

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 2023

Thursday, March 2, 2023
6:00pm – 7:20pm

Keynote

America North

PSI CHI KEYNOTE: SHERRY PAGOTO
Thursday, March 2, 2023
6:00pm – 7:20pm

CHAIR: JAMIE BODENLOS

TWEET, SNAP, AND LIKE IT! USING SOCIAL MEDIA FOR HEALTH PROMOTION

SHERRY PAGOTO (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

People use social media to connect, create, learn, and be entertained. Emerging research reveals how people are using social media to learn about health and disease, to get inspiration and support around health behavior change, and to connect with others. In this talk, Dr. Pagoto will discuss her work leveraging social media to reach people for health promotion and public health messaging. Attendees will learn ways to use social media to intervene upon health issues.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2023

Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

Keynote

America North

CLINICAL KEYNOTE: R. KATE MCHUGH
Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

CHAIR: CASEY SCHOFIELD

THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC: WHERE ARE WE NOW AND WHAT COMES NEXT?

R. KATHRYN MCHUGH (MCLEAN HOSPITAL/HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

This presentation will provide an update on the opioid epidemic, including important advancements in research, treatment, and urgent gaps in prevention.

Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

Paper

Independence B

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: SOCIOEMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

8:00am – 8:15am

RISK AND RESILIENCE IN PARENTS DURING COVID-19: MEDIATING EFFECTS OF REFLECTIVE FUNCTIONING

DEANNA COLARUSSO (PACE UNIVERSITY), K. MARK SOSSIN (PACE UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN SALBOD (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The psychological impact of pandemics has been documented in the literature; however, less is known about factors that may promote resilience during these health crises. The focus of the study is to consider the psychological experiences of parents of young children to better understand the relations among parental mentalization, event stress, coping resiliency and psychological distress. Findings show that mentalization mediates the direct effect of event stress experience on both coping resiliency and psychological distress.

8:20am – 8:35am

COPING AMONG OLDER ADULTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH STUDY

JONIX OWINO (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), NICOLE SPERLING (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), REBECCA BARAKAT (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), VAIBHAVI SIDDHARTHA (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), EMILY GORSKI (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KATELYN BOUDREAU (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

To explore experiences of older adults during the pandemic, the present qualitative research was conducted among older adults, aged 60+ in the east coast region of the United States. Interviews ranged from 15-30 minutes. Preliminary results show that older adults experienced a compelled need to embrace telehealth due to social distancing measures. Additionally, participants used emotion-focused strategies of coping such as increased social contact. These findings are essential in enhancing well-being among older adults.

8:40am – 8:55am

THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF GRANDMOTHER'S GRIEF OUTCOMES

CHRISTINE FLOETHER (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

A qualitative analysis was conducted to explore the role of a grandmother's grief when a grandchild dies in the first five years of life. Grandmothers' feel as if they are "overlooked" during the process for others to provide the much-needed support for the parent who has lost a child. Grandmothers feel that their role could be more beneficial. Twenty women were interviewed to obtain information on the grandmother's experiences and their recommendations for support.

9:00am – 9:15am

SITUATIONAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES IN MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

CLARA-CHRISTINA GERSTNER (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), PAUL MCDERMOTT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), NAN LENG (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), EMILY KERZABI (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MICHAEL ROVINE (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), FRANK WORRELL (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY), TRACEY HALL (CENTER FOR APPLIED SPECIAL TECHNOLOGY)

This study provides a comprehensive picture of maladaptive classroom behaviors among a nationally representative sample of primary school students (N = 700) in Trinidad and Tobago, for whom teachers responded to the Adjustment Scales for Children and Adolescents. Adopting a microanalytic perspective, we examined the precedence and prevalence of specific problematic behaviors at the item level, identified the classroom settings wherein such behaviors occur, and compared rates of behavioral problems across demographic strata.

Friday, March 3, 2023

8:00am – 9:20am

Paper

Independence A

LEARNING PAPERS: INTERFERENCE

Friday, March 3, 2023

8:00am – 9:20am

8:00am – 8:15am

CONTEXT INHIBITION AND RENEWAL

JAMES NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY), MARIA DEL CARMEN SANJUAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY)

One experiment with human participants is presented demonstrating ABC renewal in the absence of demonstrable inhibition to the extinction context. Evidence for extinction producing contextual inhibition, and the viability of that idea as an explanation for renewal, are reviewed and discussed. We argue that there is no conclusive evidence linking contextual inhibition to renewal.

8:20am – 8:35am

MORE ON DELAY VS TRACE CONDITIONING IN HUMAN PREDICTIVE LEARNING

ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

Human participants respond more rapidly and accurately to target stimuli that are predicted than those not predicted. This was explored under conditions of normal delay and trace conditioning procedures with different inter-stimulus intervals (ISI). Participants generally showed similar levels of learning to delay and trace conditioned stimuli at different ISIs and these effects reflected both target processing benefits and costs. However, performance, overall, was more related to contingency awareness in delay than trace conditioning.

8:40am – 8:55am

RENEWAL OF COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL LEARNING FOLLOWING EXTINCTION, COUNTERCONDITIONING, AND NOVELTY-FACILITATED EXTINCTION.

KRISTINA STENSTROM (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), JÉRÉMIE JOZEFOWEIZ (UNIVERSITÉ DE LILLE), ALLISON ESCALDI (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), CAMERON M. MCCREA (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY),

JAMES E. WITNAUER (SUNY-BROCKPORT), RALPH R. MILLER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Cue-outcome associations can be attenuated by extinction, counterconditioning, and novelty-facilitated extinction in both cognitive and emotional domains. With target CS-neutral outcome associations, these treatments were equally subject to renewal. But with target CS-appetitive outcome associations, counterconditioning with aversive or neutral outcomes was more resistant to renewal. Additionally, counterconditioning with aversive outcomes was found to alter the valence of target cues. Thus, emotional valence of interfering outcomes matters in the cognitive as well as emotional domains.

9:00am – 9:15am

NEW FAILURES TO FIND REINSTATEMENT AFTER EXTINCTION OF A CONDITIONED TASTE AVERSION

NOELLE MICHAUD (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

An extinguished response to a CS can reinstate if the US is presented alone after extinction. Four experiments asked whether reinstatement occurs after a conditioned taste aversion has been extinguished. In each, rats received a flavor in water that was paired or unpaired with LiCl-induced illness. After conditioning and partial extinction, illness reexposure did not reinstate the aversion, despite the use of methods that theories of reinstatement and rapid reacquisition suggest should enhance the effect.

**Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am**

Symposium

St. George C

**TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING: OBTAINING MAXIMAL BENEFIT WITH MINIMAL RESOURCES
Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am**

CHAIR: AMY S. JOH

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING: OBTAINING MAXIMAL BENEFIT WITH MINIMAL RESOURCES

AMY S. JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Experiential learning, which helps students prepare for post-graduate career and academic goals, takes place in an ever-changing landscape of career opportunities,

graduate program requirements, and student interest and demands. Four speakers will discuss how they make the most of limited resources while adapting to contemporary curricular issues. The speakers will address their challenges and solutions for a variety of experiential learning opportunities: Honor's thesis supervision, RA advising, TA training, and fieldwork coordination.

Presentations

Offering Undergraduates the Opportunity to do Their own Research with Limited Resources

by Amy E. Learmonth (William Paterson University)

Reimagining a Research Course as a More Flexible and Inclusive Experiential Learning Opportunity

by Amy S. Joh (Seton Hall University), Paige H. Fisher (Seton Hall University), Marianne E. Lloyd (Seton Hall University), Kelly M. Goedert (Seton Hall University)

Benefits and Challenges of an Undergraduate Teaching Assistant Program

by Amy S. Hunter (Seton Hall University)

Fieldwork: A Vehicle for Significant Learning in the Undergraduate Curriculum

by Lysandra Perez-Strumolo (Ramapo College)

**Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am**

Workshop

Great Republic

**PSI CHI WORKSHOP: EPA 101
Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am**

CHAIR: SARAH STANGER

EPA 101: GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

SANDRA CAMPEANU (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CUNY)

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 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

Poster

America Central/South

COGNITIVE POSTERS
Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

POSTER 1

ADDING A TRUMPET TO SOFTEN THE BLOW: OBJECT EMOJI INFLUENCE TEXT INTERPRETATION

NICKLAS C. PHILLIPS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY),
 SRI SIDDHI N. UPADHYAY (JAMES MADISON
 UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE N. GUNRAJ (UNAFFILIATED
 RESEARCHER), TYLER JOHNSTON (JAMES MADISON
 UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE MORRISSEY (JAMES
 MADISON UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RICCIO (JAMES
 MADISON UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL STEINBACH (JAMES
 MADISON UNIVERSITY), RACHEL WADE (JAMES
 MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Text messaging is a frequently used stand-in for face-to-face conversations. However, it lacks many of the extralinguistic features that aid comprehension. Texters have found ways to compensate for this via textisms, such as emoji and punctuation. Whereas humanoid face emoji naturally convey emotional valence, this study presents evidence that suggests non-face emoji depicting neutral objects, such as a trumpet, may also carry emotional valence and modify the interpretation of a text message.

