significantly increased anxiety-like behaviors and slightly decreased motor coordination when tested during the light phase (inactive phase for rats). There was no effect of light-dark phase on impulsive choice behavior, but rats exhibited reduced reward amount discrimination during the dark phase.

POSTER 23

BEHAVIORAL BIASES IN REGULAR CAFFEINE USERS

STEVEN DORZENS, MEGHAN BASTENBECK, SKYLER SKLENARIK, ELIZABETH BULKLEY, JULIA DEVINCENZI, CHRISTIAN BOWERS, ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Caffeine has addictive properties; however, it is unclear whether these addictive properties are similar to those of problematic

substances such as nicotine and alcohol. Accordingly, we tested 68 participants with varying levels of caffeine use to assess whether they show approach biases for caffeine-related stimuli. Results show no significant bias for caffeine stimuli, even among high-caffeine users. However, caffeine use was significantly positively correlated with cannabis use and negatively correlated with social anhedonia.

POSTER 24

VALIDATING FEAR CUES IN A CONDITIONING TASK IN A VIRTUAL REALITY ENVIRONMENT

VANETZA QUEZADA-SCHOLZ, MARIO A. LABORDA, GONZALO MIGUEZ, CONSUELO SAN MARTÍN, FELIPE ALFARO (UNIVERSITY OF CHILE), JORGE MALLEA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), FRANCISCA DÍAZ (UNIVERSITY OF IOWA)

Two experiments evaluated the ability of ecologically relevant unconditioned stimuli (USs) presented in a virtual-reality context to evoke fear responses, and whether these USs can be associated with a neutral cue, so that they evoke fear conditioned responses. The results showed that neutral stimulus in a virtual reality situation could potentiate startle fear responses, US-expectancies, and anxiety ratings during acquisition. Cognitive and emotional conditioned responses, but not physiological responses, were diminished during extinction.

POSTER 25

A ROLE FOR THE NUCLEUS ACCUMBENS CORE IN ADAPTIVE FEAR SCALING

ALEXA LABANCA, ANDREW THOMSON, MADELYN RAY, ALYSSA RUSS, MICHAEL MCDANNALD (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Discriminating between threat and safety is a crucial adaptive behavior, and the neural mechanisms underpinning how fear scales rapidly and adaptively to the level of threat is not well known. Using lesions and optogenetic inhibition of the nucleus accumbens core (NAcc), as well as single unit recordings, we demonstrated that the NAcc is involved in acquisition, expression, and cue onset of fear.

POSTER 26

OBJECT-WORD LEARNING IN DOGS: BREED-BASED DIFFERENCES?

BRIANNA ARTZ, DORIS BITLER DAVIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Past research on referential word learning in dogs has demonstrated that two border collies were able to fast-map new words, while a Yorkshire terrier learned words, but not through fast-mapping. What mechanism do other breeds of dog use to learn human words, if they can learn them at all? The present study trained and tested 3 beagles, 2 great Pyrenees, and two mixed-breeds on word learning, finding all learned 25 words, but none utilized fast-mapping.

POSTER 27

COMPARING ANIMAL "SMARTS" USING FOUR STAGES OF THE MODEL OF HIERARCHICAL COMPLEXITY

MANSI SHAH (DARE ASSOCIATION, INC), MICHAEL COMMONS (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), WILLIAM HARRIGAN (HARVARD EXTENSION SCHOOL)

The Model of Hierarchical Complexity is a behavioral model of development and evolution of the complexity of behavior. In the model of Hierarchical Complexity, tasks are ordered in terms of their hierarchical complexity, which is an ordinal scale that measures difficulty. Using data from some of the simplest animals and also somewhat more complex ones, this analysis describes the four lowest behavioral stages and illustrate them using the behaviors of a range of simple organisms.

POSTER 28

DECREASING IMPULSIVITY IN RATS AND HUMANS: EFFECT OF ACUTE DELAY EXPOSURE

CARLA MARTINEZ-PEREZ, HANNAH MUNGENAST, MARCELO ORTIZ (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), LEAH WESTFALL (HAMILTON UNIVERSITY), RACHEL LOYST, AUDREY DEBRITZ, CONOR HIGGINS, ADAM E. FOX (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Impulsive choice behavior can be characterized by choosing smaller, sooner rewards (SSR) over larger, later rewards (LLR), when the LLR is more adaptive. In the present study, we tested if acute exposure to delayed rewards can increase choice for LLR in rats and in humans. We found human females were significantly more impulsive than males across all conditions. Acute delay exposure increased LLR choice for male human and rat subjects under some circumstances.

POSTER 29

PREFRONTAL LOBE ACTIVITY DURING COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS IN INFANCY USING FNIRS

HANNAH WEIBLEY, MINA DI FILIPPO, NANCY RADER, LAURA MUSCALU (ITHACA COLLEGE)

fNIRS is a brain-imaging technology used to measure oxygenation reflecting levels of brain activity. We examined links between locomotion and executive function in 8-14-month-old infants using fNIRS. In session one, infants engage in active crawling and passive movement in a stroller. In session two, infants attend to two cognitive tasks that evaluate executive function. Results revealed significant differences in peak oxygenation levels for crawling vs. strolling and between the two cognitive tasks.

POSTER 30

APPROACH BIASES IN PEOPLE DEMONSTRATING PROBLEMATIC GAMING HABITS

JULIA DEVINCENZI, ELIZABETH BULKLEY, CHRISTIAN BOWERS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MICHELLE HAMPSON (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), SKYLER SKLENARIK (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MARC POTENZA (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ROBERT ASTUR

(UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Problematic video gaming habits have grown exponentially in the past several decades. This study focused on whether these gaming habits result in cognitive biases often reported in substance-based addictions. 129 undergraduates completed a task that assessed approach biases related to video-game stimuli. Results indicate a significant approach bias for gaming stimuli, as well as significant positive correlations between video game use and pornography use, internet use, and social anhedonia.

POSTER 31

THE EFFECT OF CONGRUENCY ON WORKING MEMORY

ZEHRA ABBAS, CHEN TIFERET-DWECK, KERSTIN UNGER (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY)

Frontostriatal circuits within the brain utilize two gating mechanisms in WM. Recent research indicates that output gating results in a longer RT when maintaining a subset of information into WM as compared to all the information. In this study, we modified an existing WM control task which manipulates input and output gating demands. We hypothesized an increase in RT when required to maintain one or two items in their WM as compared to all three.

POSTER 32

NONSPECIFICITY OF STIMULUS LEARNING IN THE LARVAL ZEBRAFISH

RUTH M. COLWILL, MARIA PEREZ, VIKRAM SIBERRY (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

When tested with a moving visual stimulus, zebrafish larvae previously exposed to that stimulus exhibit less freezing than larvae exposed to an identical but stationary control stimulus. Across three experiments, we examined what the larval zebrafish learns about two attributes of that moving stimulus. Results confirmed the occurrence of stimulus learning but revealed no specific learning about the color or speed of the moving stimulus. Implications for the lack of stimulus specificity are discussed.

POSTER 33

STRESS IMPAIRS INHIBITION OF OPERANT TOUCHSCREEN RESPONDING IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS

EMERY HARLAN, SARAH GOLDSMITH, SUSANNAH GARBER, MATTHEW CAMPOLATTARO, OLGA LIPATOVA (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Addiction has a negative impact on our society and can damage the health of men and women. Discovering what factors contribute to addiction and relapse is therefore important. Previous studies indicate that behavioral inhibition plays a large role in preventing relapse. The goal of the present study was to determine how stress impacts behavioral inhibition in rats. We found that acute stress significantly reduced inhibition of previously extinguished conditioned touchscreen responses in males and females.

POSTER 34

BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS ON RODENT OFFSPRING AFTER THC ADMINISTRATION IN PARENTS: A META-ANALYSIS.

SIMON RAMIREZ, MARIO LABORDA, LUIS PARDO, VANETZA QUEZADA, GONZALO MIGUEZ (UNIVERSITY OF CHILE)

Marihuana have high prevalence on occidental fertile population. We
wonder whether there is a behavioral effect of THC parental administration in the
offspring in animal model. We searched in three databases and integrated size
effect using Cohen d under a fixed effect metanalytic model. Categorical analysis
and three sub-meta-analyses were made (i.e., locomotor activity, emotionality and
cognition). The integrated effect size was negative and medium. The effect size
was moderated by strain and drug-type.

POSTER 35

TOWARDS A BETTER CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MECHANISMS CONTROLLING WORKING MEMORY OUTPUT

KAYLA WEINSTEIN, KERSTIN UNGER, CHEN TIFERET-DWECK (QUEENS COLLEGE)

Not all information residing in working memory (WM) inevitably influences downstream processing. Instead, the output of WM can be controlled. Counterintuitively, selecting a subset of WM contents seems to be associated with longer RTs than selecting all the maintained information. We hypothesized that this discrepancy reflects higher demands on the striatally-mediated selection processes underlying WM output control. Indeed, when reducing these demands by semantically “boosting” the relevant WM content, RT differences between conditions vanished.

POSTER 36

AN OLFACTORY IDENTIFICATION DEFICIT IN BTBR MOUSE PUPS

BRADLEY DIAMOND, AILENE CASADO, DANA IMMERSO, SAYEM SINHA, CATHERINE CORNWELL (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined preferences for familiar nest odors in CD-1 and BTBR mice, 10 and 14 days old. The BTBR strain is inbred for autistic characteristics, while the CD-1 strain is outbred. Both strains preferred home-cage nest to clean familiar bedding odors. However, CD-1 but not BTBR mice preferred clean familiar odor to novel bedding odor. The latter BTBR outcome is atypical for an altricial rodent species, suggesting a deficit in pups' odor recognition.

POSTER 37

RESIDENT ENRICHED-HOUSED RATS DISPLAY INCREASED SIGN-TRACKING BEHAVIOR COMPARED TO NON-RESIDENT STANDARD-HOUSED RATS

AMANDA J PRA SISTO, MARIA J LOPEZ, NADIA MESHKATI, MICHAEL VIGORITO (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

We used a Pavlovian conditioning procedure known as sign tracking to induce sixteen male rats to interact with a sipper bottle containing ethanol. We found that rats housed in an enriched environment and trained in that same environment acquired sign-tracking behavior at a significantly faster rate and at a higher asymptote than standard-caged rats. We also found that after five weeks of sign tracking, there was no difference in ethanol preference between the two groups.

POSTER 38

ENRICHED-HOUSED RATS SHOW GREATER SIGN-TRACKING DURING AND AFTER SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS.

MARIA J. LOPEZ, AMANDA J. PRA SISTO, NADIA MESHKATI, MICHAEL VIGORITO (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Sprague Dawley rats were trained to sign track a bottle containing 5% ethanol inside their enriched home environment. When stressed by temporarily housing the rats in isolation (social stressor) or in a cage with one other cage mate (environmental stressor) sign-tracking behavior increased while goal tracking declined. These stress effects persisted when the rats were re-housed in their original enriched environment.

POSTER 39

FOOD SATIATION: SUPPRESSIVE EFFECTS DEPEND ON DIETARY AND ASSOCIATIVE FACTORS

RACHEL WISNIEWSKI, AIKERIM IMANALIEVA, ALEXIA HYDE, TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, DC)

Satiation suppresses appetitive behavior and Western diet (WD) reduces this effect. One view is that satiation weakens appetitive behavior on motivational grounds by reducing the reward value of food and WD interferes with this process. Alternatively, we hypothesized that satiation inhibits retrieval of reward memories and WD disrupts memory inhibition. Our study compared these two views. Our data supported the idea that the influence of satiation and WD on behavior depends on memory inhibition.

POSTER 40

EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS MEDITATION ON STUDENT STRESS AND ATTENTION

ALTHEA KAMINSKE, JONATHAN NGUYEN, HAMAAD KHAN, ALYSON HONAKER (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

A growing body of evidence suggests that sustained mindfulness meditation practice improves outcomes for stress, anxiety, and attentional focus. The current experiment sought to measure the effects of a simple mindfulness routine (5 minutes of mindfulness meditation a day for two weeks) on student attention and stress. The current results suggest that the effectiveness of mindfulness interventions depends on the duration and intensity of the intervention.

POSTER 41

WITHIN-COMPOUND ASSOCIATIONS AND COMPOUND EXTINCTION

JAMES WITNAUER, KARLENE GALLESE (SUNY BROCKPORT)

Some associative models predict reduced learning about a cue that is expected based on within-compound associations than to an unexpected cue. In human contingency learning, Experiment 1 demonstrated that extinction of a target cue in compound with a previous companion is less effective than either elemental extinction or extinction with a new stimulus. In Experiment 2 this effect was attenuated when the previous companion was associated with the outcome.

POSTER 42

SELECTIVELY ATTENUATING THE PREDICTIVE VALUE OF A REWARD-DISTAL CUE

HELY O. RODRIGUEZ CRUZ, THOMAS PFEFER, MIKE J. F. ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Rat studies examining serial-overlapping cues such as those presented in addictive gambling games have shown that reward uncertainty increases attraction to a reward-proximal CS2 without decreasing attraction to a reward-distal CS1. To examine whether this increased attraction is due to CS1's inability to reliably predict reward, we attenuated its predictive ability without affecting that of the CS2's. Results demonstrated increased CS2 attraction as a behavioral sign-tracking phenotype distinct from those seen in previous studies.

POSTER 43

REMOVING COMMON CUES FROM REM: A NEW THEORY OF GENERALIZATION

J.W. (BILL) WHITLOW, JERILYN CHRISTENSEN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Wagner's REM theory of associative learning explains generalization from a compound AB to a component A in terms of distinctive elements of A. We propose a modification of REM that removes the contribution of cues common to A and B before assessing generalization to the component, A, and apply it to data on human causal reasoning.

POSTER 44

ABSTINENCE FROM CHRONIC METHYLPHENIDATE EXPOSURE DOSE-DEPENDENTLY MODIFIES CANNABINOID RECEPTOR 1 LEVELS

CARLY CONNOR, JOHN HAMILTON, PETER THANOS (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO)

Methylphenidate is commonly prescribed to ADHD patients and is often used illicitly among college students. The present study used a rat model to test the effects of chronic methylphenidate use on the endocannabinoid system. Using autoradiography, the level of binding on the cannabinoid 1 receptor was measured to

test the effects of the drug and whether these effects are long-lasting. Results show that methylphenidate dose-dependently affects cannabinoid 1 binding following a drug abstinence period.

POSTER 45

MUSIC AND THE BRAIN: DIFFERENCES IN THE PERCEPTION OF TWO TUNING FREQUENCIES

NAOMI UY (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Musical instruments around the world are tuned to 432Hz or 440Hz and there is debate about which frequency is preferred. In this study, ninety participants listened to music clips with string instruments tuned to each frequency and reported their emotional reactions while wearing biological sensors. Results showed differences between arousal and frequency and instrument type and frequency, but did not indicate a preference for frequency. Further research should examine how tuning impacts listener's arousal factors.

POSTER 46

PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO ANTICIPATORY STRESS IN SOCIAL ANXIETY

LAURA EGAN, FABIA DEMARTINO, LEXIS ORTIZ, ASHLEIGH OSEMWEGIE, DAREEN GENEROSO (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Social anxiety may be perpetuated in part due to anticipatory processing, which reinforces negative feelings about social situations. However, there may be positive effects of such anticipation for some individuals. The present study investigated the role of anticipatory processing on subsequent performance on a social stressor. Individuals who showed greater psychophysiological indicators of stress during the anticipation prepared more for a subsequent speech, despite a self-reported increase in state anxiety after the speech.

POSTER 47

SOCIAL PRESSURE AND THE MPFC IN OVERCLAIMING: A TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION STUDY

MAYA CRAWFORD (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), BIRGITTA TAYLOR-LILLQUIST (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), VIVEK KANPA (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), MEHDI EL FILALI, JULIA OAKES, ALEX JONASZ, AMANDA DISNEY, JULIAN PAUL KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Overclaiming involves presenting oneself as having more knowledge than one actually possesses. As the MPFC is sensitive to social pressure we predicted that disruption of the MPFC would reduce overclaiming and the effects would be enhanced in the presence of social pressure. Following TMS delivered to the MPFC (N=12), overclaiming rates decreased, specifically under conditions of high social pressure. These findings suggest the MPFC plays in social cognition and mediating socially meaningful situations.

POSTER 48

CONTINGENT AND NON-CONTINGENT LATERAL HYPOTHALAMIC STIMULATION INCREASES DOPAMINE IN THE NUCLEUS ACCUMBENS.

GEORGE HUNTER (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY)

The release of dopamine in the nucleus accumbens was measured by microdialysis in rats trained to lever press for a fixed current of perifornical lateral hypothalamic stimulation. Baseline samples of extracellular dopamine were taken prior to, during, and between three, 20-minute periods of self-stimulation or three, 20-minute period of non-contingent stimulation. In each case, stimulation led to statistically significant increases in dopamine levels in the nucleus accumbens.

POSTER 49

HOW AVERSIVE ARE RESTRAINERS?

DAVID HARMON (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

In this study we explored the effects that restrainer exposure had on distress in rats. Our hypothesis was that the longer the rat was exposed to a restrainer the more distress it would feel. After running preliminary analyses we have discovered that high amounts of restrainer exposure and no restrainer exposure results in the most distress compared to low exposure and medium exposure. These results could aid researchers in rat helping studies that manipulate distress.