POSTER 2

ANXIETY AND DEPRESSED MOOD ADVERSELY IMPACT COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN COLLEGE-AGE STUDENTS

VICTORIA NICOLETTA (WILLIAM PATERSON
 UNIVERSITY), MEADOW ALLEN (WILLIAM PATERSON
 UNIVERSITY), NICOLE ANASH (WILLIAM PATERSON
 UNIVERSITY), AMANOSI AGBUGUI (WILLIAM
 PATERSON UNIVERSITY), MELISSA GIZZI (WILLIAM
 PATERSON UNIVERSITY), MELISSA CAMBRIA
 (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), MELANIE LIPTAK
 (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), TAYLOR PITT
 (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), JORDYN YESHION
 (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), IRENA
 CURANOVIC (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY),
 BRUCE J. DIAMOND (WILLIAM PATERSON
 UNIVERSITY)

Background Depression and anxiety can affect multiple functional and cognitive domains. This study evaluated relationships between mood, anxiety and cognition in college-age students. Method Participants A total of

313 college-aged individuals participated. Results Higher levels of anxiety and depressed mood were associated with lower verbal fluency, fewer digits recalled and slower processing speed. Conclusion Early clinical intervention is supported by associations between reduced cognitive performance and elevated anxiety and depressed mood, even in non-clinical samples.

POSTER 3

ASSESSING GAMBLER'S FALLACY IN CHILDREN THROUGH FRAMING AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

MARK CLEAVELAND (VASSAR COLLEGE), JULIETTE
 POPE (VASSAR COLLEGE)

There is a gap in the literature concerning how the Gambler's Fallacy (GF) develops in younger cohorts. The GF is defined as the false belief that for independent events, a streak of one outcome means that outcome is less likely to occur on a subsequent trial. In our study young children participated in two outcome prediction tasks. We find that executive functioning correlates with the emergence of the GF and its related, contextual dependence.

POSTER 4

ATHLETES AND MUSICIANS: DOES DOMAIN SPECIFIC EXPERTISE AID IN TASK-SWITCHING ABILITY

MADELINE DRYFOOS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY),
 TALIA CLASH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), CHLOE
 BROWER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KIT CABRERA
 (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER ASMUTH
 (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We compared task-switching performance between musicians, athletes, and controls. Participants completed a complex task-switching assessment involving randomly presented task-specific cues followed by a numerical stimulus where participants responded to one feature of the stimulus (color, parity, and value). As expected, participants were faster and more accurate when responding to the repeated cue versus a switched cue. Athletes and musicians responded faster than the control group but did not differ from each other.

POSTER 5

BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION, EXPERIENTIAL AVOIDANCE, AND MENTAL HEALTH IN STUDENTS DURING COVID-19.

JENNIFER DUNCAN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KRISTALYN SALTERS-PEDNEAULT (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We explored the relationships between EA, BI, depression, stress, anxiety, and COVID-19 specific stress. A sample of undergraduate students (N=113) took part in a survey assessing the mental health of college students during COVID-19. Results indicate strong relationships between BEAQ, PSS-12, And DASS-21 scores, and BIS, PSS-12, and DASS-21 stress scores, but not DASS-21 depression, anxiety and BIS, or BIS and BEAQ scores. This discrepancy from previous research warrants further study.

POSTER 6

BILINGUAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING OF EVIDENTIALITY IN A TURKISH-ENGLISH TRANSLATION TASK

SUMEYRA TOSUN (MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE CUNY), LUNA FILIPOVIC (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS)

Evidentiality is a linguistic property to encode source of knowledge. Turkish marks evidentiality in the grammar; English encodes it optionally. This study investigated whether this typological difference was noticed by the bilingual speakers. A total of 53 Turkish-English bilinguals (19 late-bilinguals and 34 translator) were asked to translate firsthand and non-firsthand sentences in either direction. The results demonstrated that language-learning experience, the source of information and direction of the translation influenced the speakers' translation accuracy.

POSTER 7

CLUSTERING IN EMOTIONAL FREE RECALL

BRANDY BESSETTE-SYMONS (ITHACA COLLEGE), SARE HENDI (ITHACA COLLEGE), HANNAH CHAPMAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), HANNAH O'CONNOR (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Our study reports greater recall for emotional than neutral images, with greater recall for negative than positive images. Negative images were also more likely to be recalled consecutively ('clustered') than positive or neutral images, suggesting that negative emotional context serves as a stronger retrieval cue leading to enhanced recall.

POSTER 8

COMPARING TWO APPROACHES OF REDUCING PROACTIVE INTERFERENCE IN WORKING MEMORY

LINDSEY LILIENTHAL (PENN STATE ALTOONA), AMBER HEE (PENN STATE ALTOONA), GRACE JACOBS (PENN STATE ALTOONA), VINCENT RESTAURI (PENN STATE ALTOONA), EVA SUN (PENN STATE ALTOONA)

The present study compared two approaches of increasing the visual distinctiveness of trials in a visuospatial working memory task, both of which had previously been shown to reduce PI and improve memory performance. The results showed that changing the appearance of target (to-be-remembered) locations across trials was more effective at improving memory than changing the appearance of nontarget locations.

POSTER 9

CULTURAL LIFE SCRIPTS FOR EMOTIONAL EVENTS EXPERIENCED WITH AGENCY

CAGLAYAN OZDEMIR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), MAGGIE CREAM (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), MICHELLE D. LEICHTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), DAVID B. PILLEMER (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

Cultural life scripts are societally-shared expectations about landmark life events (e.g., graduation, marriage). Such events accumulate within late adolescence and young adulthood, contributing to the "reminiscence bump," whereby lifetime distributions of memories cluster in this period. Research has consistently shown reminiscence bumps only for positive life scripts. This study examined expectations for events where the person had "agency" (i.e., did something to cause the event), and revealed reminiscence bumps for negative life scripts as well.

POSTER 10

DECIPHERING DISAPPEARANCE PATTERNS IN MOTION-INDUCED BLINDNESS: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

JOHN SPARROW (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT MANCHESTER), VISHNU SONI (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT MANCHESTER)

The current study sought to investigate disappearance trends across all four quadrants of a motion-induced blindness (Bonneh et al., 2001) stimulus display. We hypothesized that target disappearance rates should

be the most profound in the upper-left display quadrant and should increase monotonically with eccentricity. Although statistically significant, the authors take these results as preliminary ones and feel as though they deserve a larger sample size to help tease out the trends that are appearing.

POSTER 11

DIFFERENCES IN RISK TAKING AND ETHICAL REASONING IN APPALACHIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KRISTIN MCCOMBS (BETHANY COLLEGE), KIMBRIA LANCE (WHEELING UNIVERSITY), JAYLYNN MCCLARREN (WHEELING UNIVERSITY), KYLEE TOLLIVER (WHEELING UNIVERSITY)

It is worthwhile to explore risk taking and ethical reasoning of college students in Appalachia for several reasons; the demographic has shifted towards a student athlete population; the area has been affected by limited mental health resources; and, the region has been hampered by economic distress. The data from the current study aim to provide insights regarding college student decisions to provide insights on needed training, support, and information for small, private college populations.

POSTER 12

DISCOMFORT AND DISTRACTION: RECENT PAIN HISTORY AND EXECUTIVE DYSFUNCTION DEplete WORKING MEMORY

SYLVIA JOHNSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JOSEPHINE ROBSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined the interacting effects of athletic history, executive functioning, and pain on working memory. Previous studies have indicated that athletes have better pain tolerance, but that executive dysfunction and pain impair working memory. Forty participants completed a demographic survey and a working memory test while submerging one hand in ice water. Athletes endured the ice water longer. Participants with greater executive dysfunction or current pain experience had significantly lower working memory scores.

POSTER 13

DOES CAFFEINE IMPROVE COGNITION? RESILIENT WORKING MEMORY IN SLEEP-DEPRIVED COLLEGE STUDENTS

ANDREA PETERSEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JULIA TOTIS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), REECE HRDLICKA

(WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effect of sleep-deprivation on verbal working memory and the extent that caffeine plays a moderating role. Sleep-deprived and non-caffeinated college students were predicted to score lower on auditory-verbal tests. No significant results were yielded for the 2 (sleep condition) x 2 (caffeine condition) ANOVA on auditory comprehension or Number-Letter Sequencing scores. Therefore, students were resilient to short-term sleep deprivation, and a 100mg dose of caffeine did not facilitate performance.

POSTER 14

EFFECT OF MOOD ON MEMORY IN IMMEDIATE VISUOSPATIAL RECALL ABILITY

SARAH POIRIER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), MARAH VAIN-CALLAHAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

There is literature to suggest a relationship between emotion and cognition, but little research is available on how emotional priming may impact visuospatial memory. Participants were asked to recall and write about a happy, sad, or neutral event. Next, they were given the Taylor Figure to copy and then draw immediately from memory, evaluating visuospatial working memory. While the emotional priming method was effective, there were no group differences. Ideas for future research are offered.

POSTER 15

EFFECTS OF BEAUTIFUL NATURE EXPOSURE ON DELAY DISCOUNTING

SAMANTHA MATTHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), KAROLINA M. LEMPERT (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), RAICHEL CONCHANCELA (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), ARIANA MONGE (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), RUBY L. BEEKMAN (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), KOHINOOR DARDA (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Research demonstrates countless benefits of aesthetic engagement as well as recruitment of reward processes during aesthetic processing. Our study addresses whether aesthetic processing reduces delay discounting—the degree to which one discounts the value of a future reward—due to potential "satiation" of reward mechanisms. Results suggesting that more vs. less beautiful nature scenes decrease delay discounting would point to a possible "satiety" phase following exposure to beauty.

POSTER 16**EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA USE ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND ATTENTION IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

JESSICA KANESKI (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We investigated the effect of marijuana use on academic success and attention in undergraduate students. 741 participants completed anonymous on-line surveys. Results showed no self-reported differences between users and non-users for academic success (GPA and academic success strategies). However, users self-reported more attention deficits (inattention and hyperactivity) than non-users. Also, non-users reported worse perceptions of attention and academic success than users. Findings suggest marijuana use may not have as negative an impact as previously reported.

POSTER 17**EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS MEDITATION ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION, STRESS, AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE**

KAYLA MALONEY (IONA UNIVERSITY), JENNA LEMBO (IONA UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA DALMAU-RIVERA (IONA UNIVERSITY), CARA LYNCH (IONA UNIVERSITY), SERENA BUTLER (IONA UNIVERSITY), MARY JANE SKELLY (IONA UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigates subjects in a college sample to compare the effectiveness of mobile application-based mindfulness training to weekly live training via videoconference for increasing dispositional mindfulness, reducing self-reported stress, reducing social media use/addiction, and maintaining attentional task performance. Mindfulness training is expected to result in higher dispositional mindfulness, which will be linked to greater attentional task performance, lower perceived stress, less social media usage, and decreased social media addiction.

POSTER 18**EFFICIENCY OF SEARCH IN THREE DIFFERENT THREE-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH TASKS**

THOMAS GHIRARDELLI (GOUCHER COLLEGE), JOSH LICHTI (GOUCHER COLLEGE), CLAUDINE SCHWARTZ (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MARIAH LEES (GOUCHER COLLEGE), AREANA PADILLA (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

We examined visual search in a 3-D display using a novel task requiring participants to retrieve a LEGO target from among a set of LEGOs randomly distributed on a tabletop. With one notable exception

we replicated the results of Wolfe, et al. (1994) across three different search tasks (feature, part-whole, and part-part) using our unique 3-D display and task.

POSTER 19**EMOTION RATINGS FOR VERY SHORT MUSICAL EXCERPTS**

ANNE GILMAN (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), GIA GENCIC (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), COLE NORBERG (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

In this partial replication of an earlier study of induced and expressed emotion qualities of popular songs (Song, Dixon, Pearce, & Halpern, 2016), we evaluate whether listeners' ratings of 5s excerpts match database ratings of emotional qualities as well as participants' responses to 15 to 30 second song clips.

POSTER 20**EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGIES AND MENTAL HEALTH DURING COVID-19: EXAMINING SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS**

SOUMYAA JOSHI (ITHACA COLLEGE), MARLA LOPEZ (UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN), TIMOTHY NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN)

The study (N=261) examined how socioeconomic status (SES) moderated the association between earlier use of emotion regulation (ER) strategies, such as cognitive reappraisal and emotion suppression, and internalizing symptoms during COVID in adolescents. In 2015, youth completed an Emotion Regulation Questionnaire and parents completed SES measures. In 2020, adolescents completed the GAD-7 and PHQ-9. Our results showed that interactions between early-adolescent use of ER strategies and SES did not significantly predict internalizing symptoms.

POSTER 21**ENGLISH PROSODY COMPREHENSION IN ENGLISH DOMINANT HERITAGE SPEAKERS**

SHREYA SEKAR (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), STEN KNUTSEN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), SUE PEPPÉ (INDEPENDENT SCHOLAR, UK), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

We compared the prosody comprehension of native English speakers with speakers whose dominant language is English, but who are heritage speakers of another language. We found that although English dominant heritage speakers could tell that two

utterances were prosodically different, and could comprehend affective and lexical prosody as well as native English speakers, they were much worse at using prosody to parse sentences into phrases and determine contrastive stress.

POSTER 22

EVENT RELATED POTENTIAL (ERP) EFFECTS OF PRIME MEANING ON RECOGNITION MEMORY

HIMANI KOLLI (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KIM KUMARI (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), BETHANY TAMAYO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ANDREW LEYNES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Recognition memory for shallowly encoded words was tested during repetition priming. Perceptual similarity between prime and target was high while the prime meaning varied across primes (uppercase match or orthographically similar nonwords). The N400 ERP amplitude was more positive for repetition primes than the control condition and OS similar nonwords, which did not differ. The results provide additional evidence that word priming effects are due to conceptual rather than perceptual fluency.

POSTER 23

EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL EVIDENCE THAT PERCEPTUAL CHANGES DO NOT INFLUENCE REPETITION PRIMING EFFECTS.

SAMRIDHI SAWHNEY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), BRIAN AMIGH, DANIELLE BRENNER, YASH VALIA, P. ANDREW LEYNES

Recognition memory for shallowly encoded words was tested during repetition priming. The perceptual features of the letters were manipulated across three prime types (uppercase, lowercase, or case mixed primes) to investigate the role of perceptual processes in repetition priming. The N400 ERP amplitude was more positive than the control condition for all primes and similar across prime types. The results provide additional evidence that word priming effects are due to conceptual rather than perceptual fluency.

POSTER 24

EXAMINING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ENCODING STRATEGIES OF ITEM MEMORY AND LOCATION MEMORY

BRAELYN WEKWERTH (BOSTON COLLEGE), ALYSON WONG (BOSTON COLLEGE), SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE), SCOTT SLOTNICK (BOSTON COLLEGE)

We investigated how the ability to name an item can influence location memory for that item, and if gender

plays a role in our findings. Undergraduates were asked to memorize a series of recognizable objects and unfamiliar shapes depicted on either the left or right side of the screen. Their recognition memory for the items and their locations were then tested. Our findings will provide insight into gender differences in encoding strategies of location memory.

POSTER 25

EXPLORING GENDER EFFECTS IN COGNITIVE PROCESSES UNDERLYING MENTAL ROTATION AND FREE RECALL

GABRIELLE TOTH (IONA UNIVERSITY), TRINGA LECAJ (IONA UNIVERSITY), KAITLYN OHRTMAN (IONA UNIVERSITY), SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined potential gender differences in mental rotation and verbal episodic memory in young adults. Accuracy data revealed an expected male advantage on mental rotation scores, but no gender difference in free word recall performance. Males appeared to rely more on recollection-based word retrieval, while females showed similar use of both recollection- and familiarity-based retrieval. There was also a significant association between mental rotation scores and memory performance for males, but not females.

POSTER 26

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ADJUSTMENT TO SIDE BIAS ON A NUMERICAL TASK

AINSLEY KOHLER (BOSTON COLLEGE), ALYSON WONG (BOSTON COLLEGE), SCOTT SLOTNICK (BOSTON COLLEGE), SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Using signal detection theory, previous research shows that although there are no sex differences in sensitivity to stimuli, there are gender differences in bias values with men employing more conservative criterion. Participants (18-22 years) completed a numerical task split into five blocks and were informed of the portion of correct answers on either side of the screen. Results will be analyzed to explore gender differences in criterion (C), and extend findings to a numerical context.

POSTER 27

GOING BACK TO THE FUTURE: PROSPECTIVE-IMAGINING'S ROLE IN MITIGATING FALSE MEMORY CREATION

LYDIA STRICKLAND (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG), LAURA HEISICK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - HARRISBURG)

Previous research suggests certain clinical populations are more likely to develop false or biased memories. The current study investigates mental time travel (MTT) as a possible tool to mitigate the creation of false memories. Participants engaged in MTT or a control task before completing a false memory task. Results compare false memory rates across MTT and control conditions to determine if simple, goal-directed future thinking is sufficient to reduce the likelihood of creating false memories.