POSTER 50

THE EFFECTS OF LIRAGLUTIDE ON WESTERN DIET-INDUCED HIPPOCAMPAL-DEPENDENT MEMORY IN RATS

EMILE BATCHELDER-SCHWAB, ALEXIA HYDE, TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

The western diet (WD) is associated with a reduced ability to use satiety signals to control intake. This impairment appears to be based on WD-induced hippocampal dysfunction. Liraglutide is a drug which has been shown to decrease body weight and increase hippocampal-dependent memory performance. This study aimed to understand whether liraglutide could prevent WD-induced deficits in rats. Results show that the WD diet impaired satiety signaling and this effect was prevented by treatment with liraglutide.

POSTER 51

AN AUTOMATED ANALYSIS OF THE LIGHT-DARK PREFERENCE ASSAY IN THE DEVELOPING ZEBRAFISH

JOANNA WALSH, SOJAS WAGLE, HANNAH NGO, TERREN NUNES, MARIA PEREZ, RUTH M. COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Adult zebrafish show a strong preference for the dark side of a black/white compartment. In contrast, larval zebrafish show the opposite. Using an automated assay, we examined how this preference changes with age (Experiment 1), how it is affected by stimulus manipulations (Experiment 2), and how it is altered

by exposure to the fungicide ziram (Experiment 3). Implications of our results are discussed for dark-avoidance and positive phototaxis accounts of light-dark preference behavior in zebrafish.

POSTER 52

MEMORY IMPLICATIONS OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTATION DURING CANNABINOID EXPOSURE IN ADOLESCENT MALE RATS

LAUREN BUYNACK, GABRIEL MEDLEY, PAMELA JACKSON (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

Cannabinoid exposure during adolescence often 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 during exposure and compared groups on an object location and object recognition task. Drug rats that received no supplement or a small supplement recognized the object location change. Object recognition was excellent across all groups, suggesting supplementation may protect memory.

POSTER 53

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM REM DEPRIVATION ON ANXIETY- AND DEPRESSIVE-LIKE BEHAVIORS

NADIA MESHKATI, MARYCLARE COLOMBO, AMY HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The effects of short-term REM deprivation (RD) on anxiety-like and depressive-like behaviors was assessed in 16 male rats. Rats were REM deprived for 6 hours per day for five consecutive days. RD did not significantly affect anxiety-like behaviors as measured by the elevated zero maze. However, RD significantly increased depressive-like behaviors as measured by the sucrose preference test.

POSTER 54

COMPLEXIFICATION OF PRIMARY REINFORCEMENT: THE THREE REASONS BEHAVIORS ARE REPEATED

WILLIAM HARRIGAN (DARE ASSOCIATION INC.)

For this paper, it is posited that the three primary reinforcers, i.e. feeding, reproduction, and harm avoidance define the response strength for all human behaviors. The results expand into three drive groupings. These behaviors are related to Maintenance, Novelty Sensitivity, and Risk Management, respectively. This process is understood using the Model of Hierarchical Complexity to examine the behaviors that show this complexification. Potential neurotransmitter and person-environment models that correspond to these groupings are discussed.

POSTER 55

CONSOLIDATION OF ADVERSE MEMORIES DIFFERENTIALLY MODULATED BY MTOR AND ERK DURING DEVELOPMENT

JOYCE WOO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Adult memory consolidation uses mTORC1, the mammalian target of rapamycin, and ERK coupled receptors for establishing long-lasting synaptic changes require for learning and memory. However, this intracellular signaling mechanism has not been explored during infancy.

Here, we reveal a novel infant system that is maternally modulated during a sensitive period ,where memory consolidation is ERK-dependent but mTORC- independent, affecting amygdala plasticity and pup's ability to learn adverse experiences.

POSTER 56

PROBABILITY, UNCERTAINTY AND REWARD RATE

JORGE MALLEA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), ATARA SCHULHOF (BARNARD COLLEGE), PETER BALSAM (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, BARNARD COLLEGE)

Five groups of mice received appetitive Pavlovian conditioning. Four groups were trained with different probabilities of the conditioned stimulus being followed by a single reward (.25, .5, .75 and 1.0). A fifth group was trained with the CS followed by 2 rewards with a probability of .5. Results showed that level of responding during acquisition and extinction were primarily affected by probability but not uncertainty, while latencies were affected by both probability and reward amount.

POSTER 57

EFFECT OF CORTISOL ON LEARNING IN C. ELEGANS

MICHAEL HOCHSTEIN (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Chronic cortisol exposure is linked to deficits in learning due to interference with memory. C. elegans can perform an associative learning assay where their natural salt attraction is altered by learned salt-starvation pairing, inducing salt avoidance. C. elegans were raised on 0mg, 5mg, and 50mg cortisol agar and performance on the learning assay was tested. Associative learning was successful, cortisol had no effect on natural salt attraction, but

POSTER 58

ACOUSTIC STIMULUS INFLUENCES OVIPOSITIONING IN DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER

CAROLINE DIAL, ALEX KUHL, SYDNEY ROSEN, MARIA LINIETSKY, ABIGAIL STRAUS, ALEXA DECKER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Evidence indicates that Drosophila melanogaster utilize numerous environmental factors in determining ovipositioning. 120 female Drosophila melanogaster were tested. A 250 Hz tone was presented either to one side of a forced choice chamber, presented on both sides, or there was no tone. It was found that Drosophila melanogaster laid significantly more eggs under the tone ($p < 0.001$) compared to controls. This study demonstrates that female Drosophila melanogaster may positively associate 250 Hz tone.

POSTER 59

CHARACTERIZING SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN SHANK3B DEFICIENT MOUSE PUPS

AMELIA WINDORSKI (SMITH COLLEGE), LIZ GOULD, ELISE COPE (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY), BETH POWELL (SMITH COLLEGE)

ASDs, which cause social impairment, are associated with Shank3 gene abnormalities. Adult Shank3B knockout mice display ASD-like behaviors, but no work has examined juvenile Shank3B mice. We compared social cognition in P14-P17 wild-type and Shank3B knock-out mice to determine if changes in social memory were present. KO mice increased huddling time and decreased the time they spent investigating their partner between trial 1 and 2. This indicates that they may have an intact social memory.

POSTER 60

"WHAT DO YOU WANT?": TEACHING DOGS TO REQUEST ITEMS AND ACTIVITIES

TYRA WARD (CALDWELL UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study evaluated the use of operant conditioning to train domesticated dogs to request items via a modified communication board using least-to-most prompting and error correction. First, the dogs were taught basic commands. Next, each picture card was paired to the actual item it represented. Finally, dogs were assessed on their ability to discriminate between the trained pictures. The dogs mastered each phase, acquired primary reinforcers faster than secondary, and responding generalized to untrained items.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Paper **Hancock**

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS II
Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: ALIA WULFF (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

9:30am - 9:45am

UPDATING PSYCHOLOGY MISCONCEPTIONS THROUGH SELF-REGULATED LEARNING

RENÉE DECARO, AYANNA K. THOMAS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Students can regulate learning; however, little research has examined self-regulated learning in the context of strongly-held misconceptions. In this study, individuals took a test of common misconceptions related to psychology and selected items for which they wanted to receive more information. Individuals regulated learning (i.e., selected items) after they had initially rated confidence or self-relevance of the psychology-related knowledge. Selections were based on prior ratings and affected whether individuals corrected misconceptions on a follow-up test.

9:50am - 10:05am

WARNING AGAINST MISINFORMATION: AN INVESTIGATION INTO RETRIEVAL ENHANCED SUGGESTIBILITY

ALIA WULFF (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), JESSICA KARANIAN (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RACE, AYANNA K. THOMAS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Misleading post-event information impairs memory for an original event. This is exacerbated when an initial test is given, an effect termed retrieval enhanced suggestibility (RES). In a series of two experiments, we manipulated warnings and number of tests to further investigate reconsolidation, a proposed mechanism for RES. We found that the original event memory is accessible following initial testing when given a warning, which has implications for our theoretical understanding of the phenomenon.

10:10am - 10:25am

INTERLEAVING PROMOTES LEARNING OF MATH BECAUSE OF SPACING AND NOT DISCRIMINATION

NATHAN FOSTER (THE COLLEGE OF WOOSTER)

Interleaving practice of mathematics problems improves learning compared to blocked practice (Rohrer & Taylor, 2007). We evaluated whether distributed practice or discriminative contrast produces this advantage. Participants solved volume formulas using standard interleaving or remote interleaving in which one formula was interleaved with non-volume math problems. The interleaving advantage was observed for both groups compared to blocked controls. Importantly, the interleaving magnitude was the same for both standard and remote interleaved practice.

10:30am - 10:45am

RETRIEVAL PRACTICE AND CHEMISTRY EDUCATION: THE LIMITS OF A POWERFUL LEARNING TOOL

GREGORY HUGHES, AYANNA THOMAS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Taking practice tests, or retrieval practice, is a powerful way to enhance long-term memory. With cue-target word pairs, retrieval practice in the forward direction (cue-?) benefits performance on later tests in the forward direction (cue-?) and backward direction (?-target). We extended this research by using verbal-visual pairs (names of molecules - pictorial diagrams of their structures). Contradicting prior work, retrieval practice only benefited memory on tests in the forward, but not backward, direction.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Paper **Statler**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS V: SOCIAL ISSUES
Saturday, March 14, 2020

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: HAILEY HOLT

9:30am - 9:45am

UNDERSTANDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN MORAL COURAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

HAILEY L HOLT, HUI YU, FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

In the present study, we examined the relationship between moral courage and environmentalism in a community sample. We found individuals scored higher in environmental identity and environmental involvement when they showed moral courage (feeling conflict and frustration about the consequence toward environmental issues) than individuals who did not show a sign of moral courage. The study suggests that fostering moral courage that is associated with environmental issues appears to be effective and promising.

9:50am - 10:05am

URBAN AND SUBURBAN: IMMIGRATION AND SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION

DAVID CAICEDO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), VIVIENNE BADAAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the influence of immigration-related social labels and political ideology on attitudes towards unauthorized immigrants/immigration. Participants from two community colleges in New York and New Jersey (n= 744) were randomly assigned to a social label condition (exposure to “illegal” or “undocumented”, embedded within an attitude scale), followed by the General System Justification scale. Results demonstrated that whereas social labels did not have a significant influence on attitudes, college community and political ideology did.

10:10am - 10:25am

ATTITUDINAL PREDICTORS IN THE CONTEXT OF RACIAL PROFILING

SAMANTHA SUTTON, SARAH TRIFARI, LAUREN MCDOWELL, JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In the current study we investigate individual difference factors that may explain attitudes towards racial profiling in a civil context. A series of individual difference measures were administered to a sample of community members in order to determine their predictive ability in the context of racial profiling. Legal cynicism, everyday discrimination, attributional complexity, and racism emerged as significant predictors of a context-specific racial incident. Our findings suggest the need to explore how these factors function.

10:30am - 10:45am

GENERATION Z AND MILLENNIAL COLLEGE STUDENTS’ ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS

JANA SLADKOVA, KRISTIN COOK, SEOKBEOM KIM (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL)

U.S. citizens have ambivalent attitudes toward immigration; nevertheless, we do not know much about our youngest generations’ opinions. Results of a study with university students indicate their attitudes towards immigrants were overall positive in 2015 and 2018. Students overwhelmingly preferred providing immigrants with a path towards citizenship over increasing border security and deporting undocumented immigrants. Interestingly, the students were even more positive in 2018, when immigrants were framed as physical and cultural threats to U.S.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

SOCIETY FOR THE TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY HARRY KIRKE WOLFE PRESENTATION AND TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE SPEAKER: SUSAN NOLAN
Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

STP HARRY KIRKE WOLFE LECTURE: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM FAKE NEWS? BUILDING CRITICAL THINKING AND SCIENTIFIC LITERACY IN THE CLASSROOM

SUSAN NOLAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Political “fake news” may get more attention, but science “fake news” is dangerous, too. As psychology instructors, we are perfectly situated to help students develop the critical thinking and scientific literacy skills they need to differentiate among reports of strong (and hopefully reproducible) evidence, stories – often historical – that are ultimately some form of fake news, and reports that are legitimate but get the science wrong in some way. By integrating stories, activities, and assignments throughout the semester, we can help students build the “need for cognition” that drives us to enjoy thinking critically and scientifically.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Event **St. James**

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: WORKSHOP III
Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

DEVELOPING A SENSE OF COMMUNITY AMONG INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

CHIDERA EMETO, MARYAM SODEYI, OLUFUNKE BENSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

The transition into a new environment with a different culture can

be very stressful and demanding for international students. A student can easily feel out of place and lonely without social support and the right resources available. The aim of this workshop is to discuss how to develop a sense of community among international students using the African Graduate Students Association (AGSA) at the University of New Haven as a case study.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

Paper **Arlington**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: PAPER SESSION III
Saturday, March 14, 2020
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: IRA RANDY KULMAN

9:30am - 9:45am

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SCREENING TOOL TO ASSESS SLOW PROCESSING SPEED

IRA RANDY KULMAN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), CASSANDRA MANDOJANA (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Slow processing speed (SPS) is increasingly identified in the classroom and community. The pace of 21st-century life, high-stakes testing, and demands of school can cause children with SPS to fall behind. Subtle impacts of SPS include lowered self-esteem, identifying as being lazy, and avoidant behavior.

SPS is generally identified through lengthy neuropsychological testing. The development of a screening tool for parents, The Processing Speed Questionnaire, can help with the early identification of SPS.

9:50am - 10:05am

THE ABILITY OF NAïVE PARTICIPANTS TO MALINGER MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

JOSEPH PRECKAJLO, MONIKA FLOWERS, RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated the ability of naïve participants to malinger mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) in a civil case involving an automobile accident. After reading the case, participants were asked to simulate mTBI symptoms in order to obtain financial compensation. Participants were either given a standard symptom checklist or a modified checklist containing additional bogus items. Over 50% of participants in both groups were able to successfully malinger mTBI, and 37% endorsed bogus symptoms.

10:10am - 10:25am

PREDICTORS OF MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY IN A DIVERSE SAMPLE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

RONA MILES, LAURA RABIN, ANJALI KRISHNAN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Mental Health Literacy was assessed in a demographically diverse sample of undergraduate students (n=1200) using a newly developed measure. Factors associated with the greatest variance in mental health literacy scores included having taken a class related to clinical psychology, majoring in psychology, being diagnosed or treated for a psychological disorder, gender, and ethnicity. Findings will be used to develop interventions at the college level that target vulnerable students in this high risk population.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

DEVELOPMENTAL POSTERS
Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

POSTER 1

NARCISSISM MODERATES THE RELATION BETWEEN PEER VICTIMIZATION AND RELATIONAL AGGRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS.

DANIELA VIGUERAS, BRITTANY ROSE, NATHANIEL DYANICK (KING'S COLLEGE), NATASHA TULLO (EASTERN UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER AULTS (KING'S COLLEGE)

Peer victimization during adolescence has been identified as a significant risk factor for adjustment problems, specifically externalizing behaviors. In this study, we explore how certain cognitive systems e.g.., narcissism, moderates the association between peer victimization and multiple forms of aggressive behavior in adolescents. Participants were 208 middle school students who completed a battery of questionnaires. Results suggest that narcissists that experience peer victimization particularly employ relational aggression as a tactic to seek retribution among peers.

POSTER 2

PEER VICTIMIZATION, SELF-ESTEEM, AND THE STABILITY OF OVERT AND RELATIONAL AGGRESSION

KATELYN TALBOT, DANIELA VIGUERAS, BRITTANY ROSE, CHRISTOPHER AULTS (KINGS COLLEGE)

In this study, we employed a longitudinal analysis to explore how self-esteem, peer victimization, and overt and relational aggression change over the year for adolescents. Results suggest that overt aggression may be more stable, whereas relational aggression may be more situation specific. Peer victimization emerged as a significant contributor to both forms of aggressive behavior. Thus, exposure to peer victimization during adolescence should be considered an important contributor to many forms of aggressive behavior.

POSTER 3

EFFECTS OF SELF-ESTEEM AND GUARDIANS' PARENTING STYLES ON FUTURE PARENTING STYLES

NATALIE TAMBLYN, ANGELINA POOLE, TANIJAH COLEY, HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the predictors of one's guardian's parenting style, self-esteem, on their future parenting style. Parenting styles were authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. We found that past authoritative parenting significantly affected self-esteem. A second finding was marginally significant between high levels of self-esteem and future use of authoritative parenting. We concluded that children raised in authoritative parenting households are likely to have higher self-esteem and could develop an authoritative parenting style in the future.

POSTER 4

EXTRACURRICULAR INVOLVEMENT AND SELF-ESTEEM: HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH?

STEPHANIE SHIRK, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Campus involvement can be a significant contributor to desirable college student experiences, but too much involvement may lead to negative outcomes. To test the relationship between self-esteem and involvement, participants (N = 239) completed a survey measuring extracurricular participation and self-esteem. Although the effect of involvement on self-esteem was significant, both high and moderate involvement were associated with higher self-esteem compared to no involvement. Holding leadership positions was significantly correlated with self-esteem and participation measures.