POSTER 28

HEADSTRONG: EFFECTS OF SUB-CONCUSSIVE HEAD INJURY IN COLLISION VERSUS CONTACT SPORTS

AMAN SHAHZAD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY),
CATHERINE MILLIGAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Recent research implicates sub-concussive events in the development of chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE). Repeated head impacts can create an accumulation of microtears in the brain's white matter, which may compromise cognitive strength. Thus, it can be assumed that small cognitive changes occur earlier in an athlete's career. We propose to examine the cognitive strength of participants in three sports groups using the National Institute of Health (NIH) toolbox cognition battery.

POSTER 29

HOW DIFFERENT READING TESTS PREDICT STUDENTS' COMPREHENSION OF EXPOSITORY VERSUS NARRATIVE TEXTS.

HALEY ENOS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND),
GRACIE OUELLETTE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND),
COURTNEY PARENT (TEACHER'S COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR
(UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

Reading comprehension has been shown to be a significant predictor of academic performance. The current study used three reading comprehension tests to determine which best predicts comprehension for narrative versus expository texts and examined the role of working memory and metacognition. Participants included 225 undergraduates across two experiments. Results revealed that comprehension scores significantly predicted quiz scores across both text types. Test type was a significant predictor for expository texts, but not for narrative texts.

POSTER 30

HOW IMPLICIT LEARNING OF ACCURATE TEMPORAL STIMULI AFFECTS TIME PERCEPTION

JAMES CUNNINGHAM (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Previous research on phone use suggests that increased exposure to accurate temporal stimuli increases the accuracy of second and minute interval time estimation in humans (Harris, 2020). Participants' phone use was compared with their ability to perceive time. This relationship was also examined keeping in mind propensity for implicit learning. Regardless of how well an individual implicitly learns, phone use wasn't found to be a good predictor for how well an individual tells time.

POSTER 31

IDENTIFYING IMPOSTERS: DISCRIMINATING AI CREATED FACIAL IMAGES VERSUS IMAGES OF REAL PEOPLE

KATIE WISNIEWSKI (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN), ANTOINE AUGUSTE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), SEAN DUFFY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

This study examined whether participants can discriminate real faces from realistic "fake" faces created through Artificial Intelligence system StyleGAN. 143 participants attempted to distinguish 24 real from 24 AI generated images through an online survey format, with little success. We examine whether other factors, such as emotion or gender, affect our ability to discriminate faces, yet these factors do not seem to affect judgments. Implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 32

IMPACT OF ABSOLUTE PITCH ABILITY ON AUDITORY LEARNING

ERICA KNOWLES (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC),
MATEO LARREA (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), ALY HAN (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), MI-LAN HOANG (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC), ELLA SHALEV (BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC)

Acquisition of auditory structural knowledge is a key component of musical ability. Previous research has not considered how established pitch representations impact acquisition. We evaluated the statistical learning ability of absolute (aka perfect) pitch and relative pitch musicians under two tuning conditions, Western and Bohlen-Pierce. While relative pitch musicians performed equally well across tuning conditions, absolute pitch musicians were significantly impacted by Bohlen-Pierce tuning suggesting they may

employ a representation-specific approach to a domain-general skill.

POSTER 33

IMPACTS OF ALCOHOL USE HABITS ON CONFLICT ADAPTATION

JACK GOEMBEL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), RILEY MCHUGH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), BRYNN CASTELLANI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), SARAH POIRIER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We gauged 46 participants' alcohol habits and had them perform a Flanker task while collecting EEG data to determine how long-term use impacts cognitive control and related frontal midline theta (FMT) activity. Participants with relatively safe alcohol use had significantly higher FMT power for trials requiring conflict adaptation, but those with unsafe use saw no such difference, suggesting individuals with unsafe alcohol habits cannot recruit and modulate FMT as effectively for cognitive control tasks.

POSTER 34

INHIBITORY CONTROL IN THE HAYLING SENTENCE COMPLETION TASK

JOSEPH JOHNSON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), MEGAN MASON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), LISA PAYNE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Inhibitory control was examined in the Hayling Sentence Completion Task (HSCT). Performance on the standard HSCT, with blocked trials requiring sensible or nonsensible sentence stem completions, was compared to intermixed trials requiring participants to attend to each sentence before being cued how to respond. Performance on nonsensible completions was slowest and worst in the intermixed HSCT indicating that the demand to inhibit prepotent responses is increased when participants cannot pre-generate nonsensible responses during stem presentation.

POSTER 35

IT'S ABOUT DRIVE: A STUDY OF THE DUNNING-KRUGER EFFECT IN DRIVING ABILITY

JACOB RZEMPOLUCH (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), OWEN SHOTTS (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), REBEKAH KOHSE (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MICHAEL MALONE (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This research studied how the Dunning-Kruger effect relates to driving performance and gender. Participants completed a simulated driving course and were asked to give an assessment of their performance. Each

participant was scored based on mistakes made and divided into performance groups. The low performing participants in our study significantly overestimated their actual performance, whereas our moderate and high performing participants accurately estimated or underestimated their actual performance, replicating previous research on the Dunning-Kruger effect.

POSTER 36

JUDGING EMOTIONS FROM BODY LANGUAGE: INTERPRETING EMOTIONAL STATE FROM DYNAMIC HUMAN FORMS

ERIKA IKEDA (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), NATHAN DESTLER (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), JACOB FELDMAN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

We studied the interpretation of emotions from videos of moving human forms, using brief clips of naturalistic human behavior processed to eliminate all potential cues to emotion other than human body movements. We found that participants were able to consistently discern emotion despite lack of traditional indicators such as facial expression, even in conditions with misleading joint connections. The results shed light on visual confusions among emotion categories, which are sometimes asymmetric.

POSTER 37

LATERAL EYE MOVEMENT AND INFLUENCE ON THE MEMORY PROCESS

SAMANTHA OXENREIDER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS), NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) is a widely used treatment plan for those suffering from PTSD and other mental health problems. However, research suggests growing concerns regarding the eye movement component of treatment and how it affects the memory process (Houben et al., 2018). We assessed whether lateral eye movement distorts memory by increasing susceptibility to misinformation.

POSTER 38

MEMORY, EMOTION, AND CULTURE

JOY THOMAS (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), BRIANNA SCHNEIDER (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), RILEY ITALIANO (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY -

NEW BRUNSWICK), MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY- NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study investigates specificity of autobiographical memory (SAM), depression (CES-D), emotional regulation, ethnic identity and commitment, and gender. 504 college students completed an online instrument that prompted memory reports and contained validated scales for major variables. Memory reports were scored for specificity and self-reference. We predicted a negative relationship between SAM and CES-D scores, influenced by ethnicity. Two regression models were assessed, and were significant, but our hypotheses were not confirmed.

POSTER 39

NEUROCOGNITIVE FUNCTIONING OF AFRICAN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

MICHAEL REED (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY), EMMA LEE FURROWH (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY), LAVILA JACKSON (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY), LILLIAN MILLS (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY), SHELBY HICKS (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY)

Depression is known to significantly affect social, psychological, cognitive and physical functioning of individuals. Research has shown that adolescents and young adults have significant prevalence of depressive disorders. The current study examines how young adults with significant depressive symptoms and trauma experiences are cognitively affected. The data will be statistically analyzed employing one-way ANOVAs. It is predicted that performance of these participants will be significantly different from the young adults who do not report trauma,

POSTER 40

OBSERVED COGNITIVE, BEHAVIORAL, AND ACADEMIC DIFFERENCES AMONG ENL AND NON-ENL KINDERGARTENERS

KARINA BREA (MARIST COLLEGE), ABIGAIL MCMILLAN (MARIST COLLEGE), SARINA PETERS (MARIST COLLEGE), SERENA CUTANEO (MARIST COLLEGE), MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study investigated the impact of a school-based mindfulness intervention on English Language Learners. School climate, behavior, report cards, and processing speed scores were gathered for a mixed sample of English as a New Language (ENL; $n = 12$) and non ENL ($n = 23$) kindergarteners to assess the impact of a mindfulness-based intervention on both groups. Results and implications of the study findings will be discussed for both groups regarding intervention benefit.

POSTER 41

PERCEPTIONS OF WILDLIFE IMAGES: FEELING CONNECTED TO NATURE THROUGH PHOTOS

JOAN JH KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), EZGI UYGAN (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA SEMONELLA (FASHION INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JULIA KEOGH (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), KEITH ELLENBOGEN (FASHION INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), BRIAN HELMUTH (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), JOHN D. COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

As humans move increasingly online, motivations for pro-environmental behaviors may depend on perceptions of virtual nature instead of in-person experiences. Participants were asked to rate 80 nature images on feelings of connectedness and valence. Images of animals in a polluted context yielded lower connectedness ratings than those in other contexts ($p < .001$). Emotional valence did not differ by image type. Thus, feelings of connectedness via images may not depend on animal type, but on context.

POSTER 42

PLAY TO WIN: PILOTING A PRACTICAL TEMPORAL DISCOUNTING MEASURE WITH REAL PAYOUTS

MIRANDA LEVY (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), DANA CHESNEY (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LEIGHA J. CLARKE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Measures of Temporal Discounting (TD: people's tendency to prefer immediate rewards) are overwhelmingly hypothetical, raising concerns performance may be different with real payouts. Due to practical constraints, even tests comparing performance on paid vs. hypothetical TD tasks, 'paid' tasks do not typically pay out every item, instead randomly selecting a few items to be paid. We developed a multi-item measure assessing TD where every item can be practically paid out for medium to large samples.

POSTER 43

PRE-CRASTINATION IN PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE TASKS

ADI DAVID (BARD COLLEGE), JUSTYNE INGWU (BARD COLLEGE), NICOLE MESELSON (BARD COLLEGE), TOM HUTCHEON (BARD COLLEGE)

Pre-crastination refers to the tendency to complete tasks as soon as possible even at the expense of additional physical effort. We tested whether this tendency would persist when doing so came at the expense of additional cognitive effort. We found that

this tendency does persist for cognitive tasks and that pre-crastination decreases as the difficulty of the cognitive task increases.

POSTER 44

PREDICTING INTELLECTUAL HUMILITY AND RATIONAL/IRRATIONAL BELIEFS VIA PERCEPTIONS OF CULTURAL SYSTEMS

MARGARET MAILEY (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), LOUIS MANZA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JULIA FORSYTHE (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JORDAN STUM (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), MALLORY ANDERSON (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), MARGARET KEOUGH (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Different predictors were related to sub-elements of intellectual humility. A Lack of Intellectual Overconfidence was associated with poor reasoning skills and an ability to regulate cognition. Independence of Intellect and Ego related to disbelief in conspiracy theories and positive views towards broad societal systems. Openness to Revising One's Views related to skepticism towards pseudoscientific ideas and strong reasoning skills, while Respect for Others' Views correlated with the latter, along with viewing societal/governmental systems negatively.

POSTER 45

PRIMED GOAL ORIENTATIONS IMPACT GERMAN VOCABULARY LEARNING AND RETENTION

LISA GRIMM (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), EMILY ALBERT (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), COLIN DWYER (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), JOSE ESTEVEZ (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), CHRIS INFOSINO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), NICK LOCASSIO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), EVAN LOPEZ (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We tested the impact of lag length and goal orientation on language acquisition using a spacing effect paradigm. Participants read and interacted with goal orientation primes that combined Mastery or Performance with Approach or Avoidance, and completed a German vocabulary acquisition and retention task. We found short lags improved acquisition while long lags improved retention. Additionally, approach orientations improved learning relative to avoidance orientations, and mastery-approach improved learning of long lag words.

POSTER 46

PROCESSING SPEED RELATIONSHIP WITH FIRST MARKING PERIOD REPORT CARD RATINGS IN KINDERGARTENERS

ABIGAIL MCMILLAN (MARIST COLLEGE), SARINA PETERS (MARIST COLLEGE), SERENA CUTANEO (MARIST COLLEGE), KARINA BREA (MARIST COLLEGE), MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

Kindergarten is an important foundation for later academic success; however, little is known about the factors that promote successful kindergarten experiences. This study investigated the contribution of processing speed to early academic success in kindergarten. Processing speed was positively related to first marking period behavior ($r = .35$, $p < .001$), math ($r = .26$, $p < .004$), and ELA ($r = .31$, $p < .001$) ratings for 119 kindergarteners in an urban elementary school.

POSTER 47

PROSODY AND MASKING: WOMEN ON THE SPECTRUM

ALEXANDRA KUZIEWSKI (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), STEN KNUTSEN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), SUE PEPPÉ (INDEPENDENT SCHOLAR, UK), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study investigates sex differences in prosodic masking in college students with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) using the Online Profiling Elements of Prosody in Speech-Communication (O-PEPS-C) test. Participants with ASD performed worse than neurotypical (NT) participants overall, and on tests of pragmatic prosody. The ASD-NT difference was greater for men than women, consistent with women with ASD engaging in prosodic masking more than men with ASD.

POSTER 48

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ERP MARKERS OF SEMANTIC NUMERICAL KNOWLEDGE AND ENUMERATION ABILITY

GILLIAN STARKEY (GOUCHER COLLEGE), JESSICA DEKOVEN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), JAELAN GABRIEL (GOUCHER COLLEGE), DEVIN HARRIS (GOUCHER COLLEGE), RHYAN ORENSTEIN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), LEEZA ZAVELSKY (GOUCHER COLLEGE), JOSEPHINE ADES (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Enumeration is foundational for math development, and understanding its neural basis is important for improving math education. This study investigated event-related potential (ERP) markers of enumeration in a quantity-to-digit matching task. An N400 component was observed, suggesting the recruitment of semantic knowledge in response to matching quantities across modalities. N400 mean amplitude

increased with quantities, and this modulation showed a relationship to some behavioral metrics of enumeration.

POSTER 49

REMEMBERING INTERACTIONS WITH OTHERS: THE ROLE OF PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

NIKOLAY N. DIMITROV (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), MICHELLE D. LEICHTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), JOHN D. MAYER (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

The present study is the first to assess the association between adults' personal intelligence—i.e., the ability to understand personality in oneself and in others—and memory for past personal events. Participants completed a Qualtrics survey containing the Test of Personal Intelligence (TOPI), along with narrative prompts and close-ended questions regarding memories of two past events. The results suggest individual differences in memory representations about the personal past based on level of personal intelligence.

POSTER 50

SPARKLE OR SKULL: ON THE SITUATIONAL SELECTION OF OBJECT EMOJI

CATHERINE MORRISSEY (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), NICKLAS C. PHILLIPS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), SRI SIDDHI N. UPADHYAY (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE N. GUNRAJ (UNAFFILIATED RESEARCHER), TYLER JOHNSTON (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RICCIO (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL STEINBACH (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), RACHEL WADE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Although texting lacks many of the social cues found in speech, texters have developed strategies to overcome the paucity of information. Emoji are often used, but the extent to which texters derive meaning from object emoji is a new area of research. Here, we explore the selection of object emoji and how it is influenced by the sender's emotional state. We conclude that object emoji carry subtle pragmatic information that goes beyond their literal interpretation.

POSTER 51

SPATIAL MEMORY IN A LANDMARK NAVIGATION TASK IN YOUNG AND OLD ADULTS

LAUREN HARBURGER (PURCHASE COLLEGE SUNY), LUISANNA REINOSO MEDINA (PURCHASE COLLEGE)

The present study investigated the effects of age on spatial memory and navigation. Spatial ability was examined in young (18-25 years old) and old adults (65 years old and up) using a landmark navigation task. Young adults performed significantly better than old adults on the task. There was no sex difference in this aging effect. Our findings suggest that spatial navigation ability is sensitive to age-related cognitive decline in men and women.

POSTER 52

TELUGU SPEAKERS PREFER WH-QUESTIONS WITH MOVEMENT

ANHITI DHARMAPURI (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), C. JANE LUTKEN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

Telugu is a subject-object-verb (SOV) Dravidian language which has been claimed to be wh-in-situ. However, some researchers have suggested that Telugu has partial wh-movement, thus allowing OSV subject questions. Alternatively, OSV subject questions could be the result of object-fronting in topicalized contexts. Bayesian analyses of the results of an experiment with 17 native Telugu-speaking adults revealed Telugu speakers strongly preferred subject questions with OSV word order regardless of context, consistent with the partial wh-movement account.

POSTER 53

THE EFFECT OF INSTRUCTOR FLUENCY AND VIDEO-AUDIO USAGE ON STUDENTS' LEARNING OUTCOMES

HANNAH MELE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how an instructor's fluency and video-audio usage impact students' perceptions and learning outcomes. Participants viewed one of four variations, fluent video, fluent audio, disfluent video, or disfluent audio, for two different lessons. Following each lesson participants completed measures judging their learning, instructor ratings, and a comprehension test. Initial analyses show students perceive the disfluent or audio conditions poorly but learn the same regardless of instructor fluency or video-audio usage.

POSTER 54**THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTUAL LOAD ON SELECTIVE ATTENTION**

RAN LIU (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), NICOLE SERINO, REBECCA BARNES, JADE TURBIDES, CHEKO FRANCE, YARELIZ RAMOS, ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK (CUNY))

Nilli Lavie (1995) proposed the perceptual load theory that suggests participants's distractibility may vary depending on different load conditions. Here, 25 college student participants completed a task with a more direct manipulation of perceptual load to determine the Stroop effect on selective attention. The results illustrated that participants experienced a significantly greater Stroop effect in the low-load environment than in the high-load environment. This supports Lavie's perceptual load theory of selective attention.