POSTER 5

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, COPING STRATEGIES, AND ATTACHMENT STYLE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

CAITLIN KELLY, THOMAS MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relationships between emotional intelligence, coping strategies, and attachment style in college students. Results supported the hypotheses, yielding significant positive correlations between emotional intelligence and positive coping strategies, negative correlations of emotional intelligence with negative coping strategies, and positive correlations of secure attachment style with level of emotional intelligence and positive coping strategies. One potential implication is that fostering emotional intelligence may promote healthier and more positive coping strategies.

POSTER 6

NARCISSISM, INTERPERSONAL EXPLOITATIVENESS, AND WELL-BEING AS INDICATORS OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE

ABIGAIL HERNANDEZ, HOLLY CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

The present study used data from the collaborative EAMMI2 project to examine emerging adults' reasons for social media usage and their relation to levels of narcissism, interpersonal exploitativeness, and subjective well-being. As hypothesized, those using social media to create new and maintain existing connections had high levels of narcissism and exploitativeness. Narcissism and interpersonal exploitativeness were positively related. Unexpectedly, there was a positive relationship between social media usage and well-being along with narcissism and well-being.

POSTER 7

RELATING GENDER TO SELF-EFFICACY AND INDEPENDENCE IN EMERGING ADULTS.

PATSY ZETKULIC, HOLLY CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Data from the EAMMI2 collaborative research project was used to examine how self-efficacy might predict independence achievement in emerging adults. This relationship was predicted to be stronger in women compared to men. Levels of independence achievement were not significantly different between genders. Independence achievement was lower in participants who identify as non-binary compared to the other genders. Contrary to hypotheses, the relationship between self-efficacy and independence achievement was stronger for men compared to women.

POSTER 8

THE MODERATING EFFECT OF NTB ON SOCIAL SUPPORT, STRESS, AND LIFE SATISFACTION

JENNA BARTH, GRACE RENICH, HOLLY CHALK (MCDANIEL)

Data from the EAMMIs collaborative project was analyzed to examine relationships between need to belong, stress, life satisfaction, and social support in emerging adults. Contrary to the hypothesis, there was not a moderating effect of NTB on the relationship of social support with life satisfaction or stress. A positive relationship was found between social support and life satisfaction, and a negative relationship was found between social support and stress.

POSTER 9

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND STRESS AS PREDICTORS OF RELATIONAL MATURITY AND INDEPENDENCE

JONATHAN LINGG, HOLLY CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Using data from the collaborative EAMMI2 project, we examined social support and stress as predictors of relational maturity and independence as markers of adulthood. As hypothesized, high social support and low perceived stress predicted achievement of relational maturity as a MOA. Additionally, lower perceived stress predicted achievement of independence. Contrary to hypotheses, there was no significant relationship between perceived social support and achievement of independence, even though social support was positively linked to other MOAs.

POSTER 10

MODERATING EFFECTS OF SELF-ESTEEM ON HELICOPTER PARENTING, AUTONOMY SUPPORT, AND WELL-BEING

LACI NELLIS, JENNIFER LE, KATHERINE S.L. LAU (SUNY ONEONTA)

Research has found a relationship between helicopter parenting and higher levels of depression, anxiety, alcohol-use, and drug-use; and lower self-esteem is associated with higher levels of depression, alcohol-use, and drug-use. Autonomy support is related to higher levels of self-esteem and lower levels of depression. This study examines the relationship between helicopter parenting and anxiety, depression, alcohol-use, and drug-use. It investigates if self-esteem moderates the relationship between helicopter parenting, and autonomy support with the other variables.

POSTER 11

THINKING ABOUT THEIR FUTURE FAMILIES: YOUNG ADULTS' DEPRESSION, FAMILY-OF-ORIGIN COPARENTING AND EXPRESSIVENESS

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

Depression and perceptions of family-of-origin coparenting have been shown to influence pregnant couples' expectations of future coparenting, though studies have not yet explored these associations in individuals prior to pregnancy. Undergraduate students' family-of-origin coparenting, depressive symptoms, and family expressiveness were assessed via interviews and questionnaires. Findings indicated that negative family-of-origin coparenting and negative expressiveness were associated with pessimistic views on future family dynamics, though depressive symptoms did not predict pessimism about future family life.

POSTER 12

COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTACHMENTS TO MOTHERS AND FATHERS: COMPARING SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL QUESTIONNAIRES

ELISE ROGERS, BROOKE VITULLI, SAMANTHA LEAVEY, ANGELINA DECAPUA, KELLY WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

This study explored the relationship between social and developmental measures of attachment, which tend to tap distinct but correlated dimensions of attachment (Crowell, Shaver, & Fraley, 2008). Participants (N = 161) completed the ECR-RS and the IPPA through Qualtrics. Results showed significant negative correlations between attachment-related avoidance and anxiety to attachment security, degree of mutual trust, and quality of communication, and significant positive correlations between attachment-related avoidance and anxiety to feelings of anger and alienation

POSTER 13

MOTHERS' SOCIAL CONTACT AS A COPING STRATEGY FOR POST-DISAGREEMENT ANGER AND SADNESS

ABIGAIL FIELDING, ELIZABETH PERRONE, KELLY WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to observe social contact as a coping mechanism for parents' post-disagreement anger and sadness. Twenty-seven mother–father pairs completed a laboratory discussion followed by a short questionnaire. Consistent with the pattern of seeking emotional support, mothers who expressed higher levels of anger and sadness were more likely to use social contact as a coping strategy, while the same relationship was not found for fathers.

POSTER 14

UNDERGRADUATES' INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT MEDIATION BASED ON CONFLICT VALENCE, INTENSITY, AND RESOLUTION

ANGELINA M. DECAPUA, SAMANTHA R. LEAVEY, BROOKE D. VITULLI, ELISE W. ROGERS, KELLY A. WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Undergraduates may be more likely to mediate interparental conflict when perceived as destructive, rather than constructive. Participants were 161 undergraduates who listened to six audio clips of disagreements and reported their perceptions as if those disagreements occurred in their families. Key findings suggest that undergraduates were more likely to mediate conflicts as perceived intensity and negativity increased, but not as resolution decreased. These findings emphasize the effects of destructive interparental conflicts

POSTER 15

HEALTH OF HISPANIC CHILDREN: LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AND ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE

VICTOR ORTIZ CORTES, ROSEANNE FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Access to health insurance and limited English proficiency are key determinants of a Hispanic family's ability to access health care services. When families are unable to access health care services, the healthy development of children is placed at risk. Using data from the 2016 National Survey of Children's Health, the purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between the overall health of Hispanic children, access to health insurance and health care services.

POSTER 16

USING MORAL OBJECTIVISM: A PRESCHOOLERS COMMITMENT TO JUSTICE

MARY LAIRD, GRANT GUTHEIL (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Current research on moral reasoning in preschoolers has produced conflicting results. One important variable may be the social relationship with the victim or victimizer. This investigation therefore focuses on how differing personal relationships may change the interpretation of an immoral act in young children. Results indicate strong support for a moral objectivist approach in preschool moral reasoning independent of the child's relationship to those involved.

POSTER 17

CULTIVATING RESILIENCE IN ADOLESCENTS THROUGH WILDERNESS EDUCATION

SAVANNAH WOODS, MCWELLING TODMAN, EMILY R. WEISS, DIANA HOFFSTEIN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

Resilience in adolescence is a predictor of many positive developmental outcomes. Wilderness Education Programs (WEP) have been cited as effective methods for cultivating resiliency in adolescents and young adults. However, research on this claim remains inconclusive. In the current WEP study (n=24; 59% female; Mage= 17) resiliency increased significantly over the course of the experience and appeared to remain stable at follow-up. Moreover, these changes seemed to occur independently of changes in coping skills.

POSTER 18

INFANTS' RESPONSES TO AMBIGUITY IN THE CONTEXT OF PARENTAL AFFECT

MONICA KERR, GINA MIREAULT (NORTHERN VERMONT UNIVERSITY- JOHNSON)

By 8-months infants use social referencing to interpret ambiguity. This study found 6-month-olds employed social looking when parents were positive or negative, rather than neutral, and gazed longer when parents were positive, but overall the stimulus captured their attention more than parental emotion.
6-month-olds employ social looking when parents are affectively positive or negative, but do not use parent affect to interpret ambiguity. Social looking is the first step in the development of social referencing.

POSTER 19

CORRELATES AND OUTCOMES OF DIGITAL STATUS SEEKING AMONG EARLY ADOLESCENTS

ALEXANDRA ZAWODNY, JILL SWIRSKY, MICHELLE ROSIE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MEICHEN LIU (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), LAURA BOYAJIAN (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), HAYLEY KREIG, HONGLING XIE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Digital status seeking (DSS) on social media may function as a goal-driven behavior aimed at increasing adolescents' social status. This project examined correlates and outcomes of DSS among 426 middle-school students. Findings suggest that being female, entering puberty early, having a high popularity goal, and being high in social status were associated with more DSS. There were no grade-level or ethnicity differences in DSS; although DSS was also positively associated with peer victimization among girls.

POSTER 20

SEX DIFFERENCES IN ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS AND BODY IMAGE CONCERNS

ELIZABETH CELONA, JOHANNA NIELSON, SUBHASHINI MADHAVAN, THOMAS OLINO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between stressful life events (SLEs) and body image concerns (BIC) have been studied to understand the development of disordered eating, focusing on adolescents and adults. This study extends research to preadolescents and examines sex as a moderator of these relationships. Neither non-interpersonal or interpersonal SLEs were associated with BIC. However, sex moderated the relationship between interpersonal SLEs, such that positive associations between SLEs and BIC were found for girls, but not boys.

POSTER 21

PREVENTATIVE EFFECTS OF VALPROIC ACID ON MALTREATMENT-INDUCED DNA METHYLATION

CATHERINE ZIMMERMAN, NICHOLAS COLLINS, TIFFANY DOHERTY, NATALIA PHILLIPS, TANIA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

This project investigated the effects of valproic acid (VPA), a histone deacetylase inhibitor, on DNA methylation associated with maltreatment. Using a rodent model of early-life adversity, pups were exposed to a nurturing dam or a maltreatment dam, concurrent with administration of VPA or saline. Methylation levels were quantified at both BDNF exon IX and globally across the prefrontal cortex. Results show that a 400 mg/kg dose of VPA was successful at significantly lowering methylation globally.

POSTER 22

BRAIN AND BLOOD DNA METHYLATION AFTER EARLY-LIFE STRESS

HANNAH DUFFY, TANIA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

The reliability of using epigenetic changes in blood as a proxy for that of the brain is still under investigation. This study examines Bdnf DNA methylation in the PFC and blood in a rodent model of early-life adversity. Results will be discussed in the context of previously reported data from our lab as well as others showing increases in Bdnf methylation associated with exposure to maltreatment.

POSTER 23

HOW INFANTS BABBLE IMPACTS THE CONTEXT OF CAREGIVERS' RESPONSES

DANNA SYDOW, RACHEL ALBERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Infant vocalizations ellict caregiver responses, but how does the context of the vocalization impact the content of responses from adults? Participants verbally responded to prerecorded examples of infant vocalizations as they would in a live interaction. The findings suggest differences in context and acoustic qualities impact the rate and form of responses. These results show infants take an active role in their own socialization, and caregivers adjust the content of their sensitive input as result.

POSTER 24

ORIGINS OF IDS: DO COGNITIVE ADVANCES PREDICT PRESCHOOLER SPEECH MODIFICATION?

SAVANNAH TOTH, RACHEL ALBERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Do young children modify their speech to infants to model adult behavior or because they understand infants are less capable? Past research found that children with and without younger siblings learn to modify their speech when speaking to an infant. The current study aimed to replicate that finding to rule out a social modeling explanation and test if cognitive advances in perspective-taking abilities predict speech modifications in children as young as four years old.

POSTER 25

IMPULSIVITY AND ALCOHOL USE DURING THE COLLEGE TRANSITION: DOES HELICOPTER PARENTING MATTER?

MADISON JOHNSTON, REBEKAH DAMITZ, NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Impulsive personality traits and parenting behavior are important factors that influence alcohol use in college students. For a sample of 352 first-time college freshmen, sensation seeking and a lack of premeditation were predictive of increased alcohol use. Other aspects of impulsivity, as well as helicopter parenting, were not significantly predictive, and the factors did not interact. It is possible that null findings were a result of the college environment’s high conduciveness to drinking behavior.

POSTER 26

PERSONALITY TRAITS AFFECT STRESS LEVELS THROUGH SLEEP QUALITY

EMILY KING, REBEKAH DAMITZ, NICHOLAS TURIANO (UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA)

Personality traits and sleeping habits are two important factors that influence stress levels in college students. A sample of 353 first-year students were studied to evaluate personality, sleep, and stress levels through self-report. Those scoring higher in openness perceived worse sleep quality and thus increased stress levels. Other traits predicted sleep quality and stress separately, but no significant indirect effects were found. Personality and sleep behavior is important to understand stress levels in college.

POSTER 27

IMPULSIVITY LEVELS PREDICT RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIORS DURING THE TRANSITION TO COLLEGE

SHERLEY VÁZQUEZ COLÓN (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, WEST VIRGINIA PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER), REBEKAH DAMITZ (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines the link between impulsivity and risky sexual behavior in 353 first-year freshmen attending a large public University in the Appalachian region. Regression analyses indicated no significant associations among impulsivity and risky sexual behaviors. However, more impulsive individuals reported a greater number of sexual partners over their freshman year. Findings underscore the importance of identifying predictors of risky sexual behavior in college students.

POSTER 28

IMPACTS OF PARENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL AND SUBSTANCE USE ON ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION

SARAH SEGEAR, SLOANE STRAUSS (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), AARON METZGER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERISTY)

This study examines the impact of parental psychological control (PC) on the relationship between parental alcohol use and adolescent depression. There was an indirect effect found between mothers’ alcohol behaviors and adolescent depression through PC. However, no direct effect of mothers’ alcohol behaviors on adolescent depression was found. A direct effect was found between fathers' alcohol behaviors and adolescent depression, but no indirect effects were found through parental PC. Implications of the findings are discussed.

POSTER 29

YOUTH CIVIC ENGAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES

MELANIE QUICK, SLOANE STRAUSS, AARON METZGER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the association between community based organized activities and engagement in civic behaviors. Results indicated a positive association, such that those involved in these activities had more support for civic behaviors. Those involved in community social groups and 4-H predicted greater support for community service involvement, socio-political engagement, social movement engagement, and community group engagement than those who were less involved. Results promote the involvement of rural youth in community based activities.

POSTER 30

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PARENTS' DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND ADOLESCENTS' GENDERED DEPRESSIVE AND ANXIETY SYMPTOMS

ALEXIS LOHM, JEFFREY HUGHES, AMY GENTZLER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Mothers’ and fathers’ level of current depressive symptoms was differentially related to adolescents’ symptoms of depression and anxiety depending on adolescent gender. Mothers’ depressive symptoms was associated with girls’ (but not boys’) anxiety and depressive symptoms but fathers’ depressive symptoms was related to boys’ (but not girls’) anxiety symptoms.

POSTER 31

ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

LIAM MCCABE, JEFFERY HUGHES, AMY GENTZLER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Due to a 78% increase in social media use over the past ten years (Pew Research Center, 2015), further research is needed to examine the negative outcomes of social media use in adolescents. With a sample of 9th graders (N = 336), the current study examined the relationship between social media addiction, anxiety symptoms, and depressive symptoms. Anxiety symptoms mediated the association between social media addiction and depressive symptoms.

POSTER 32

STUDENTS' INTERACTIONS WITH HIGH SCHOOL PERSONNEL ON SUBSEQUENT COLLEGE EXPERIENCE

ATITHAN KINGSAWAT, PAIGE H. FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This study examined associations between students' interactions with high school personnel and subsequent college experiences, and how this association differs based on parent education level. Undergraduates completed measures concerning parents' education level, quality of relationships with parents and school personnel during high school, and college academic outcomes (e.g. academic self-efficacy). Participants who reported more frequent interactions with their high school personnel reported higher levels of academic self-efficacy, especially those whose parents did not attend college.

POSTER 33

A LONGITUDINAL LOOK AT RESILIENCE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: TEMPERAMENT, PARENTING AND SES

MARGARET BURNS, ROSE DIBIASE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the role of resilience in infancy and early childhood development. Using data gathered over seven years in the PHDCN. Participants were categorized by infant temperament and ANOVA was used to determine if reactive infants were differentially susceptible to environmental factors. Outcomes measured were behavior problems at age six. We found that while there were main effects for temperament, parent child interaction, and SES, there was no evidence for differential susceptibilty.

POSTER 34

PREDICTING LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH SPEAKING HEAD START PRESCHOOLERS

MELANIE CARRASCO-SANTOS, ROSEMARIE DIBIASE, DANIELA MARIE ACEBAL (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

This study examined learning context factors and cognitive abilities in relation to language development among Dual Language Learners enrolled in Head Start. Hierarchical multiple regressions across three language-based groups compared the influence of maternal education, parenting style, acculturation, poverty and cognitive abilities on receptive language, measured by Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. Cognitive abilities were highly predictive, while learning context factors varied across groups. Results suggest cultural context should be considered when predicting language development.

POSTER 35

THE AGE OF NEOTENY: CHILDHOOD CUTENESS RELATES TO AUTONOMY

CECILIA A. WISHNESKI, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We examined whether perceived cuteness ratings of children decline as they approach developmental ages when considerable provisioning is no longer required for survival. Participants (n=338) rated 140 facial pictures of male and female children differing in ethnicity and ranging in age (3 months-6 years). Child cuteness ratings decreased as ratings of perceived child autonomy and perceived and actual child age increased. We attribute the loss of neotenous/juvenile features as children age to explain these findings.

POSTER 36

LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION AND SCREEN TIME PREDICT PRESCHOOLERS' VISUAL/AUDITORY SELECTIVE SUSTAINED ATTENTION

MARISA M. PALENCAR, CATHERINE A. BEST (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Sustaining attention selectively means focusing on important information while ignoring unimportant information. Preschool children's visual and auditory attention was tested using original computer matching and listening games. Results showed that performance was equivalent between modalities; however, age and task difficulty influenced individual performance. Furthermore, children's language comprehension (as reported by parents) predicted auditory, but not visual, attention skills. Finally, children who frequently use screens during meals were less successful at both visual and auditory games.

POSTER 37

GOT TALENT? ASSESSING THE EFFICACY OF THE FIRST MENTAL HEALTH-BASED REALABILITIES COMIC

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

Seventy-six students (44 males and 28 females) from a High School in Long Island City, New York showed more bullying knowledge, more positive stop bullying attitudes and more positive behavioral intentions and cognitive attitudes towards a hypothetical peer with Generalized Anxiety Disorder following the reading of the first Realabilities Comic on mental health. This study was novel in not only testing out the first Realabilities mental health comic, but in employing a high school population.

POSTER 38

SERIAL PROCESSING OF LETTERS IN DEVELOPING READERS

JESSICA CHENG, REBECCA JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The current naming study tested the processing of letters in

developing readers (ages 6-11). In this experiment, words differed in both their regularity and frequency. Additionally, three presentation types were used to manipulate the serial order in which the children received the letters. Developing readers showed a frequency effect, a regularity effect, and evidence of a first letter advantage, but no interaction among factors. Implications for the Dual-Route Cascaded model are discussed.

POSTER 39

THE LANGUAGE OF SUPPORT: PARENTS' VERB USES IN DESCRIPTIONS OF SUPPORT EVENTS.

GABRIELLE MOYA, ALAINA WODZINSKI (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), BARBARA LANDAU (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY), LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Recent research has observed a "division of labor" (DOL) in children's spontaneous speech from 1.5-4.5 years of age, such that for dynamic events, light verbs (put, go, etc.) were used to encode support from below configurations ("cups put on plate") and manner of attachment verbs were used to encode mechanical support ("pictures hanging on wall"). The current study demonstrates that parental speech to children may explain the DOL observed in children's early language acquisition.

POSTER 40

THE ROLE FOR A CORE REPRESENTATION OF SUPPORT IN EARLY LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT.

JULIA WEFFERLING (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), YASMIN HUSSEIN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), BARBARA LANDAU (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY), LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Adults and children as young as 6-years of age have previously demonstrated a preference to map 'BE on' to support from below configurations (e.g., tissue box is on a chair), and lexical verbs ("stick", "hang") to mechanical support configurations (e.g., smock is on a hook) (Johannes et al., 2016). Using an elicited production and forced-choice task, our studies show this "Division of Labor" in children as young as 2.5-4.5 years of age.

POSTER 41

SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND SELF-IMAGE DURING EMERGING ADULTHOOD

LUCIEN WINEGAR, FLOYD CURRY (URSINUS COLLEGE)

To study social media and self-image during adult development, measures of participants' reports of dimensions of emerging adulthood, self-image, and use of social media were collected. Results suggest that use of social media for social comparison and self-presentation during emerging adulthood reflects an exploration of self-concept and identity as well as reinforces the transitional nature of social and personal status accompanying this time of development.

POSTER 42

EXAMINING EMOTION REGULATION AND FRIENDSHIPS AS MEDIATORS BETWEEN ATTACHMENT AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

ABIGAIL KUKAY, IZABELLA ALDI, AMANDA BARRETT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The current study examined relations between attachment, friendship, romantic relationships, and emotion regulation. Participants who reported greater comfort with closeness and intimacy also reported more closeness in friendships and romantic relationships, less discord in romantic relationships, and fewer emotion regulation difficulties. Emotion regulation difficulties were associated with less closeness and more discord in romantic relationships. Based on these associations, mediation was investigated. Emotion regulation did not mediate the link between attachment and romantic relationships.

POSTER 43

CONCEPTUAL SEXUAL WELL-BEING IN ADULTS WITH AND WITHOUT AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

JESSICA ROCHA, EILEEN CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Conceptual sexual well-being is a working model that explores how an individual's intrapersonal relationship affects sexual well-being. It is comprised of sexual self-concept, sexual knowledge, and sexual feelings and attitudes. Using anonymous self-report survey measures that concentrate on the individual, researchers hope to understand the foundation of sexual expression. By comparing groups of Autism Spectrum Disorder and neurotypical, this study explores how sexuality and sexual identity in autistic individuals may differ from the neurotypical population.

POSTER 44

A CORRELATIONAL STUDY ON INTACT VERSUS NONINTACT FAMILY STRUCTURES AND LIFE DECISIONS

JESSICA BRINKER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study sought to observe the correlation between intact versus nonintact family structures and later life decisions in young adults. The variables examined were intact families, and nonintact families (divorced, divorced and remarried, single parent, and deceased parent), gender, and life decisions such as likelihood of attending graduate school or a higher level of education, intent to marry, and desire to have children. Participants' mental health was also assessed.

POSTER 45

PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES AND PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

KATHERINE LUETKEMEYER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The parenting styles children are raised with have impacts that last into adulthood. This study examined the correlation between college students' perceptions of the parenting style they were raised with and their personal adjustment. Personal adjustment was defined as students' levels of self-esteem, self-efficacy, and friendship quality. Students with authoritative parents had better

personal adjustment: Relative to students with authoritarian parents, they had higher levels of self-esteem, self-efficacy, and the safety component of friendship quality.

POSTER 46

THE ROLE OF TYPICALITY, SCHOOL BELONGING, AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY IN COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

GWEN PURSELL, DESTYNEE ROBERTS, TAYLOR MEDLER (WESLEY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine associations between first year college students' peer experiences, feelings of belonging within the college environment, and their socio-emotional adjustment. Participants completed peer nomination, school belonging, loneliness, and college adaptation surveys. It was found that peer-perceptions of typicality and self-perceptions of fitting in and belonging at the school were associated with socio-emotional adjustment. Friendship qualities such as companionship, intimacy, and emotional security were also associated with socio-emotional adjustment.

POSTER 47

A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF MIDDLE SCHOOLERS' RELATIONAL AND OVERT AGGRESSION

MICHELLE SCHMIDT, LYRIC DESIMONE (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

The current study examined relational and overt aggression, prosocial behaviors, and friendship quality in students at a private middle school. Participants completed assessments in the spring of sixth and seventh grade. We found that girls displayed higher prosocial behavior than boys, whereas boys displayed higher levels of overt aggression. We also found that levels of relational aggression, overt aggression, prosocial behaviors, and friendship quality remained moderately stable across the two time points.

POSTER 48

ACTION-COMPATIBILITY EFFECT IN YOUNGER AND OLDER ADULTS

LAUREN ROMANO, ALISON DENNO, ZOE BECKLEY, EMMA NISSENBAUM, MATTHEW COSTELLO (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

The action-compatibility effect (ACE) occurs when the directional movement of one's hands interacts with the implied action direction when reading sentences. To date no group has assessed whether this effect persists in older adults. The current study assessed age-related differences in younger (18-30 yrs) and older (60-85 yrs) adults and found broad age group equivalence in the ACE effect. We conclude that despite the bodily changes that attend aging, embodiment in reading is largely preserved.

POSTER 49

THE EFFECTS OF BIRTH ORDER ON PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES

AMANDA NEAL (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The relationship between psychological birth order and perceived parenting styles were examined, while investigating its combined effects on emotional intelligence and adjustment skills. Correlations, hierarchical regressions, and independent samples t-tests were computed for hypothesis testing. Significance was found in regression models, where perceived parenting style, sibling grouping, and sibling reported to have received the most parental attention predicted coping strategies.

POSTER 50

IS YOUR CHILD EVEN LISTENING TO YOU?

EMILY YOUNG, MARIA LENT, DIANNA MURRAY-CLOSE (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

This study investigated whether parent-reported coping suggestions were related to children's coping behavior following peer stress, and whether this association was moderated by sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system reactivity to recounting a peer-based stressor in a sample of ninety-nine children (Mage = 10.76 years, 50% female). Findings indicated that parental suggestions were positively related to children's use of coping strategies, although often only among children with specific physiological stress reactivity patterns. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 51

EXPLORING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN WITHDRAWAL BEHAVIOR AND EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING IN PRESCHOOLERS

SOPHIA BAXENDALE, SAMANTHA CLARK, KAITLYN ANDERSON, ROBIN LOCKE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Withdrawal behavior may increase risk for context-inappropriate (CI) anger because it inhibits accurate learning of the emotional context. Participants were 137 preschoolers. Measures included receptive language ability, situational emotion knowledge, anger during behavioral observation, and parent-reported behaviors. As expected, withdrawal behavior was related to CI anger and deficits in receptive language and emotion knowledge.

POSTER 52

GENDER-TYPED ROMANTIC AND SEXUAL SCRIPTS: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF DISNEY PRINCESS MOVIES

MCKENNA DOUGLASS, JESSICA TRANCHINA, SKYLAR RATHVON, JENAI BACOTE, LISA DINELLA (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Children internalize gendered messages portrayed in media (Dinella, Pierce-Claps, & Lewandowski, 2017). This study creates a standardized procedure for assessing gendered romantic/sexual scripts in children's programming. The Disney Princess movie Mulan was investigated as a benchmark. Researchers analyzed the movie for 39 possible romantic/sexual scripts. 24.85% of the movie's 375 interactions contained gendered scripts. Researchers analyzed the prevalence, type,

and strength of these scripts' portrayals, and investigated the music as a vehicle for the messages.

POSTER 53

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING, PERCEIVED STRESS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT

JACQUELYN SCOTT, AMY CHEN, TRA BUI, KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between perceived stress, perceived social support, and psychological well-being. Results identified significant negative correlations between perceived stress and all domains of psychological well-being. Contrary to predictions, there was a positive correlation between perceived stress and perceived social support, specifically family support. Understanding the connection between these variables helps institutions to implement more focused strategies to assist students in the development of effective ways to cope with ongoing stress.

POSTER 54

PARENTS BEHAVING BADLY? NATURALISTIC OBSERVATIONS OF PARENTS AT YOUTH SOCCER GAMES

MARIA BARTINI, MEG RICHARDSON, RANDI ROCCA, ALYSSA KEEGAN, ASHLEY WHITE (MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS)

We observed parents on the sidelines of 44 youth soccer games (U10, U12, and U14 age groups) using covert naturalistic observation. Contrary to popular press portrayals of parent behavior, we found that parents were overwhelmingly positive in their comments directed to the athletes. However, the majority of the few comments directed at referees and coaches were negative which may help perpetuate the stereotype that parents behave badly at youth sports.

POSTER 55

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND ETHNIC IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT AMONG DIVERSE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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

This study examines the relationship between ethnic identity and civic engagement among Brooklyn College undergraduates in the context of parental education and income. Using an online survey, ethnic identity significantly predicts civic engagement, over and above the effects of parental education and income. Emerging adults with lower income were more likely to be civically engaged. Findings reflect the intersections of socioeconomic status and ethnic identity as they shape civic engagement among ethnically diverse emerging adults.

POSTER 56

THE "IDEAL WOMAN": AN EXPLORATION OF GENDER AND SELF-ESTEEM AMONG COLLEGE-AGED WOMEN

ENRICA BRIDGEWATER, ERIKA NIWA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study analyzes whether one's age, ethnic group, and/or ethnic identity can influence the relationship between the investment of feminine norms/ideals and self-esteem among college-aged women. By using online self-report questionnaires to compare how female Brooklyn College undergraduates feel about the idea of femininity, this study demonstrates that societal pressure to be the "ideal woman" exists in the lives of most women, no matter their age, ethnic background, or ethnic identity.

POSTER 57

PREDICTING THE SIGNAL VALUE OF INFANTS' SMILES AND NEGATIVE FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

YOUNG JU RYU, YUN XIE, SHUO ZHANG, HARRIET OSTER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Photos of 114 infant facial expressions from Webb et al.'s (2018) Citi Infants' database were comprehensively coded using Oster's (2017) Baby FACS coding system and analyzed in relation to Webb's data on naïve observers' ratings of positive and negative emotion. Negative expressions involved significantly more Baby FACS facial Action Units (AUs) and greater variability of AU configurations than positive expressions. The intensity of certain AUs differentially predicted observers' ratings of positive and negative emotional intensity.

POSTER 58

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER-BASED EVALUATIONS OF PAST SHARING BEHAVIOR

MADALYN PRINCE, LINDSEY HILDEBRAND (BOSTON COLLEGE), NADIA CHERNYAK (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE), SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

It is widely accepted that by the preschool age, children themselves share fairly and expect others to do the same. However, little is known about the role of gender in these behaviors and beliefs. We tested whether children aged 4-6 demonstrate in-group biases when evaluating generous and selfish sharers of their same or opposite gender. Results suggest that children evaluate in-group members more positively than out-group members regardless of the sharer's past sharing behavior.

POSTER 59

EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF GESTURES ON CHILDREN'S PROPORTIONAL REASONING

ALYSON WONG (BOSTON COLLEGE), MICHELLE HURST (UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO), AZIZA ALAM (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), RAYCHEL GORDON (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Gesture has been shown to help children learn mathematical concepts, but little research has been conducted on how different types of gesture impact children's proportional reasoning.

Children (ages 5.5- to 7.5) were trained on proportions using either discrete gestures, continuous gestures, or no gestures, and then tested on proportional equivalence problems. Findings suggest that the type of gesture used in training affects children's performance on proportional tasks.

POSTER 60

RELATIONS BETWEEN HIPPOCAMPAL VOLUME AND STORY RECALL IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

KATHERINE KARAYIANIS, ARCADIA EWELL, TAMARA ALLARD, BENJAMIN WEINBERG, TRACY RIGGINS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Research suggests the hippocampus plays a role in verbal memory. Relations between hippocampal volumes and verbal memory were analyzed in a sample of 4- to 8-year-old children. Results suggest a positive association between children's ability to recall stories after a 1-hour delay and left hippocampal body volume in younger, but not older, children and a negative association with left hippocampal tail volume in older, but not younger children, suggesting age-related differences in brain-behavior relations.

POSTER 61

AN EXAMINATION OF BILINGUAL EXPERIENCE AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION PERFORMANCE IN PRESCHOOLERS

TERESA SIMON, MADELEINE MARTINELLI, RAAHI CHAPLA, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA)

The present study examined whether a bilingual advantage in executive function would be evident by testing monolingual and bilingual 4- and 5-year-olds on tasks tapping multiple components of executive function (i.e., working memory, inhibitory control). No significant differences emerged between monolingual and bilingual children on any of the executive function measures of interest.

POSTER 62

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

ANGELI THOMAS, KUNJAL DHANJU, ALLISON LEMONGELLI, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA)

This study examined associations between measures of parental stress and domain-general cognitive skills (i.e., executive function) and preschool early number competencies. Results showed that parenting stress was negatively correlated with executive function and early numeracy. Specifically, higher levels of parental stress were associated with poorer inhibitory control, working memory, counting, and number recognition performance.

POSTER 63

EEG MU RHYTHM DESYNCHRONIZATION AND LANGUAGE IN 18- AND 24-MONTH-OLD INFANTS

MARCELLA DIBONA, EMILY HOTZ, CHRISTINA FLORES, ZYRIA NEWMAN, LAUREN BRYANT, KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The EEG mu rhythm desynchronizes (i.e., decreases in power from baseline) at central scalp sites during the observation and execution of goal-directed actions. This neural mirroring system may be associated with broader aspects of social cognition, including language. This study investigated the 6-9 Hz EEG mu rhythm's association with parent-reported language abilities of 18- and 24-month-old infants. Preliminary analyses indicated age-related changes in relations between action-perception mu rhythm suppression and infants' total vocabulary scores.

POSTER 64

DISCORDANCE IN HOW CO-PARENTS PERCEIVE EACH OTHERS' PARENTING: LINKS TO MATERNAL BEHAVIORS

MIRIAM KAMENS, CHARU TULADHAR, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The co-parenting relationship plays an important role in maternal behavior, but less is known about the impact of discrepancies in co-parents' perceptions of each others' parenting. We examined the discrepancy between mother's and father's endorsements of their partner's parenting in relation to positive maternal behaviors following an infant stressor task. A larger discrepancy in perceptions was related to fewer positive maternal vocalizations, and this association was only significant for mothers of lower socioeconomic status.

POSTER 65

NIGHTTIME SLEEP ONSET ASSOCIATED WITH HAIR CORTISOL LEVELS IN 3.5-YEAR-OLDS

ELEANOR DRURY (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATIE KAO (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), SOPHIE SCHWARTZ, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Adverse experiences in early childhood are associated with negative health ramifications in adulthood due to compromised HPA axis functioning. Later nighttime sleep onset and shorter nighttime sleep duration were associated with higher hair cortisol levels in 3.5-year-olds, but only sleep onset uniquely predicted hair cortisol. Children's morning wake time was not related to hair cortisol. Promoting earlier sleep onset in children may reduce physiological stress and buffer the negative impact of adverse life events.