POSTER 55**THE IMPACT OF EMOTIONAL ELABORATION IN NARRATIVE READING WHEN PROCESSING LIES.**

NIKI PATEL (SIENA COLLEGE), EMILY R SMITH (SIENA COLLEGE)

The current experiments examined the memory influence of false information provided by a non-credible source. Experiment 1 demonstrated that false information is pervasive, and readers were disrupted by information that came from a non-credible source. In Experiment 2, by linking negative emotion with a non-credible source's lie, the false information had less of an influence on memory, specifically moment-to-moment processing when reading.

POSTER 56**THE IMPACT OF FEAR ON MEMORY RETRIEVAL IN EYEWITNESSES**

ALEXIS BURLEIGH (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL GREENSTEIN (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effect of fear on eyewitness memory accuracy. Participants were either given a fear induction or kept in a neutral state. We replicated the phenomenon of enhanced memory for central and impaired memory for peripheral details and replicated the finding that people respond more quickly when accurate. However, there was no interaction between the participant's experienced emotion and the central-peripheral tradeoff. This has implications for the criminal justice system.

POSTER 57**THE INFLUENCE OF BRIEF FAKE NEWS TRAINING ON THE ILLUSORY TRUTH EFFECT**

RACHEL PERRI (MARIST COLLEGE), JEAN GERMAIN (MARIST COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA FRANCHI (MARIST COLLEGE), KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

We explored whether a brief training can reduce the tendency for increased truth ratings after repeated exposure to headlines (illusory truth effect). Participants were shown an infographic about how to spot fake news either before or after initial exposure to headlines (or neither). Results showed that those exposed to the infographic immediately before truth ratings showed a greater illusory truth effect and higher overall ratings of truthiness. Implications for "fake news" are discussed.

POSTER 58**THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF SOCIAL CONNECTION ON COGNITIVE LOAD AND REMOTE LEARNING.**

EMILY NEWBOROUGH (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), LAURYN ALLEY (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), AUBREY SAHOURIA (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), NICOLE MARTIN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

Presentation mode and social connectedness may impact cognitive load and learning remotely. Thus, 537 undergraduates watched a pre-recorded lecture with or without the instructor's face, completed a recognition task, and answered questions regarding cognitive load, social connection, Covid-19 concern. Results suggest that cognitive load was the most proximal predictor of student learning and that cognitive load depended on perceived social connection. These findings highlight the importance of understanding the varying components influencing student learning.

POSTER 59**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND THE PROCESSING OF EMOTION WORDS**

REBECCA JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), MEGAN WOOTTEN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ABBY SPEAR (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ASHLEY SMOLENSKY (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study explored how personality traits (e.g., the Big Five and the Trait Emotional Intelligence factors) may influence the processing of emotion versus non-emotion words in the context of silently reading sentences while eye movements were recorded. Although the emotion effect did not strongly interact

with any of the predicted personality traits, there were a number of other effects suggesting there are overall differences in reading patterns as a function of one's personality.

POSTER 60

THE ROLE OF INHIBITION IN SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM COLOR MEMORY SPECIFICITY

CAITLIN CONNEELY (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE),
BRITTANY JEYE (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE)

The current study examines the relationship between inhibition in short-term and long-term color memory. In the short-term memory task, participants were shown two colored shapes in succession and then responded whether the shapes were the same or different colors. In the long-term task, participants remembered a series of colored shapes and, after, made old-new judgments to old, similar, and new colored shapes. Analyses suggest that inhibition is present in long-term, but not short-term memory specificity.

POSTER 61

THE STABILITY OF IMMEDIATE AND DELAYED MEMORY AGAINST ANXIETY AND ATTENTION PROBLEMS

KERRY CANNITY (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY),
ALEXANDRA GOETZ (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY),
KATHERINE CHAVES-ORTIZ (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY),
AVA HOLMES (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), SYDNEY
TIMCHAK (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Despite the impact of mindfulness and negative mood on cognition in other studies, the performance of healthy undergraduates on a commonly used neuropsychological measure (RBANS) showed significant resistance to manipulations such as mindfulness training, negative mood induction, and pre-existing trait anxiety and attentional problems. This finding contradicts previous research on the deleterious effects of mood on working memory, immediate, and long-term memory and highlights the need for further research in this area.

POSTER 62

TIKTOK: GOOD OR BAD FOR SELECTIVE ATTENTION?

CHEN LI (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY),
HANH NGUYEN (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK),
GURJOT KAUR (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK),
FAHRIAL ESHA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK),
FAWZIYAH SHAMIM (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW

YORK), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study aims to uncover the relationship between selective attention and short video platforms, and the relationship between using these short video platforms as a coping mechanism for depression, anxiety, stress, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Participants, recruited from CCNY's student body, answered surveys and completed several attention tasks. Key findings found a significant interaction between high TikTok usage and high mean anxiety, high levels of ADHD, and high preferential biases to fearful emotional cues.

POSTER 63

UNCOVERING GAP STRATEGY IN FRACTION COMPARISON AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

AO FAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), ROBERTO
A. ABREU-MENDOZA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY -
NEWARK), MIRIAM ROSENBERG-LEE (RUTGERS
UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

Comparing fraction comparison (e.g., 11/23 vs. 18/31) is challenging, even for college students. Several flawed strategies have been identified: Whole bias (select the fraction with larger numerals), Reverse bias (select the fraction with smaller numerals), and Gap strategy (select the fraction with the smallest gap between numerator and denominator). We find that college students (n=90) do not employ Whole or Reverse bias, but do use Gap strategy, suggesting lack of full conceptual understanding of fractions.

POSTER 64

UNDERSTANDING THE MECHANISMS UNDERLYING MUSICAL MEMORIES

KRISTIN HON (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), COLLEEN
BOGGS (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), GRACE PARK
(WELLESLEY COLLEGE), MARGARET KEANE
(WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Why does music enhance recall of autobiographical memories? We hypothesized that music enables us to bypass the effortful (attention-demanding) processes typically required for memory recall. To test this hypothesis, we examined whether the presence of music mitigates the negative impact of divided attention on memory recall. While our manipulation did not disrupt attention sufficiently to address this question, we found that musical cues evoked more and better memories than spoken cues, consistent with previous research.

POSTER 65**USING EYE TRACKING TO UNDERSTAND THE BENEFITS OF SPATIAL ALIGNMENT**

SAMANTHA NORDMARK (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KAITLYN MCHALE (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), SAMUEL DAY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Previous work has shown that comparison of visual figures is facilitated when their arrangement is perpendicular to their major axis of orientation. In the current study, we use eye tracking to further investigate the cognitive processing involved in these effects. Our data supports the idea that this layout facilitates establishing correspondences between analogous positions within the two figures. In doing so, this organization also appears to ease the memory demands of the task.

POSTER 66**VISUAL AND AUDITORY ERPS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH SELF-REPORTED DEFICITS OF ATTENTION**

AUTUMN LAIRD (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), DANIELLE ROSENGRANT (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), NASEEM CHOUDHURY (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Using Electroencephalography, the goal of the current study is to determine if there are differences between the endogenous P300 potentials in visual and auditory sensory processing between adults with high and low self-reported deficits of attention.

POSTER 67**WAYFINDING TASK PERFORMANCE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN TRAIT ANXIETY AND EMOTION REGULATION**

PAUL PLONSKI (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), JEMMA BAZEMORE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ELISE FRONEBERGER (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), KATE KAUFMAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), SARA VELAZQUEZ (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), PRSNI PATEL (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), HOLLY TAYLOR (TUFTS UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR APPLIED BRAIN AND COGNITIVE SCIENCES), TAD BRUNYÉ (TUFTS UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR APPLIED BRAIN AND COGNITIVE SCIENCES, COGNITIVE SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS TEAM US ARMY COMBAT CAPABILITIES DEVELOPMENT COMMAND SOLDIER CENTER), HEATHER URRY (TUFTS UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR APPLIED BRAIN AND COGNITIVE SCIENCES)

Wayfinding, conceptualized and operationalized here by route planning, might be affected by individual differences in emotion regulation and trait anxiety. We

conducted exploratory analyses of associations between individual differences and wayfinding performance in a task in which participants traced as many routes as possible under time pressure. We found associations between some, but not all self-reported individual differences in trait anxiety and emotion regulation strategy implementation with subjective stress, time spent planning, and route length.