POSTER 66

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, SLEEP, AND PARENTAL ANXIETY ASSOCIATED WITH INFANT SELF-REGULATION

CAITLIN GRANT, CHARU TULADHAR, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The development of adaptive self-regulatory behaviors in infancy is crucial to ensure long-term educational and social success. Research indicates infants' emerging capacity for self-regulation is associated with a number of environmental influences. We

examined the relations of socioeconomic status, sleep, and parental anxiety with 12 month-old infant self-regulation during a Stranger Approach task. Lower socioeconomic status, later sleep onset time and lower parental anxiety were associated with more infant self-regulation.

POSTER 67

HAIR AND SALIVARY CORTISOL LEVELS RELATE TO RACE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

VALERIA LAZARO, AMOS MWAURA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), JERROLD MEYER (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), AMANDA TARULLO, CHARU TULADHAR (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The objective of this study was to see whether White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian American children differ in biological stress. Several measures of the stress hormone cortisol, including hair cortisol, salivary cortisol area under the curve, and diurnal cortisol slope, were examined in 1- to 3-year-olds. Results indicate that Hispanic children have higher levels of hair cortisol than White children and that African Americans children experience a flatter diurnal slope than Asian American children.

POSTER 68

PHYSIOLOGICAL REGULATION DURING CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES DIFFERENTIALLY PREDICTS CHILDREN'S SOCIAL BEHAVIORS

LAURA NELSON DARLING (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), STEVEN HOLOCHWOST (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY), CATHI PROPPER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA), NICHOLAS WAGNER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Context-specific changes in respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) were examined as predictors of social behaviors in a sample of 102 children. RSA and peer sociability were measured during structured and unstructured classroom activities. Multivariate path analyses revealed that context-specific (i.e., unstructured vs. structured) changes in RSA differentially predict children’s context-specific sociability scores. Findings suggest that flexible parasympathetic regulation supports children's social behaviors across different classroom demands, highlighting the importance of context-specific assessment of physiological regulation.

POSTER 69

IMPLICATIONS OF CALLOUS-UNEMOTIONAL TRAITS FOR ACADEMIC, SOCIAL, AND BEHAVIORAL FUNCTIONING IN SCHOOLS

REBECCA LEVINE (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), JULIE BOWKER (UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO), KEN RUBIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), NICHOLAS WAGNER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

There is limited research on the implications of callous-unemotional (CU) traits, a set of interpersonal and affective deficits which pose risk for severe antisocial behavior, for school and schooling. This poster presents findings from complementary lines of research: 1) a systematic review of the literature on CU traits and academic, social, and behavioral functioning in schools, and 2) an empirical study examining links between peer perceptions of CU traits across the transition to middle school.

POSTER 70

THE MODERATING ROLE OF SELF-REGULATION ON SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND SELF-CONCEPT

HANNAH BROWN, KIMBERLY KAMPER-DEMARCO (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE), JENNIFER LIVINGSTON (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO)

The current study examined the associations between social media use, self-regulation, and self-concept in adolescence. Previous work has resulted in mixed outcomes regarding the effects of social media use on adolescent development. Using a large, diverse sample, we found that self-regulation and social media use were significantly associated with global self-worth. Moderation analyses demonstrated differential findings between social media use and the physical appearance domain of self-concept depending on self-regulatory skill.

POSTER 71

SEARCH TASK LEARNING NOT EVIDENT DURING LEARNING TRIALS INFLUENCES BEHAVIOR AT TEST

AMY LEARMONTH, SHAZNA ALI, KIRSTEN FERNANDEZ, JULIENN GUZMAN, VICTORIA HANKS, TATIANA CHARLES, IRENA CURANOVIC, CHRISTINA LAGOMARSINO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Preschool children were presented with a computer screen search task. On half of the learning trials the geometry of the shape indicated where to look for the target and on the other half a star at the edge of the screen provided the cue. In contrast to previous results, the children learned to use the landmark, but not the geometry, however, in test trials the geometric response was preferred by three, four, and five-year-olds.

POSTER 72

UNDERSTANDING TWICE EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN THROUGH A SOCIAL LENS: A PRELIMINARY CASE STUDY

LARA LOBUE, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

The larger focus of the current study looks at social cognition task performance in twice exceptional children with various diagnoses and strengths. The focus of this preliminary presentation is a case study of two school-age twice exceptional students. Performance on two social cognition tasks will be highlighted as well as diagnostic information and information reported by parents and teachers.

POSTER 73

LESSONS FROM STORYBOOK ANIMALS: EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF ANTHROPOMORPHISM ON CHILDREN'S LEARNING

MEGAN CONRAD, EMILY TRACHTENBERG, SABRINA

RAMOS, VICTORIA VLASSAKIS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has suggested that anthropomorphic media interferes with children's acquisition of factual knowledge about real animals. The current study explored whether low levels of anthropomorphism are similarly disruptive for learning. Thirty-six preschool-aged children participated in an experiment involving storybooks about camouflage containing varying degrees of anthropomorphism. Contrary to previous research, anthropomorphism did not decrease learning about biological processes. We also discuss the role of individual differences in anthropomorphic beliefs in predicting learning from anthropomorphism.

POSTER 74

SUCCESSFUL AGING AND INTER-GENERATIONAL EXPERIENCES (SAGE)

PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH, TROY STEGMAN, ANDY HERNANDEZ, AVERY FORNACIARI (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), LOREEN HUFFMAN (MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the benefits of a 7-week Successful Aging and inter-Generational Experiences (SAGE) program on the well-being of older people (m=85 years). Data collected on 18 older people participating in the program showed increases in Subjective Well-Being (SWB) and positive mood compared to matched controls. We also found that, independent of participation in the program, memory performance was negatively associated with SWB. The value of inter-generational contact is considered within

POSTER 75

UNDERSTANDING INDIVIDUAL CHANGE IN THE SEXUAL IDENTITIES OF LGBTQ YOUTH

T. EVAN SMITH, ALEXIS TRIONFO, KEENA SINGLETARY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Sexual identities may change over time, and this is likely especially common among LGBTQ youth. Archival analysis examined sign-in sheets from 13 years of a weekly "safe space" for LGBTQ youth. Of the 570 youth who were identified, 101 changed their sexual identity at least once. Among youth who changed their sexual identity, 60% ultimately provided a plurisexual identity label. Additional analyses will examine the impact of gender and age on sexual identity change.

POSTER 76

EXAMINING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN AGGRESSION, PEER VICTIMIZATION, SELF-ESTEEM, AND DOMINANCE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

ANNA CRYAN, SARAH BLAKELY-MCCLURE (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

This short-term longitudinal study examined associations between self-esteem, peer victimization, and aggression in early childhood. Previous work has rarely examined bi-directional associations between peer interactions and self-esteem in young children. Using teacher and observer reports, significant associations between peer victimization, aggression, and self-esteem were found when controlling for social dominance (a similar construct to our measure of self-esteem). These findings may have implications for interventions focused on reducing aggression and increasing self-esteem.

POSTER 77

SAFETY AND FEASIBILITY PILOT OF HOMEMAX PARENT-IMPLEMENTED INTERVENTION FOR CHILDREN WITH HFASD

SHELBY BRENNAN, ANNAMARIA MONTI, CHRISTIAN RAJNISZ, JONATHAN RODGERS, MARCUS THOMEER, CHRISTOPHER LOPATA (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

The current study examined the initial safety and feasibility of a parent-implemented social skills intervention for children with HFASD. Previous interventions include parents in reinforcement and practice, but parents do not implement the core elements of the intervention. The current study was a pilot including six individuals with HFASD. Training procedures, safety and feasibility were the primary considerations. Treatment fidelity was achieved and maintained. This pilot supports the potential of the parent-implemented intervention.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

APPLIED KEYNOTE SPEAKER: JANE HALONEN
Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER LW THOMPSON

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AS HIGH IMPACT PRACTICE

JANE S. HALONEN (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA)

Positive Psychology provides a unique vehicle for the development of undergraduate goals, including content mastery, critical thinking, and debunking myths. Course assignments promote teamwork and presentation skills, creativity, and a vision for the future. I provide hints on how to make course experiences meaningful, memorable, and efficiently delivered even in large classes.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Event **Whittier**

APA WORKSHOP: ADVANCING PSYCHOLOGY THROUGH ADVOCACY
Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: DOUG WALTER (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

ADVANCING PSYCHOLOGY THROUGH ADVOCACY

More than ever, psychologists need to advocate for their patients, for their discipline, and for society at large. Advocacy is one of the most important functions of any membership organization. This one-hour workshop will provide an opportunity for participants to learn how psychology intersects with federal and state policymaking and the important role that psychologists and psychology students play in educating and influencing policymakers on a range of policy issues. Seasoned advocacy leaders from the American Psychological Association (APA) will provide an overview of APA's 2020 advocacy priorities, an introduction to the federal and state legislative process, and how to effectively deliver advocacy communications to policymakers and their staff. Workshop participants will also learn how to join APA's national advocacy network.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Event **Hancock**

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: FINDING FIT
Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: MARY JENSON

FINDING FIT: A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO APPLYING TO GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN PSYCHOLOGY

GARTH A FOWLER (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

This presentation helps prepare students to be strategic and thoughtful when applying to graduate training programs in psychology. We will describe the different degree options available to applicants and provide advice on writing personal statements, requesting letters of recommendation, preparing for interviews and more!

Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Paper **Statler**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS VI: THE SOCIAL SELF
Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: MICHAEL KITCHENS

11:00am - 11:15am

BELIEFS ABOUT GOD ARE AT THE HEART OF THE SELF

MICHAEL KITCHENS, ELIZABETH BARTO, BENJAMIN HOFFMAN (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Are religious beliefs important to identity? We investigated this question by adapting a paradigm from previous research, showing that central features of identity have more connections with other features of the self. Our results showed that people (N = 60; 21% atheist/agnostic) identified more and stronger connections between their religious beliefs about god(s) and their self-reported, important features of identity than the connections between their religious beliefs and relatively peripheral features of their identity.

11:20am - 11:35am

STEREOTYPE THREAT, ACADEMIC RISK, AND RETENTION AMONG LATINOS

KEVIN RODRIGUEZ, MARISA MEALY, JOSÉ CARLOS DEL AMA, ALEXIS MAYI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Latinos who entered a 4-year university full-time in 2010 have a graduation rate of only 54% (de Brey et al., 2019). Path analyses from this study indicate that Latinos with a higher perception of negative stereotypes from others and lower school attitudes are more likely to be at academic risk. Higher academic risk and lower socioeconomic status predict the likelihood of a student considering dropping out. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

11:40am - 11:55am

YOUR GROUP HATES MY GROUP, BUT MY GROUP ONLY DOES NICE THINGS

BRANDON STEWART (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

When explaining motivations for conflict by one's own group, people will often say that conflict with another group is due to our group having empathy for our ingroup. However, for motivations of the other group, we will say that the other group creates conflict with our group because the other group hates our group. We sought to create a model that identifies threat factors that exacerbate and reduce this Motive Bias and to offer solutions.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

NONTRADITIONAL AND FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE GRADUATES: HELP SEEKING AND COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

JANET CHANG, KRISTEN OHL, DANIEL PURNELL, ERIN WALSH, RAYANN NICEWONGER, DUNYA MARKOVIC (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Research on social-class culture and the help-seeking experiences of nontraditional and first-generation college students/graduates is limited. A family case study was conducted, involving three White adult siblings who are nontraditional and first-generation college graduates. The age when they attended college influenced their college adjustment. They emphasized the importance of social reputation,

self-reliance, and relational concerns that inhibited disclosure. They sought help for academic problems from others who were in comparable situations or similar to them.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Paper **Arlington**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: PAPER SESSION IV
Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: ALEJANDRO LEGUIZAMO

11:00am - 11:15am

PREDICTORS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG LATINXS: AN ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS APPROACH

ALEJANDRO LEGUIZAMO, MACKENZIE RAMSAY, IRENE SANCHEZ (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

While psychological well-being has been studied with respected to diverse samples, research has tended to focus on individual variables. Utilizing Bronfenbrenner's (1977) Ecological Systems Model, we explored predictors of psychological well-being for a Latinx community sample. Our findings supported the use of the Ecological Model and of the importance of including community and societal variables in this line of research.

11:20am - 11:35am

ADULTS WITH AUTISM DISCUSS THEIR EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS, TIFFANY MCGLOWAN, MEGHAN GARRITY, SHIRUI CHEN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Little is known about how persons with autism spectrum conditions acquire foreign languages. To augment the literature with the experiences of autistic persons, trained raters coded forum posts for categories such as method of learning, number of languages, and outcomes of learnings. Relative to posters writing on non-ASC websites, those with autism reported being being self-taught, being a polyglot, having a special interest in learning language.

11:40am - 11:55am

PSYCHOSOCIAL MEDIATORS AND MODERATORS OF THE GENDER DIFFERENCE IN ELDER DEPRESSION

KAITE YANG, CHRISTINE FERRI (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JOAN GIRGUS (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

It is unclear which psychosocial factors predict the gender difference in depression in older adults (Girgus, Yang & Ferri, 2017). Baseline ORANJ BOWL panel data from 3008 participants (>59) revealed that women had significantly more negative mood and depressive symptoms, lower life satisfaction, functional ability, physical health, financial comfort, and income, but more social support than men (p's<.02). Significant moderation and mediation effects by psychosocial predictors were found for depression, negative mood, and life satisfaction.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium **Berkeley**

LEARNING SYMPOSIUM: OPERANT APPROACHES TO ADDICTION
Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: DAVID KEARNS

OPERANT APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF ADDICTION

The talks in this symposium illustrate the ways that operant theory and research has been applied to the study of drug addiction. Topics include the Matching Law and choice, the use of discrimination training procedures to investigate drug dependence, resurgence of behavior and treatment, and the behavioral economics of drug vs. non-drug reinforcer choice.

Presentations

What the Matching Law Has Taught Us about Addiction (and Choice)
by Gene Heyman (Boston College)

Antagonist Drug Discrimination to Examine Cannabis Dependence in Nonhuman Primates
by Brian Kangas (McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School)

Resurgence of Eliminated Behavior and Its Implications for Substance-Use Treatments
by Andrew Craig (SUNY Upstate Medical University)

Heroin Choice Depends on Income Level and Economy Type
by David Kearns (American University)

Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

Paper **Stuart**

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: ISSUES OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE
Saturday, March 14, 2020
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: TYSON KREIGER

11:00am - 11:15am

ASSESSING ASSESSMENTS OF CONTENT KNOWLEDGE IN PSYCHOLOGY

JOHN SCHWOEBEL, TYSON C. KREIGER, STEVEN M. SPECHT (UTICA COLLEGE)

Assessment of various teaching- and learning-related endeavors in higher education has become ubiquitous -- and by many accounts, onerous. In an effort to assess students' content knowledge in psychology, we examined the relationship between students' performance on the ETS Major Field Test and cumulative psychology GPA and overall GPA. We also present data from pre-, post-test assessment of content knowledge across the course of one semester in three of our required courses.

11:20am - 11:35am

THE EFFECT OF THE "MIDTERM PERIOD" ON STRESS, ANXIETY AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

MAYSA DESOUSA (SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE)

In order to assess how unofficial midterm periods impact heath and academic performance in college students, the current study aimed to: 1) identify whether students do have a significantly greater workload during a two-week period in the middle of the semester (midterm), and 2) discover whether this two-week period was associated with more perceived stress, more anxiety, and lower test scores. Findings support the existence of increased workload and increased perceived stress during this period.

11:40am - 11:55am

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF MIDTERM GRADES

TYSON KREIGER, ABIGAIL MARSHALL, EMILY MULLINAX (UTICA COLLEGE)

Providing students with midterm grades is a common practice across institutions of higher education. Presumably, mid-semester grades provide students with feedback regarding their collective performance within a course and that students will adjust their performance if needed. Interestingly, little is known about how students use midterm grades. Toward this end, we developed an anonymous, online survey in which students were asked whether they viewed their midterm grades and how they utilized the information.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TYPE AND PREFERRED TEACHING METHODS FOR UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS

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

This study examined the relationship between Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) personality types and preferred teaching methods for 507 undergraduate students. Across all MBTI dichotomies, students indicated a preference for teaching methods that involved lecturer-student interaction, using visual tools such as PowerPoint, and demonstrations and practice. Significant differences were obtained between the MBTI dichotomies and preferred teaching methods. The results demonstrate the importance of faculty tailoring their instruction to accommodate the needs of their students.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY AND EPA PRESIDENTIAL INVITED KEYNOTE: ALEXANDRA RUTHERFORD
Saturday, March 14, 2020
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH

PSYCHOLOGY AND SUFFRAGE: GENDER, RACE, SCIENCE, AND DEMOCRACY AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY

ALEXANDRA RUTHERFORD (YORK UNIVERSITY)

In 2020, we mark not only the 125th anniversary of EPA, but the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th amendment which gave women the right to vote in the United States. The 1920 ratification was preceded by several decades of activism by women and abolitionists, with the historic Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 often cited as the beginning of the movement. Thus, the first decades of EPA, and indeed the first decades of scientific psychology, coincided with the long march towards suffrage. This movement was beset by internal contradictions and the often frankly eugenicist ideology that permeated American society and psychology during this time. In this talk I provide a glimpse into the ways psychologists' writings on race and gender reinforced arguments both for and against universal suffrage at the same time that some individual psychologists worked diligently for women's rights both inside and outside the discipline. In revisiting this history, we are prompted to consider how gender, race, class, immigration status, and their intersections continue to privilege some, and deny others, access to citizenship and equal representation under the law.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper **Berkeley**

LEARNING PAPERS II: CUES, CONTINGENCIES, AND SURPRISE
Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: DAVID KEARNS

2:00pm - 2:15pm

STIMULUS SALIENCE AND REINFORCER PREDICTABILITY IN THE FORMATION OF HABITS

NOELLE MICHAUD, ERIC THRAILKILL, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Previous research suggests (1) that the "salience" of a

discriminative stimulus may influence a response's insensitivity to reinforcer devaluation and therefore promote habitual behavior, and (2) that habit develops mainly when the stimulus predicts that the behavior will be reinforced with a 100%, rather than 50%, certainty. Five experiments examined these ideas. The results confirm that reinforcer predictability affects habit formation and that salience of the stimulus might also have a role.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

RETURNING HABIT BACK TO GOAL-DIRECTED ACTION WITH SURPRISING REINFORCERS

MATTHEW BROOMER, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Habits are considered inflexible and perhaps permanent. Here, however, we demonstrate that unexpected presentation of a food reinforcer before test can return a habit to goal-directed action. Following extended instrumental training, rats underwent outcome devaluation (the reinforcer was paired or unpaired with LiCl). Then, before testing the instrumental response in extinction, half received a 30-minute exposure to a non-averted reinforcer. At test, pre-fed animals exhibited sensitivity to outcome devaluation (action), whereas controls exhibited insensitivity (habit).

2:40pm - 2:55pm

PLAYING OFF NUMBER OF TRIALS AGAINST DURATION OF TRIALS IN CONTINGENCY

DORIANN MARIE ALCAIDE AMADOR (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), SANTIAGO CASTIELLO DE OBESO (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), JIM WITNAUER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK- THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT), AUDREY LI, ANDREW COOK (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), RALPH MILLER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

In contingency learning, do trials on which the cue and outcome are both absent (D events) function as intertrial intervals to enhance learning? We assessed the influence of duration and number of D events on contingency judgments. Using human subjects, we found that the effect of number of D events is far greater than that of duration of D events. Thus, signaling more D events, even when event durations are inversely shorter, yields better performance.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE EFFECT OF CUE PRE-EXPOSURE SURVIVES CONDITIONING IN A MULTI-OUTCOME VIDEO-GAME TASK.

MANUEL ARANZUBIA, JAMES NELSON, MARIA DEL CARMEN SANJUAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY (UPV/EHU)), JEFFREY LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

In E1, R-O1 conditioning was conducted to asymptote in a video game followed by R-O1O2 conditioning. O2 was an added simultaneous outcome to which participants could independently respond. Conditioning with O1 delayed conditioning with O2(negative transfer). Pre-exposure to R retarded conditioning to both O1, and O2. Experiment 2 showed that R-O1 training did not make R inhibitory for O2. Implications for theories of latent inhibition are discussed.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper **Whittier**

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS
Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: DARRYL HILL

2:00pm - 2:15pm

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY AT AKRON, OHIO

FLORENCE DENMARK (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Many EPA members and students are not aware of or knowledgeable about the Cummings Center for the History of Psychology located in Akron, Ohio. The Center contains the archives of the History of American Psychology as well as the museum. Dr. Cathy Faye, Assistant Director, will give an overview of the Center, its contents and its importance for the History of Psychology. Dr. David Baker, the Director of the Center, will add his comments.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

JOURNEY TO PSYCHOLOGY: CONVERSATIONS WITH THE PSYCHOLOGISTS THAT SHAPED OUR DISCIPLINE

MICHAEL S. GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Over one year of travel, I met and recorded conversations with more than 70 of the most influential living psychologists of the past 50 years. We spoke about their parents and upbringing, about the personal journeys they had experienced coming into the field of psychology, and about the theories and paradigms that they had developed. Their stories of inspiration and serendipity are presented to provide some historical context on the current state of our discipline.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY: MORE HISTORY THAN OTHER SCIENCES?

SUZANNE C. BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

How much history-related content is taught in introductory psychology? What are the pros and cons of including historical background in introductory psychology? We examined a sample of introductory textbooks from Psychology, Biology, and Chemistry in order to compare the prevalence of history-related content. Across disciplines, psychology texts included more history-related content. Potential pros of this approach include situating psychological findings in a cultural context. Cons include

an overemphasis on content that is not representative

3:00pm - 3:15pm

ARCHIVAL PSYCHOLOGY, HISTORICAL ERRORS, AND THE DIGITAL AGE

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

Students of the history of psychology often find historical misconceptions and corrections the most compelling narratives in psychology history classes. Yet astute students ask: how did historians get it so wrong? What is the reason for all these historical mistakes? This presentation seeks to remind students and practitioners of archival history about the nature of historical mistakes, how they are to be avoided, and in particular, the challenges historical archivists face in the digital age.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS II
Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

POSTER 1

THE IMPACT OF ATTACHMENT STYLE ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMMIGRATION

ELEANOR ROPER, DEBORAH BUNKER, MADELYN GUSTAFSON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

This paper explores the relationship between in-group out-group priming and attitudes towards immigration as well as the influence of attachment style on perceptions of in-group out-group threat. Researchers found that individuals are more likely to respond negatively to immigration when primed with a Latino immigrant versus an Eastern European immigrant. The attachment style of an individual has no impact on their perception of threat in either experimental condition.

POSTER 2

HOW GENDER, RACE & ETHNICITY INFLUENCE PERCEPTIONS OF STATUS IN THE WORKPLACE

ESMERALDA HERNANDEZ, ELIZABETH OSSOFF (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

A study was conducted to investigate the hypothesis that race, and gender affect attributions made about authority figures. Eight videos with four different authority figures, white male and female and a male and female of color during a state of anger or calmness were viewed by participants. A series of mixed factorial analyses of variance were conducted revealed more internal attributions for men and women of color in an angry state.

POSTER 3

UPWARD APPEARANCE COMPARISON MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MUSCLE TALK AND BODY

SAMANTHA TRAVIS, KATE DELTORCHIO, MARK FLYNN, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between muscle talk, body satisfaction, and appearance comparisons in a sample of adult men and women. Results indicated that muscle talk and body satisfaction were negatively correlated and that this relationship was moderated by upward appearance comparisons. This suggests that people who engage in muscle talk are more likely to compare themselves to more attractive targets which then is related to body dissatisfaction.

POSTER 4

TEST ANXIETY AND AUDIENCE ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

HAYLEY FORMICHELLI, BEN KUHN, NATALIE SHERBACOW, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This survey-based project examined correlates of academic-related anxiety in 82 college students. Females with diagnosed anxiety disorders endorsed more depression, anxiety, stress, and test anxiety than participants with no diagnosis. History of speech and language therapy didn't impact self-reporting of audience anxiety. College students interested in Greek life were less prone to test anxiety. More work is needed to understand debilitating forms of academic anxiety and explore the efficacy of interventions on college campuses.

POSTER 5

LITERATURE REVIEW OF LGBTQ+ COLLEGE STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS AND SERVICES UTILIZATION

CAROLYN CAMPBELL, JASMINE MENA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Prior research indicates that LGBTQ+ college students are at greater risk, compared to their cis-gender and heterosexual counterparts, of experiencing psychological distress due to their marginalized identities. A systematic literature review was conducted to understand the mental health needs and mental health service utilization patterns of LGBTQ+ college students. Systematic literature review procedures were used to identify relevant articles (n=15). Recommendations that may help counseling centers become more inclusive will be presented.

POSTER 6

TRADITIONAL MASCULINITY & BARRIERS TO HELP SEEKING

JACQUELINE ALLEN (WELLS COLLEGE), ADAM FAY (OSWEGO STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), EMILY BOVIER (OSWEGO STATE UNVIERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The purpose of this study was to discover if expectations and attributes of traditional masculinity moderate the relationship between PTSD severity and male veterans' help seeking behavior. Participants included 42 males from the

Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) data set. Through use of the Male Peer Acceptance Scale (MalePAS) and the Barriers to Help Seeking Scale (BHSS), results indicated that males who adhere to traditional masculinity perceive more barriers to help seeking for treating their PTSD.

POSTER 7

ANALYZING TRAUMA, HAPPINESS, AND THE MEANING OF LIFE AMONG BHUTANESE REFUGEES

LILA CHAMLAGAI, SHAWN BACKUS (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Bhutanese refugees in the United States experienced traumatic events in their native countries. Their traumatic experiences affected their life their mental health status. The aim of this study was to understand the relationship between trauma, happiness, and the meaning in life among those individuals. A survey of thirty-nine Bhutanese Refugees in Massachusetts indicated a significant negative correlation between happiness and severity of trauma and a significant positive correlation between happiness and meaning searching.

POSTER 8

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIRST-GENERATION STATUS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING, PERCEIVED STRESS, AND COPING STRATEGIES

OLIVIA DRAKE, ANNE HOOVER, KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This study examines the relationship between first-generation college student status and psychological well-being, perceived stress, and coping strategies. Preliminary analysis revealed no significant differences with regard to perceived stress or psychological well-being. In the area of coping strategies, first generation students reported significantly lower levels of planning abilities and emotional support. Further exploration of how these differences might influence first generation students, particularly students in their first year of college, will be conducted.

POSTER 9

MAYBE SOME STUDENTS JUST DON'T CARE: FREQUENCY OF DRINKING AND MENTAL HEALTH.

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

Drinking, and binge drinking, has been shown to impact mental health, coping styles, and substance use. Data collected from questionnaires were analyzed to examine the relationship between drinking and binge drinking frequencies with mental health. Results suggest a quadratic relationship between binge drinking frequency and mental health variables. We hypothesize that a student's level of concern regarding college responsibilities impacts how binge drinking relates to mental health.

POSTER 10

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE ISSUES IN FAMILIES: ASSOCIATIONS WITH COLLEGE PERFORMANCE

PATRICK O'NEILL, ROSEMARIE MACIAS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

This study examined how growing up in a household affected by mental illness or substance abuse is related to perceived stress, college performance, and attitudes toward the academic environment. College students (n = 211) affected by mental illness in the family scored higher on measures of college gratitude, satisfaction, and perceived stress, while family substance abuse was only associated with lower GPA. Understanding the effects of different ACEs can help support students adjust to college.

POSTER 11

EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY: THE WEAPONS EFFECT, PERSONALITY, AND GENDER

MEGAN SCHADLE, JOSHUA BETZ, ELIZA GRIFFIN, SETH SCHILLING (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We conducted an experiment examining the influence of personality and perpetrator gender on the Weapons Focus Effect (WFE). One-hundred and ninety college students watched mock crime videos, and then answered questions about their content. Extraverts in our study recalled significantly more information about the crime overall, but showed an equally large WFE to introverts. Contrary to some prior work, however, we found no effect of the gender of the perpetrator on memory accuracy.

POSTER 12

EFFECT OF GENDER, RACE, AND FACIAL EXPRESSIONS ON HONESTY OF TARGET INDIVIDUAL

RABIA HAROON, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the effect of gender, race, and facial expressions on perceived honesty of target individuals. Participants rated pictures of individuals in terms of how honest they appeared. Photos were rated significantly different based on both the race and gender of images. In addition, people who were smiling in their photos were perceived to be more honest than those who were not smiling, regardless of gender or race. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 13

NEWS FLASH: THE TONE OF NEWS MEDIA IMPACTS MOOD

LAURA SOROKA (NAZARETH COLLEGE)AND LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Participants were randomly assigned to watch either a positive, negative, or neutral toned news clip about the California wildfires. Videos were approximately one minute and twenty seconds in length. Total mood disturbance was measured with an abbreviated Profile of Mood States Inventory. There was a significant difference in total mood disturbance between the positive condition compared to the negative and neutral conditions but no significant difference between the neutral and negative condition.

POSTER 14

A QUALITATIVE, CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF GENDER AND IDENTITY WITHIN RELIGIOUS WORKPLACES

JENNA CURIA (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

In two related studies, qualitative analyses examined social-interactions,
gender-expectations and identity among 39 women in religious workplaces. Gendered power
differentials and tensions between social-acceptance and job limitations were found through
analyses of interview and written reflections to open-ended prompts. The interconnection of
personal and workplace social support caused professional, and personal identity confusion.
Consistent with background literature, participants' social-connection within their religious
communities provided both personal support and manipulation unto undertaking more
work-oriented tasks.

POSTER 15

DOES RELATIONAL UNCERTAINTY MEDIATE EFFECTS OF FATALISM AND MINDFULNESS IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS?

ANGELIQUE ZAKS, MEAGHAN PANNASCH, KELLY FLOOD, MOIRA KELLAHER, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Rumination is a repetitive thought process related to uncertainty, and findings indicate how mindfulness and fatalism have the ability to decrease it. Limited research has explored this association within romantic relationships. A sample of college students currently in romantic relationships were assessed on their rumination and uncertainty, and their presence of mindfulness or fatalism. Results indicated that more uncertainty predicted more rumination, and higher levels of mindfulness and fatalism were correlated to less relational uncertainty

POSTER 16

COMPARISON OF PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE METHODS FOR ASSESSING ALCOHOL BEHAVIOR AND CONSEQUENCES.

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

The relationship between alcohol consumption and its consequences are often determined through aggregated, retrospective methods. These methods cannot determine the quantitative relationship from drink quantity to their consequences. Retrospective aggregate and daily diary methods were compared to examine the validity of the measures. Data on drinking behavior and drug use correlated, but were not the same. Data on consequences did not correspond well. Results suggest that prospective methods will be better at examining this relationship.

POSTER 17

EFFECT OF FITSPIRATION ON ATHLETES' AND NON-ATHLETES' BODY SELF- ESTEEM AND EATING

MEGAN BELGRAVE, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the effect of viewing photos and/or videos of fitness
on body self-esteem and eating disorder symptoms in athletes and non-
athletes, as well as the correlation between time on Instagram and body
self-esteem and eating disorder symptomatology. Participants were 107 college
students. The results of this study suggest that viewing fitspiration
content on Instagram can impact body shame and eating disorder
symptomatology. Additionally, non-athletes are more likely to have body
shame than athletes.

POSTER 18

MOTIVATION AND SELF-ESTEEM IMPACT ON BODY IMAGE CAUSED BY PICTURES

JAELYNN WALKER & KEITH A. FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The relationship between image's perceived motivation and self-esteem is important to examine for their impact on self-evaluation. Seventy-three participants all participated in a 12-image survey of fit, unfit, and average looking individuals, and then were questioned about the perceived motivation, self-esteem, and workout habits of the pictured individual. Results suggest a difference between the athletes and non-athletes on perception of motivation and self-esteem.

POSTER 19

WHICH STRESSORS ARE IMPACTING MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

EMILY KERSTEIN, ROBERT MOELLER, MARTIN SEEHUUS (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

The aim of this exploratory study was to investigate which stressors (academic, psychosocial or health) were affecting college students the most and how different groups were experiencing the sources and severity of stressors. Stressors across the categories of academic, psychosocial and health, were all positively correlated with measures of anxiety, depression and loneliness with psychosocial stressors having the strongest correlation to anxiety and loneliness. Health stressors were the most highly associated with depression.

POSTER 20

PERCEPTION OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SELF-DRIVEN HOPE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENT-ATHLETES

ORIAGNA INIRIO RICHARDS (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The present study was conducted to determine if a relationship between the variables of hope and social support existed among previously injured student-athletes while looking at gender differences. Multi-sport Division II athletes, both males, and females completed the Interpersonal Support Evaluation List (ISEL) (Cohen and Hoberman, 1983) and the Adult Hope Scale (AHS) (Snyder, Harris, Anderson, Holleran, Irving and Sigmon, 1991). The results revealed social support and hope to have a strong statistically significant relationship.

POSTER 21

EFFECTS OF BENEVOLENT SEXISM, BASED ON WOMEN'S ENTITLEMENT

RENEE RILEY (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Research into why women lie about having been assaulted finds revenge as a common motive. We asked undergraduate women how likely they would be to lie about the cause of a breakup and say it was because her partner hit her. Approximately 25% of our sample claimed they would consider this. These women had stronger (positive) relationships among psychopathy, relationship entitlement and hostile sexism than other women. They also had higher means on these measures.

POSTER 22

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES ON COLLEGE PERFORMANCE

YOOHYUN LEE (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), DANIELA CARDONA (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Many theories would argue that childhood experiences affect adulthood. This project explores the impact of childhood experiences on students' GPA in community college. This is part of a larger project by the Student Experiences Research Group (SERG). Results show GPA does not correlate with childhood happiness or the frequency of adverse experiences. These findings prove that college students can excel despite of their childhood difficulties.

POSTER 23

ART YOU BEING MOODY: EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ART AND MOOD

OLIVIA HOUPPERT, LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE OF ROCHESTER)

Art therapy has risen in popularity as a way to cope with hardships in life without much research on whether it successfully increases positive mood. This study investigated whether interacting with some level of art would have an effect on the mood participants reported afterwards. Surprisingly, results indicated that all conditions were similar in both positive and negative affect, suggesting that art has no effect on mood.