POSTER 68**WHAT IS STRESS?**

JINNIE PANG (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), STEN KNUTSEN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), SUE PEPPÉ (INDEPENDENT SCHOLAR, UK), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

Linguists treat lexical, phrase and contrastive stress as being different in acoustic realization and function. Results of a study of 68 college students' comprehension/production of prosody suggest that people who are proficient with one type of stress are generally better at producing and comprehending the other two types of stress. However, the correlations among stress scores were only weak to moderate, consistent with lexical, phrase and contrastive stress being linguistically and psychologically somewhat distinct.

Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

Paper

St. George A

SOCIAL PAPERS: PRO-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL COGNITION
Friday, March 3, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

CHAIR: PATRICK DWYER

8:00am – 8:15am

FOOD-EVOKED NOSTALGIA

CHELSEA REID (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), SOPHIE BUCHMAIER (MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA), DEVIN MCSWEEN (MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

We examined food as a nostalgia elicitor. Study 1 participants visualized eating a nostalgic or regular food. Study 2 participants visualized 12 foods. Study 3 participants consumed 12 samples. Participants

reported the contextual and emotional profile of food-evoked nostalgia and psychological functions. Food powerfully elicited nostalgia. Food-evoked nostalgia had a similar contextual profile to previously examined elicitors, but was a predominantly positive emotional experience. Food-evoked nostalgia served multiple psychological functions and predicted greater state nostalgia.

8:20am – 8:35am

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE WORRIED, DISMISSIVE, AND DISENGAGED ATTITUDES SCALE (CCWDDAS)

STEPHEN SHORT (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

Recent data indicate increased worried, dismissive, or disengaged attitudes toward climate change, but few measures exist. In Study 1 (n = 250) items were created and an EFA revealed these three factors with five items each. In Study 2 (n = 271) a CFA supported this model and subscales were validated by correlations with other measures of climate change knowledge and attitudes. Future survey and experimental research with this psychometrically supported scale is described.

8:40am – 8:55am

EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF TRUST ON GIVING AMONG DIVERSE RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS

PATRICK DWYER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY), UNA OSILI (INDIANA UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE LUCE (INDIANA UNIVERSITY), WENDY CHEN (TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY)

The results of a pre-registered experiment revealed that a trusted nonprofit is important to donors, particularly when deciding to give directly to the organization. However, when examining the moderating role of race/ethnicity, the nature of the effect was different from that predicted, with White non-Hispanic participants being particularly less likely to give in the low trust condition, compared to participants of color. We will address the implications of this work for philanthropy research and practice.

Friday, March 3, 2023

9:30am – 10:50am

Symposium

Independence B

**DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM:
EMOTION, COGNITION, AND REPRESENTATION**

Friday, March 3, 2023

9:30am – 10:50am

CHAIR: TASHAUNA BLANKENSHIP

**DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM:
EMOTION, COGNITION, AND REPRESENTATION**

TASHAUNA BLANKENSHIP (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON)

This symposium highlights the complexities of human cognition by considering the cognitive and emotional mechanisms guiding development. Paper 1 investigates developmental change in sex biases in emotional face perception across the lifespan. Paper 2 examines whether 3-year-olds can reason about multiple, mutually exclusive possibilities under different task conditions. Paper 3 considers the role of inhibitory control in supporting memory-guided planning development across early childhood. Together, this research provides insight into the mechanisms guiding cognitive development.

Presentations

Development of the angry-male and happy-female bias

by Erinda Morina (University of Massachusetts Boston), Vivian Ciaramitaro (University of Massachusetts Boston)

Early emergence of reasoning about multiple, mutually exclusive possible events and objects

by Esra Nur Turan-Küçük (Boston University), Melissa M. Kibbe (Boston University)

Development of memory-guided planning across early childhood

by Tashauna Blankenship (University of Massachusetts Boston), Quinn Pham (University of Massachusetts Boston)

Friday, March 3, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

Poster

America Central/South

CLINICAL POSTERS I
Friday, March 3, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

POSTER 1

"I CAN ADVOCATE FOR MYSELF": LESSONS FROM CBT TREATMENT FOR DENTAL FEAR

SHANTTELL FERNANDEZ (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KELLY DALY (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), REBECCA HUSELID (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICHARD HEYMAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

With nearly 36% of the population afraid of dentists, there is a public health need to take dental fear seriously. Participants with extreme dental fear were asked to partake in a one-hour CBT session to disconfirm their fear of the dentist. Afterward, they were offered a usability survey to evaluate if their fear had diminished. Results showed that participants not only improved their fear but were also able to manage emotions in broader scenarios.

POSTER 2

A QUALITATIVE EXPLORATION OF THE CYBER-SOCIAL EXPERIENCES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

ANDREW JACQUES (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ABBEY MOONEY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JOHN MONOPOLI (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Cyber-social experiences (i.e., cyberaggression and cybervictimization) affect a majority of college students. However, we lack a reliable and valid self-report measure of these constructs. The first step in developing such a measure is collecting qualitative data about students' experiences using electronic media. Participants (N=573) answered open-ended questions about their experiences, and we coded their responses using grounded theory. Responses revealed 31 unique themes that can be further refined to items on a self-report measure.

POSTER 3

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF QUALITATIVE STUDIES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH ADHD

SHIRA L. COHEN (INDEPENDENT), KATIE NELSON (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES), BENJAMIN J. LOVETT

(TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES)

ADHD is one of the most common disorders reported by college students. The present investigation systematically reviewed the qualitative literature on college students with ADHD, to determine the clinical utility of these studies when working with clients from this population. Sample sizes were greater than expected, particularly for peer-reviewed published studies (as opposed to dissertations), but many studies left out key information, including how it was determined that the participants had ADHD.

POSTER 4

AGE, AUTHORITARIANISM, AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS MENTAL HEALTH

SOPHIE STEINER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MARK G. RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Previous findings show authoritarianism and religiosity to be predictors of mental illness stigma, both of which have been shown to increase with age. To look for a relationship between age and mental illness stigma, participants aged 18 to 77 were surveyed regarding their authoritarian beliefs, religious beliefs, and tendency to stigmatize. Predictors such as familiarity and diagnosis were also investigated. A stepwise regression showed evidence of age as a significant predictor of mental illness stigma.

POSTER 5

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES, EXPERIENTIAL AVOIDANCE, AND DISSOCIATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

MELISSA VALENZUELA (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KRISTALYN SALTERS-PEDNEAULT (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Recent studies show a relationship between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and dissociation and between experiential avoidance (EA) and ACEs. Our study investigates EA, ACEs, and dissociation for future research on preventing ACEs-related issues. We hypothesized that ACEs positively correlate with EA and dissociation (including dissociative amnesia and attentional dissociation). We also predicted a positive correlation between dissociation and EA. Results found a positive correlation between ACEs and dissociative amnesia and between experiential avoidance and dissociation.

POSTER 6**ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE AND MENTAL HEALTH: MEDIATING ROLE OF SLEEP QUALITY AND SELF-EXPRESSION**

JENNA STANLEY (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College student-athletes (N = 126) completed measures of perceived sports performance, sleep quality, team environment, and psychological symptoms. Multiple mediation analyses revealed a significant direct effect of perceived performance on mental health, such that better perceived performance was associated with fewer psychological symptoms. This effect was partially mediated through sleep quality and self-expression in the team environment. Efforts to improve athlete mental health should focus on fostering better sleep practices and communication within the team.

POSTER 7**BEST PRACTICES FOR AVOIDING RACIAL MICROINVALIDATIONS IN THERAPY**

LISA FAILLE (CAPELLA UNIVERSITY)

Cultural knowledge and understanding are often emphasized when providing therapy for Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC). However, therapists often lack adequate training, familiarity, and comfort in avoiding racial microinvalidations in the therapeutic process. The purpose of this poster presentation is to highlight the importance of therapist familiarity with racial trauma among BIPOC clients and to provide specific strategies for appropriately avoiding racial microinvalidations in the delivery of therapy with BIPOC clients.

POSTER 8**BETRAYAL EXPLAINS POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS SEVERITY AMONG VICTIMS OF ROMANTIC PARTNER SEXUAL ASSAULT**

SHIVAM NANGIA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), JESSICA TURNER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JOANNA HERRES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Victims of romantic partner sexual assault (RPSA) may experience more severe posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) than victims who were assaulted by someone other than a romantic partner (NON-RPSA). We hypothesized that betrayal would mediate more severe PTSS for victims of RPSA vs. NON-RPSA. The indirect effect linking RPSA to PTSS through betrayal was significant: RPSA predicted more betrayal, and betrayal predicted more PTSS. Treatment should target feelings of betrayal, particularly for victims of RPSA.