POSTER 24

THAT WASN'T ME: PERCEPTION OF ONE'S TRUE SELF CHANGES WITH TIME

EMILY J. BROWN, JASMIN L. RAMIREZ (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE H. LISOTTA (ARCADIA UNIVERISTY), HANNAH J. REDMOND, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

There is robust evidence that people believe in a true self. Specifically, people believe that various aspects of a person's self (e.g., surface self) are distinct from who that person is "deep down." We found that people rate their current self as more true than their self at various time points in the past. Ratings of trueness were lower for more distant past selves, and they were related to age and perceived change.

POSTER 25

THE EFFECT OF SWEARING ON THE PERCEPTION OF AND LIKELIHOOD OF VOTING

LIANNA FRIEDMAN, ALLYSON WESELEY (ROSLYN HIGH SCHOOL)

The experiment investigated the effects of swear words on perceptions of a congressional candidate. Participants were given information about two candidates and read a statement in which either a male or female candidate used either a mild or more extreme expletive, or no swear word. Results showed that the strong expletive hurt the perception of the candidate and likelihood to vote for him/her, while the mild expletive and gender did not significantly affect any of the dependent measures.

POSTER 26

PERCEPTIONS OF FRIENDSHIP-BASED SOCIAL SUPPORT PREDICTS NEGATIVE OUTCOMES IN COLLEGE-AGED MEN

SHANNON MCMAHON, JASON SIKORSKI, OLIVIA PATOKA, SAMANTHA ROGERS (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Participants included 254 men attending a northeastern university. Results revealed that those who perceived receiving more social support from friends described feeling more depressed, anxious, angry, and dissatisfied with their lives. Research designed to better understand how men in college view friendship and its potential benefits is advised, as interactions between men, within homo-social groups of men, can serve to highlight potentially damaging societal pressures to adhere to masculine norms in a rigid manner.

POSTER 27

TOXIC MASCULINITY AND GENDER ROLE CONFLICT AS PREDICTORS OF EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS

OLIVIA PATOKA, JASON SIKORSKI, SHANNON MCMAHON, SAMANTHA ROGERS (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

249 male college students were categorized based on their levels

of toxic masculinity and gender role conflict using standardized self-report measures. Results indicated that high levels of gender role conflict predicted some types of aggression, such as hostility and anger. Levels of toxic masculinity predicted elevated risk for alcohol abuse, drug abuse and virtually every type of aggression. No interaction effects emerged. Future research in this area requires longitudinal methodologies.

POSTER 28

THE PERCEPTIONS OF PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE

GRACE FILOHOSKI (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

This research focused on the perceptions of psychological abuse compared to physical abuse. The connection between gender of the participant and ratings of abuse and the gender of the perpetrator and perceptions of abuse was also studied. The Centers for Disease Control's Scale for Measuring Intimate Partner Violence Victimization and Perpetration: A Compendium of Assessment Tools was used as the measure. A significant difference between the participant's perceptions of physical and psychological abuse was found.

POSTER 29

IMPLICIT GENDER STEREOTYPES OF AGGRESSIVE VS. NONAGGRESSIVE CAR "FACES"

JENNIFER DARASZ, LISA ONORATO (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

We tested the hypothesis that aggressive (nonaggressive) looking car faces are implicitly associated with males (females). In 60 trials, participants were primed with either an aggressive or nonaggressive car image, followed by a human face image, which they had to classify as either male or female as quickly as possible. Results did not support the hypothesis. Suggestions for future research and implications for marketing, car design and driving are discussed.

POSTER 30

SOCIAL UNDERSTANDING, SOCIAL COMPETENCE AND SUGGESTIBILITY IN 3- TO 5-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

EMILY TUPAJ, ELLEN SPECTOR, OLIVIA CREIGHTON (COLBY COLLEGE)

To study how social factors affect suggestibility in 3- to 5-year-olds, experimenters read a short story, administered social competence and social understanding tasks, and asked direct and misleading questions. The researchers found that younger children answered yes to more misleading questions than older children and that girls had greater social understanding than boys. Age predicted suggestibility but social competence and social understanding did not, suggesting that these processes are not fully developed in younger children.

POSTER 31

MORAL CONTEXT AND CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO IDENTIFY PERPETRATORS IN A LINEUP

SARAH EHRLICH, CLAIRE WILSON, FRANCESCA SINGER (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate the role of perceived moral transgressions on 3-to 5-year-old children's ability to identify a perpetrator in a lineup, children heard stories describing physical harm, psychological harm, and unequal resource distribution. Children identified the perpetrator, judged moral transgressions and assigned punishment. Older children were most successful in lineup identifications and most eagerly assigned blame to perpetrators of physical harm, compared to psychological harm and unequal resource distribution.

POSTER 32

RELIGION AND DRINKING AS COPING METHODS

EMILY MELER, STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-HARRISBURG)

Negative associations have been found in prior research between religious importance, alcohol consumption, and reported depressive symptoms. Data was collected from a sample of college students (N=332, 78.6% female, M(age)= 20.57, SD=3.73) at three different time periods. Results found through regression analysis found a significant negative association between alcohol consumption and religious importance, but found no association between alcohol consumption, religion, and depressive symptoms.

POSTER 33

ARE PETS OUR SUPERHEROES? PETS MAY HELP WITH TRAUMA ADJUSTMENT

RAELYN O'CONNELL, ISABELLA DEMALIO, GABRIEL BEADLE, SABRINA BARNHART, CLAUDIA BENNIGHT, PATRICIA TOMICH (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Trauma exposure, pet owners' attachment to their pets, and quality of life were assessed in 270 undergraduates who completed online surveys. Partial correlations, controlling for age, indicated that more previous traumas were related to worse physical and mental health. More traumas, and worse physical and mental health, were related to stronger pet attachment. Overall, pets may provide emotional support when adjusting to life's challenges, particularly for those with worse physical and mental health.

POSTER 34

PRESSURES AND STIGMA OF MENTAL HEALTH IN ASIAN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

FRANCESCA ARANETA, ANDREA IGNACIO, KRISTEN BARSATAN, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study focuses on the population of Asian American college students and the pressures they feel towards having a career that their parents would desire. A survey was distributed to 121 college students ranging from freshman to graduate students. Research shows that Asian American college students were pressured by their parents when deciding a major to study in

college. These findings show the significance of the parents' role in their child's mental health and future.

POSTER 35

MOTIVATIONS FOR ATTENDING COLLEGE AND ASSOCIATED MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

FATMA KADIRI, ROBERT MOELLER, MARTIN SEEHUUS (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

The relationship between students' motivation to attend college and their mental health and experiences of belonging in college was explored in a sample of 2,048 undergraduate students. Students with higher rates of extrinsic motivations had higher rates of depression, anxiety, stress as well as lower levels of peer acceptance. The results suggest that students who attend college for extrinsic motivations are more likely to experience mental health issues and suffer from exclusion.

POSTER 36

STORYBOOKS AND MOTIVATION: THE EFFECTS OF STRUGGLE STORIES ON CHILDREN'S MOTIVATION

VERONIKA PILAROVA, AMANDA HABER, SONA KUMAR, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The belief that achievement is a product of innate ability, rather than effort, can negatively impact children's motivation. This study investigates the effect of a book-reading intervention on 4- and 5-year-olds' (N = 39) motivation on a STEM task. Children read one of three books highlighting the scientist's path, focusing on their achievements, intellectual struggles or life struggles. Children in the intellectual struggles condition persisted longer on the task than children in the achievement condition.

POSTER 37

THE INFLUENCE OF REGULATORY FOCUS ON SUPPORT RECEIPT

KEVIN HERNANDEZ, KATHERINE ZEE, NIALL BOLGER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Prior work has suggested that recipients' motivational orientations can affect their perceptions of received social support during stressful situations. In the present study, we examined how recipients' regulatory focus orientations (promotion and prevention) predicted their perceptions of received support as they prepared to give an impromptu speech. Results suggested recipients higher (vs. lower) on promotion perceived support more positively. These findings spotlight the relevance of motivational needs in potentially dictating perceptions of support effectiveness.

POSTER 38

THE EFFECTS OF EXTENDED OUTGROUP CONTACT ON IMPLICIT RACIAL BIAS

JADA COPELAND, SHADIN AHMED, DANIELLE BROWN, COURTNEY BARR, DIVINITY SUMMERS, CHERYL DICKTER (WILLIAM & MARY)

This study examined whether extended outgroup contact would reduce bias against racial outgroup members. Eighty-five White undergraduates read about an ingroup member developing a friendship with an ingroup or outgroup member. They completed an implicit association task and a dot-probe task. Less negative implicit attitudes and attentional biases were exhibited in the extended contact with an outgroup vs. ingroup member. This study has the potential to inform interventions to reduce racial bias on college campuses.

POSTER 39

INTRAPERSONAL IDEALITY SUSCEPTIBILITY

KAYLA BROWN (UNIVERSITY OF VILLA JULIE)

Those with susceptibility to desired identity will allow the preoccupation with being their ideal selves to direct social interactions, academic capabilities, social roles, and relationships to maintain their inflated self- concepts. Thirty-seven college students completed questionnaires regarding their perceived susceptibility. The findings suggested the questionnaire was reliable in measurement of susceptibility. In future research, this measure can be used to contribute to the investigation of self-image congruency and highlight it as a possible maladaptive tendency.

POSTER 40

GOING FROM BAD (SOCIAL MEDIA USE) TO WORSE (SMARTPHONE ADDICTION)

SABRINA BARNHART, GABRIEL BEADLE, ISABELLA DEMALIO, ALEXANDRA TOLICH, MORGAN DIEFENDERFER, PATRICIA TOMICH (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study assesses relations of social media use and smartphone addiction with physical and mental health. Participants were 405 undergraduates who completed online surveys. Partial correlations, controlling for age and gender, indicated that both social media use and smartphone addiction were related to worse physical and mental health. Overall, excessive social media use likely contributes to social media misery, but smartphone addiction is worse, at least as it relates to quality of life.

POSTER 41

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER, BELONGINGNESS, AND LONELINESS IN ADOLESCENTS

JASMINE BARNES (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Previous research states that loneliness is defined by the quality of peer-relationships and belongingness as someone's perception of fitting in. The present study was conducted on (N = 49) high achieving rising high school seniors during an academic summer program. The hypothesis was that females would experience less belongingness and more loneliness. There was not a significant difference between genders. This study demonstrated that adolescents in new academic settings, regardless of gender, adjust similarly

POSTER 42

QUALITATIVE ANALYSES OF EXPERIENCES OF DISCRIMINATION FACED BY NON-RESERVATION DWELLING

JORDAN HILL-RUCKER, TAYLOR REID, MATTHEW ROLAND, CHRISTOPHER HUYNH, NATALIE SCHETTINI, JOY-ANNE PERSAUD (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), REBECA ELIZONDO, ALEXANDRIA MEYER, IRENE BLAIR, CHAD DANYLUCK (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study presents qualitative data on experiences of racial/ethnic discrimination in a sample of 244 non-reservation dwelling American Indians adults. Participants talked “about a past experience in which you knew you were treated poorly or unfairly because you are American Indian, even if the other person did not mention it.” Participants’ stories were coded to provide descriptions of discriminatory events and reactions to discrimination. These qualitative data can help efforts to prevent discrimination.

POSTER 43

CORRELATES OF EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION USE IN WOMEN ATTENDING COLLEGE

RHIANNYA BYRNE BYRNE, JASON SIKORSKI, MICHAELLA PONTACOLONI, LILIANA VILLAR (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Women (n= 448) attending a regional northeastern university participated by completing the American College Health Association National College Health Assessment: II. Chi square analyses revealed associations between emergency contraception use and increased risk for sexual assault victimization, medical problems, career-related stress and frequent marijuana use. Results document the need for longitudinal research methodologies to understand the psychosocial implications of emergency contraception use in women attending college.

POSTER 44

ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH SELF-ESTEEM AND THE BIG-FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS

STEPHANY REA (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY), CRYSTAL PIKE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KIM O'DONNELL (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

History of abusive relationships can be connected with one’s self-esteem and personality traits. Data was collected through an online survey with a sample of women who have experienced abusive relationships. This study has shown that support received during and after the traumatic experience of an abusive relationship will increase one’s self-esteem. Specific personality traits correlated with self-esteem after the traumatic experience. This study supports previous data and encourages different approaches for future research involving self-esteem.

POSTER 45

EFFECT OF FRAMING INEQUALITY AS INGROUP PRIVILEGE ON WHITE BYSTANDERS CONFRONTING RACISM

AVERY FREEMAN, OGECHUKWU OKOLI, RACHAEL COOPER, LESLIE WEBER, LILIANA MOYA, CHERYL DICKTER (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY)

This study investigated strategies to induce people to confront racist comments. White college students (n = 159) read statements about White privilege, Black disadvantage, or the environment (i.e., control) and then predicted how they would respond to someone making a racist comment. There was a non-significant trend for stronger confrontation in the Black Disadvantage than the White Privilege condition. Furthermore, participants with more interracial contact confronted more in the White Privilege and Black Disadvantage conditions.

POSTER 46

THE ROLE OF EPISTEMIC PERSPECTIVES AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

TATIANA PINEIRO, DIMITRA TZANIS, JULIA ZAVALA, REBECCA TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study examines whether epistemic perspectives moderate the relationship between social media use (SMU) and academic performance (GPA). Moderation model was not significant. A multiple regression analysis tested effects of SMU on GPA and was significant with Absolutist perspective. Absolutist views do not allow for questioning, making receptiveness to new information limited, resulting in lower GPA. This study was first to examine the relationship between SMU and academic performance in the context of epistemic thinking.

POSTER 47

DOES SERVING OTHERS DECREASE DEPRESSION?

GRACE BURNS, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study is about discovering if helping others decreases depression and increases happiness. There is a questionnaire being used for the study that measures depression, happiness, and an individual’s attitude toward helping to find an answer for this study. Through what has been gathered so far, it has been found that volunteering and not volunteering has no differences in any of these measures.

POSTER 48

THE EFFECT OF BODY SCAN MEDITATION ON PHANTOM LIMB PAIN

FRANCESCA GUZZO-CROCAMO, KRISTIN JAY (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study examines the effectiveness of body scan meditation on phantom limb pain. Four lower-limb amputees were instructed to listen to a body scan meditation twice a day for 8 weeks, reporting pain intensity and perceived pain change once weekly. The treatment was effective in numerically decreasing pain

intensity and improving pain sensation. The majority of participants found the meditation to be helpful, suggesting this intervention's potential effectiveness in treating phantom limb pain.

POSTER 49

TRUST OF THE GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATIONS: THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL IDENTITY

JULIA WINGARD, ELIJAH NIETO, SOPHIE SPARTANA, ELISE STICKLEY, D. RYAN SCHURTZ (VILLA JULIE COLLEGE)

We examined whether Republicans and Democrats had different levels of trust of federal agencies and corporations. We predicted that Republicans would have less trust of intelligence and law enforcement agencies compared to Democrats and Democrats would have less trust of internet companies compared to Republicans. We found that Republicans had greater trust of some intelligence agencies and law enforcement compared to Democrats and mixed results on the trust of internet companies.

POSTER 50

THE HIDDEN CORRELATES OF BODY IMAGE DISTURBANCE: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

MICHAELLA PONTACOLONI, JASON SIKORSKI, LILIANA VILLAR, RHIANNYA BYRNE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined consequences of body image disturbance in 735 college students who completed the American College Health Assessment (ACHA II). Consistent with past research, women trying to lose weight endorsed higher rates of internalizing psychological problems; these women also reported higher rates of emotional abuse and sexual assault victimization. Future longitudinal research is required in this area. Determining more reliable evaluative techniques to define body image disturbance in men is also advised.

POSTER 51

CONFRONTING MICROAGGRESSIONS: THE ROLE OF RACE AND AUTHORITY

E'LASHIA PINKARD, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Reactions to confrontation of microaggressions were examined in 159 college-aged participants. Microaggressor authority level and race of confronter were manipulated but did not affect reactions to microaggressions. Secondary analyses found that few participants knew of microaggressions, but African-American participants found microaggressors more insensitive, were more willing to confront microaggressors, saw confrontation as more acceptable, and agreed people should speak up more than did Caucasian-American participants. Future research could investigate sensitivity to and magnitude of microaggressions.

POSTER 52

THE DIFFERENT BEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CONVICTION

JUDE MORALES, BRITTANY E. HANSON (SAINT PETER'S)

Consistent with past research, we found that moral conviction predicted greater activism intentions and that this effect was meditated by the benefits people associated with attitude consistent outcomes but not harm. The current study also expanded on previous research by demonstrating that religious conviction was associated with lower activism intentions and that this effect was mediated by the fewer benefits people associated with attitude consistent outcomes and more attitude ambivalence they felt.

POSTER 53

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPLICIT ASSOCIATIONS AND OWN-RACE BIAS, A REPLICATION STUDY

JOSEPHINE HUGHES, CAITLYN DAVIS, JORDYN MILLER (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE), GABRIELLE GRIFFIN-MAYA, LYDIA ECKSTEIN, ALLISON E. CONNELL PENSKY (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

We investigated the relationship between implicit racial attitudes (measured by the Implicit Association Test) (https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/) and own-race bias (measured by a facial recognition test for racial faces). Participants were Caucasian, college-aged students at a small Liberal Arts school in rural Pennsylvania. Small positive correlations between our measures were found, which only reached statistical significance in those that held the strongest implicit own-race preference. These results and a replication will be presented.

POSTER 54

EFFECTS OF MEDIA EXPOSURE ON INDIVIDUALS' EMOTIONAL STATUS

HANNAH MENDYGRAL, BRETT L. BECK (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

First-year college students were surveyed regarding their screen time, depression, and psychological well-being. Results replicated portions of Wu et al.'s (2015) findings that higher screen time influenced mental health problems. There was a main effect for screen time on depression. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 55

SEX EDUCATION AND USE OF PORNOGRAPHY IN AUTISM

JORDAN SCLAR, EILEEN CREHAN, OLIVIA WARD, JESSICA ROCHA (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to determine whether comprehensive sex education programs affect the consumption of pornography in individuals with ASD. 136 adults (52 with a diagnosis of autism, 84 neurotypical) completed an online questionnaire regarding their experience with sex education, in addition to their viewing of pornography. Results revealed no correlation between the pornography consumption relative to sex education received.

Additionally, there was no significant difference between the consumption of pornography between ASD and NT populations.

POSTER 56

THE EFFECTS OF DIETARY INTAKE AND STRESS ON DEPRESSION

NICOLE GOITIANDIA, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of dietary intake and stress on depression. In an online survey participants documented their diet and completed the Undergraduate Sources of Stress Questionnaire (USSQ) and the Beck-Depression Inventory II (BDI II). Analysis identified a significant correlation between stress scores and depression levels and the relationship between dietary intake and depression was almost significant.

POSTER 57

CULTURAL DEFINITIONS OF MENTAL HEALTH AND DEPRESSION: ARE THEY HELP-SEEKING?

SHAZNA ALI, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Participants who are from seven different countries and cultural backgrounds gave their cultural and personal definitions of mental health and depression. The participants' responses were categorized into two parts: cultures that had definitions of mental health and cultures that did not. However, all cultures had definitions of depression or its symptoms. The results most importantly demonstrated the definitions of mental health and depression from cultures that did not support help-seeking behavior.

POSTER 58

ROLES OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES IN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS

CRYSTAL PIKE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), STEPHANY REA (QUNNIPIAC UNIVERSITY), KIM O'DONNELL (UNDEFINED)

Different factors may contribute to a woman’s decision of whether to leave or stay in an abusive relationship. Women aged 25 and older completed surveys on self-esteem, personality traits, and childhood experiences. This study shows that some personality traits correlated with the length of time someone stayed in an abusive relationship. Childhood adversities was correlated with certain personality traits. This study helps support past finding and can help in supporting victims.

POSTER 59

THE PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF BODY IMAGE DISTURBANCES AMONG MEN AND WOMEN

LILIANA VILLAR, JASON SIKORSKI, RHIANNYA BYRNE, MICHAELLA PONTACOLONI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The psychosocial consequences of body image disturbance may differ between men and women. Seven hundred and thirty-five college students completed self-report surveys used to categorize participants based on whether they met screening criteria for body image disturbance. Men and women with body image disturbance reported increased levels of alcohol abuse. More research is required to more reliably categorize body image disturbance in men and women using methods other than self-report data collection strategies.

POSTER 60

STRESS, RESILIENCE AND LONELINESS IN LGBTQ STUDENTS

MACKENZIE KIRSCH, COLLEEN MCKEEL, CYNTHIA EDWARDS (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

LGBTQ adolescents experience discrimination due to homophobic peers (Kahn et al., 2015). This study hypothesized that LGBTQ participants will report higher levels of academic stress and loneliness and lower levels of resilience than their Straight counterparts. First-year students (n=630) at an all-women’s college were surveyed about their experiences. Although results were insignificant, LGBTQ individuals demonstrated higher levels of loneliness and academic stress. Future research is necessary for universities to foster welcoming environments for sexual minorities.

POSTER 61

INSTAGRAM USE, SOCIAL COMPARISON, AND SELF-ESTEEM IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

CHARLEA FIELDS, KALENA ANDERSON, EMMA HUMPHREY, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Facebook use has been linked to lowered self-esteem due to upward social comparison, but positive outcomes when use is active rather than passive. Since Instagram is the most popular social media platform among college students, we wanted to determine if Facebook results would extend to Instagram use. Our participants did not show the predicted relationship between active vs. passive use and self-esteem, but upward social comparison related to fitness was negatively correlated with self-esteem.

POSTER 62

SOURCES OF STRESS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

DAPHNE BAKER, KRISTEN BOHOVICH, THOMAS DANG, GRACE DENOMME, LAKUMI DIAS, EMILY HUEGLER, MICHAEL L'ABBATE, SAMANTHA PETRUZZELLI, RACHEL ANNUNZIATO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Today’s college students are experiencing unprecedented levels of stress and a rise in the rates of mental illness. The present study (N=88) sought to better understand specific sources of stress for college students and if these vary by stage in college. Overall, a variety of stressors were identified, that were evenly endorsed by first year students and upperclassmen, indicating the need for global stress management and systematic changes to more broadly promote wellness.

POSTER 63

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ACADEMICALLY GIFTED STUDENTS

AVNI CHAUDHARI, CYNTHIA EDWARDS (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

The present study examined the belongingness and resilience of students (N = 49) participating in a high achieving summer program. Students identified as “gifted,” or a similar label, had their scores compared to participants without this label. It was hypothesized that students with a “gifted” label would show lower belongingness and resilience, however a significant difference was not found. Participants who were labeled gifted were found to have higher average levels of belongingness and resilience.

POSTER 64

DATING VIOLENCE: FACTORS AFFECTING COLLEGE STUDENTS’ PERCEPTIONS

BRODY GAURA, PAIGE CASTIELLO, SHEILA CHIFFRILLER (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to determine the factors outlined in previous research, such as gender, that influence college students’ perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and decide appropriate actions for the victims and perpetrators. 422 college students reviewed eight different scenarios of IPV along with an emotional stress questionnaire. Key findings suggest that there was no difference in student’s emotional stress reaction to the eight scenarios which may indicate desensitization to IPV.

POSTER 65

BLOWING AWAY VAPING IN TEENAGERS

ARPITHA PAMULA, GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

E-cigarettes, used to deliver nicotine and chemicals, have been associated with seizures, health complications, and death. Our aim was to raise awareness in a rural high school through peer-driven education using pre and post intervention surveys to assess students’ perceptions about vaping. The results of 430 students indicated that peer-driven intervention does impact teenagers’ perceptions of vaping. The students stated that they knew more about the dangers of vaping because of the presentation.

POSTER 66

THE EXPRESSION OF SCHIZOTYPAL TRAITS IN DIFFERENT RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS

PATRICK K. WALSH (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DEBORAH J. WALDER, VICTORIA MARTIN (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study examined racial/ethnic group differences in schizotypal symptom presentation in a non-clinical sample of late adolescents and young adults from a highly diverse urban public University. Consistent with hypotheses, White/Caucasian individuals reported significantly fewer positive and negative schizotypal traits than other racial/ethnic groups (e.g., Asian, Black/African-American and “Other”). Findings hold potential implications for understanding the role of demographics such as race/ethnicity in psychosis risk in non-clinical populations.

POSTER 67

HAVING FAITH: RELIGIOSITY AND SEXUALITY IN ETHNICALLY DIVERSE WOMEN

GENESIS GULLEY, KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between religiosity and sexual behavior in a diverse sample. Results indicated that when religion was important to participants’ identities, they were less likely to consider themselves sexually active. However, some participants who had engaged in sexual behavior did not consider themselves sexually active. These results highlight the importance of research on sexual behavior, attraction, and identity, as well as the importance of recruiting diverse samples.

POSTER 68

THE DYNAMICS OF ONLINE AUTHENTICITY

COURTNEY NOLT, ELIZABETH JACOBS, NATHANIEL STENNETT (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relationships between online authenticity, internet addiction, depression, and self-esteem. To our knowledge, this is the first study that has investigated perceptions of authenticity during online behavior. Significant correlations indicated that increased depression scores were related in meaningful ways to the subscales of online authenticity, as well as internet addiction. Implications for online communication will be discussed.

POSTER 69

STABILITY AND PREDICTION OF GAD IN A A SHORT-TERM LONGITUDINAL DESIGN

YVONNE LAPORTE, CHELSEA CHEN, CONNOR GALLIK, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examined the longitudinal stability of attention bias variability (ABV) for analogue generalized anxiety and nonanxious individuals, as well as the prospective relationship between ABV, general anxiety and state anxiety in response to a social stressor. Undergraduates completed a computerized attention task, self-report measures, and a 5-minute speech task seven days apart. Results indicated that ABV was stable, but did not predict prospective anxiety. Results support new methodological approaches to extant attention bias research.

POSTER 70

PLAYING GAMES

EMILY FERNANDES, ANGELISE MELANSON (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This study examined how comfortable we are as individuals when it comes to deception. Two participants played a one on one game of Candyland by competing against each other with a divider put in between them. One player was instructed to pick cards for both competitors and announce the results throughout the game. Results showed that most participants lied and that female participants lied more than males did. Participants reported fewer lies than they actually made.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: REBECCA BIGLER
Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: PATTY BROOKS

THE CAUSES, COSTS, AND CURTAILING OF THE GENDER BINARY

REBECCA BIGLER UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AUSTIN

In this talk, I describe evidence concerning the factors that cause children to construct a binary view of gender and to endorse stereotypes and prejudices associated with gender categories. I then review some of the negative outcomes of gender binary-based categorization and bias, and suggest theoretically- and empirically-ground strategies for their reduction and prevention.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper **Beacon Hill**

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: SCHOOLING & PARENTS
Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: SARAH STANGER (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

2:00pm - 2:15pm

COPING IS A TEAM SPORT: PARENT-CHILD FLEXIBILITY AND PARENT SOCIALIZATION OF COPING

SARAH STANGER (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE), JAMIE ABAIED, MEGHAN MORRISON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

This study applied state space grids, a contemporary dynamic systems methodology, to examine whether parent-child flexibility moderates the impact of particular parent socialization of coping practices during a stressful parent-child laboratory task on later child adjustment. Results suggest that in the context of parents who provide limited in-the-moment directive suggestions about how to cope with a stressor, children demonstrated better adjustment if there was greater flexibility in parent and child task behavior.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

PARENT BEHAVIOR AT YOUTH SOCCER: RELATIONS BETWEEN PARENT COMMENTS AND PLAYER PERCEPTIONS

MARIA BARTINI, MEG RICHARDSON, RANDI ROCCA, ALYSSA KEEGAN, ASHLEY WHITE (MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS)

Through both self-reported survey data and naturalistic observation, we found that parents are generally positive in their behavior at youth sporting events. Surveys from the youth athletes themselves also agree that parents and coaches are much more positive than negative. However, youth soccer players' enjoyment of the game and likelihood of playing in the future were more strongly predicted by their own perceptions of their competence than by perceptions of adult behavior.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

EARLY CLASSROOM SELF-CONTROL AND DISENGAGEMENT PROBLEMS: IMPLICATIONS AND CO-OCCURRENCE OF LATENT TRAJECTORIES

EMILY WEISS, PAUL MCDERMOTT, MICHAEL ROVINE, JESSICA GLADSTONE, S. FARWA FATIMA, ROLAND REYES (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examines growth and co-occurrence of latent developmental patterns of classroom self-control and disengagement problems among economically-disadvantaged children (N = 3,827) through two years of prekindergarten, kindergarten and first grade. Latent growth mixture modeling revealed three distinct subpopulations of change in self-control and two in disengagement, which were significantly associated with later academic and social-emotional outcomes and multiple child and family characteristics. Results are discussed in light of emergent theory and application.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS, PATTERNING, AND ACHIEVEMENT

ROBERT PASNAK, JULIE KIDD, MATTHEW PETERSON, DEB GALLINGTON, LAUREN STRAUSS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Kindergartners from 21 classrooms in four urban schools were measured on mathematics, early literacy, executive functions (EF), and understanding of complex patterns. Patterning, achievement, and most EF measures were significantly correlated. Factor analysis indicated that the simplest early literacy measure, both mathematics measures, working memory, inhibition and patterning comprised one factor. Cognitive flexibility comprised another factor, and the other early literacy measures comprised a third factor.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper **St. James**

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS II: GENETIC, TRANSLATIONAL, AND NEURAL NETWORK APPROACHES
Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: TRAVIS TODD

2:00pm - 2:15pm

ANTICIPATORY NAUSEA IN CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY: PREDICTING AND UNDERSTANDING ITS INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY

MAX LEVINE (SIENA COLLEGE), KRISTINA PUZINO (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY), KENNETH KOCH (WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY)

Cancer patients' anticipatory nausea prior to chemotherapy was significantly correlated with both acute and delayed nausea experienced during and after patients' initial session. These results are consistent with a classical conditioning model of anticipatory nausea. Sex, age, and ethnicity also appeared to be important factors. An improved ability to identify patients at risk for anticipatory nausea is hoped to facilitate the development of effective interventions.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

RESCUING INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF ABERRANT DNA METHYLATION ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY LIFE MALTREATMENT

NICHOLAS COLLINS, CATHERINE ZIMMERMAN, TIFFANY DOHERTY, TANIA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Early life adversity can increase the propensity for future aberrant maternal behavior through epigenomic modification. Histone deacetylase inhibitors (HDACi's) have been shown to rescue aberrant DNA methylation and behavioral phenotypes in animal models. We investigated if an HDACi can normalize aberrant DNA methylation associated with maltreatment. A dose sufficiently lowered methylation in the female PFC. Ongoing work is determining if this dose is sufficient in rescuing aberrant caregiving behavior and the epigenome of the progeny.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

TRANSGENERATIONAL EFFECTS OF PATERNAL ALCOHOL EXPOSURE

JENNIFER KOABEL, MICHAEL NIZHNIKOV (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that addictive traits are heritable, but very few studies have been performed to explore transgenerational effects of paternal alcohol exposure. We exposed male rats to binge doses of alcohol or water and mated them with untreated females. We bred their offspring to test the second generation's ethanol intake and behavioral differences in light/dark box and elevated plus maze. The results show that differences do indeed exhibit themselves in subsequent generations.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

ADAPTIVE NEURAL NETWORKS ACCOUNTED FOR BY FIVE INSTANCES OF "RESPONDENT-BASED" CONDITIONING

MICHAEL COMMONS (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), PATRICE MILLER (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY), SIMRAN MAHOLTRA, SHUTONG WEI (DARE ASSOCIATION)

Neural networks may be made faster and more efficient by reducing the amount of memory and computation used. In this paper, a new type of neural network, called an Adaptive Neural Network, is introduced. The proposed neural network is comprised of 5 unique pairings of events. The use of these simple respondent pairings as a basis for neural networks reduces errors. Examples of problems that may be addressable by such networks are included.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium **Stuart**

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: CHALLENGING TASKS IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY AT THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY
Saturday, March 14, 2020
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: ELIZABETH WETZLER

PROVIDING DELIBERATELY CHALLENGING TASKS IN A GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY FOR LEADERS COURSE AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Instructors at West Point pair challenging tasks with supportive instruction to facilitate learning. In General Psychology for Leaders, instructors presented memory lesson materials in a difficult-to-read font designed to promote deep processing, required daily study quizzes online or in-class for repeated and distributed self-testing practice, and used artificial intelligence for individualized oral presentation feedback. Evaluations and applications of these activities will be presented, along with a discussion of how well course grades predict subsequent leadership performance.

Presentations

Sans Forgetica and Self-Testing: Combining Desirable Difficulties for a Lesson on Memory
by Aryn Pyke, Adam Werner, David Feltner (United States Military Academy)

Using Online versus In-Class Daily Study Quizzes in General Psychology for Leaders
by Elizabeth Wetzler, John Morrow, Evelyn Anne Mocek (United States Military Academy)

Incorporating Quantified Communications into West Point's General Psychology for Leaders
by John Dibble, Tara Middlebrooks (United States Military Academy)

Predicting Leadership Performance from General Psychology for Leaders Grades: A Longitudinal Assessment
by Andrew Hagemaster, Steven Condly (United States Military Academy), Angela Yarnell (Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences), Benjamin Adams (United States Military Academy)

Discussant(s): Tara Middlebrooks (United States Military Academy)

Saturday, March 14, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

EPA PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: AMY LEARMONTH
Saturday, March 14, 2020
3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: KIMBERLY CUEVAS

TRAINING THE FUTURE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE: BRINGING UNDERGRADUATES INTO DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH

AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate students gain experience in research labs that prepares them for more than graduate school. This talk will focus on ways to give undergraduates, whose time in a research lab is quite short, meaningful experience that also advances a research agenda involving studies that take years. Using research from several labs, I will examine multiple strategies for integrating undergraduates into ongoing developmental research in ways that are both useful to the research and the students.

Saturday, March 14, 2020
5:00pm-6:20pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

RICHARD L. SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE: J. BRUCE OVERMEIER
Saturday, March 14, 2020
5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: DAVE KEARNS

ACORNS FROM A MIGHTY OAK

J. BRUCE OVERMEIER (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA)

Why do we have "honorary named" lectures? For insight, I will review this in the case of R.L. Solomon, and I will touch on some of his "acorns" in the forms of conceptual contributions and students he trained and their contributions. There are some surprises. I will also make mention of some of my own research that has been generative from basic avoidance to gastric ulcers.

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