POSTER 9**BICULTURAL HARMONY, SELF-EFFICACY, AND SOCIAL ANXIETY IN LATINX STUDENTS: CLINICAL PRACTICE CONSIDERATIONS**

TALI LESSER (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN), CAROLINE CLAUSS-EHLERS (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

The current study examined how bicultural self-efficacy (BSE) influences the relationship between bicultural harmony and social anxiety in bicultural Latinx college students. A sample of 276 students completed online self-report measures. BSE did not significantly moderate the relationship between bicultural harmony and social anxiety. However, higher bicultural harmony was significantly and positively associated with social anxiety, indicating that viewing one's cultures as compatible is associated with higher social anxiety in this sample.

POSTER 10**CELL PHONE USE, PERCEIVED STRESS, AND MENTAL HEALTH: A MULTIPLE MEDIATION ANALYSIS**

TRISTYN PUZAN (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored potential mediators of the connection between cellphone use and mental health. College students (N = 352; 64 men, 288 women) completed measures of cellphone use, nighttime cellphone notifications, drinking, food insecurity, perceived stress, and mental health. Multiple mediation analyses revealed that cellphone use did not have a direct effect on mental health. However, cellphone use did have an indirect effect on mental health which was fully mediated by perceived stress.

POSTER 11**CONFORMITY TO MASCULINE NORMS RELATES TO RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE IN WOMEN**

LACY FOSTER (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), RACHAEL LINDEBLAD (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Rape Myth Acceptance (RMA) is the degree to which people endorse inaccurate beliefs about sexual assault and violence. In past research with men, RMA positively correlated with conformity to masculine gender norms (CMN). This research collected a convenience sample of 288 women and found a significant, positive association between RMA and CMN. This has implications for rape-based evaluations and behaviors in domains where women may be more likely to conform to masculine gender norms.

POSTER 12**CONSIDERATIONS FOR ASSESSING AND TREATING ADHD IN ETHNORACIALLY MINORITIZED COLLEGE STUDENTS**

CATHERINE MONTGOMERY (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY),
NANDINI JHAWAR (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Knowledge of ADHD treatment utilization patterns among ethnoracial minority college students is limited, despite increases in this population. Data from 40,217 ethnoracial minority undergraduates were obtained through a biannual online survey administered at U.S. colleges. Most students sought ADHD treatment and preferred medications. Differences in ADHD prevalence, treatment utilization, and related impairment emerged between ethnoracial groups. Clinicians should consider ethnoracial differences in treatment patterns and impairment to inform treatment recommendations.

POSTER 13**CORRELATES OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE AMONG COLLEGE WOMEN**

KIRBY KNAPP (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH
MAYER (BROWN UNIVERSITY), PRACHI BHUPTANI
(BROWN UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI
(BROWN UNIVERSITY)

The majority of college women who report psychological distress do not seek psychological care. This study sought to identify correlates of attitudes towards psychological care. Participants completed surveys on personal characteristics, coping styles, psychological distress, prior counseling utilization, sexual victimization, alcohol use, self-esteem and interpersonal factors. Prior counseling, lower anticipated risk, and greater perceived utility in disclosure to a counselor were significant predictors of psychological care attitudes, encouraging education on the importance of seeking care.

POSTER 14**CROSS-CULTURAL & GENERATIONAL IMPACTS ON MENTAL HEALTH PERCEPTION IN AMERICANS VS CUBANS**

REGINA DEL PILAR (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), SARAH
CONLIN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We analyzed differing perceptions of mental health and illness between geriatric and college-aged (18-25) individuals from Cuba and the United States. Thirty-two participants answered questions on general demographics and personal values from the Schwartz Personal Values Questionnaire. Participants reported their attitudes towards mental health/illness and its

acknowledgement throughout their childhood. Results indicate a difference between age and cultural groups and rural vs urban backgrounds.

POSTER 15**CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE INTERVENTIONS FOR HISTORICAL TRAUMA IN AMERICAN INDIANS**

STEFAN SCHMIDT (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

American Indians have suffered Historical Trauma (HT) in the form of loss of land, genocide, and forced assimilation over the last centuries. HT extends beyond the limits of classic PTSD in its symptomatology and etiology. This poster reviews published literature and offers guidelines for effective, culturally responsive treatment of HT, including integrating Western and traditional healing practices, incorporating spirituality into psychotherapy, and use of decolonization as a therapeutic process.

POSTER 16**CULTURALLY SENSITIVE CARE: ADDRESSING MICROAGGRESSIONS, DEHUMANIZATION, AND CULTURAL CONCEALMENT IN PSYCHOTHERAPY**

KELSEY KLINGER (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A
CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY),
STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (PENN STATE
HARRISBURG), JOANNA DRINANE (THE UNIVERSITY
OF UTAH)

The current study examined whether psychotherapy trainees could identify microaggressions and cultural concealment in a vignette therapy session and whether those trainees perceived themselves and their clients as human. Participants (N=48) watched a 10-minute scripted therapy vignette with a Muslim client and religious microaggressions. Participants identified microaggressions, rated the vignette client's level of cultural concealment, and rated themselves and their own clients on four dehumanization subscales.

POSTER 17**CURRENT ATTITUDES ABOUT PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT**

CHRISTINE FERRI (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), VAN NHI
HO (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), KATHY QUINTANA
GODOY (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Attitudes toward psychological treatment are changing. Interviews were conducted with adults ages 40-80 (n=263). Women had more positive attitudes than men, and more education was associated with more positive attitudes. There was no association between age and attitudes and no difference in attitudes

between Black and White respondents. Attitudes may still influence treatment but solutions must also address structural problems, like availability of professionals and insurance coverage to increase utilization of psychological care.

POSTER 18

ATTENTIONAL BIASES IN SOCIAL ANXIETY: AN EYE-TRACKING STUDY WITH DYNAMIC, NATURALISTIC STIMULI

ELIZABETH HICKS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), REBECCA JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), CASEY SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Past research into the nature of attentional biases in people with high social anxiety has yielded mixed results due to inconsistent methodology. Fifty-five undergraduate students with high or low social anxiety gave a one-minute speech to a video of an audience with accepting, neutral, and critical audience members while having their eye movements tracked. The results provided evidence that both socially anxious and non-socially anxious participants attend more to approving dynamic, naturalistic stimuli.

POSTER 19

DIURNAL CORTISOL SLOPES IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH OPIOID DEPENDENCE

MARAH VAIN-CALLAHAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KRUPA PATEL (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), BERNIE CHEN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Opioid dependent mothers may be vulnerable to blunted diurnal cortisol due to chronic stress. We hypothesized that pregnant mothers in medication-assisted treatment (MAT) programs would show more blunted cortisol levels than healthy pregnant mothers. Results were significant, in that cortisol slopes were steeper in the healthy population compared to the MAT population. This study identified additional challenges this population faces and can be used to provide them with the support needed to provide high-quality caregiving.

POSTER 20

DO PERPETRATORS OF UNWANTED PURSUIT BEHAVIORS INTEND TO UPSET THEIR TARGETS?

CAMERON M. PIPER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), HANNAH J. LORINCZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), SKYLAR R. MOROZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), MACY L. DOWLA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), JERRICA L. ROBERTSON (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA M. DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Among a sample of undergraduate students who engaged in unwanted pursuit behaviors (UPBs) toward a former partner ($n = 660$), the present study assessed whether self-reported intentions to upset the target were related to several correlates. Those who intended to upset ($n = 48$) and were "not sure" if they intended to upset ($n=31$) reported higher frequency of intimate partner violence, rumination, and displaced aggression than those who did not intend to upset ($n=580$).

POSTER 21

DOES RELIGIOSITY PROTECT AGAINST THE DEHUMANIZING EFFECT OF MORAL INJURY?

KAITY URBAEZ (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JACOB SCAFFIDI (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), SHARI LIEBLICH (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IVY CHEN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), INES TESTONI (UNIVERSITY OF PADUA, PADUA, ITALY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Moral injury has been associated with dehumanization and burnout in health care providers (HCPs). Religiosity, the extent to which one's faith/beliefs are a core part of identity, may buffer the effects of moral injury on dehumanization. Among HCPs responding to COVID-19 in Italy, higher levels of religiosity significantly moderated the relationship between moral injury and dehumanization of patients and colleagues, such that higher levels of religiosity attenuated the association of moral injury to dehumanization.

POSTER 22

WHY TALK ABOUT YOUR WORRIES? DAILY VARIATIONS IN PROBLEM ANXIETY TALK

STEPHANIE BALLAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study investigated a theoretically-derived peer conversation style, problem anxiety talk (PAT), to examine the emotional regulation of anxiety between friends as a possible mechanism of anxiety contagion. Fifty emerging adults completed a 7-day daily diary of their PAT and anxiety. Multi-level methods (MLM) indicated that daily PAT predicting significant anxiety over a 7-day period within each person (Level 1), seen across participants (Level 2), suggesting PAT as a peer risk factor for increased anxiety.

POSTER 23**VIDEO GAME CHARACTER ATTACHMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH**

KIRSTEN HOUSEMAN (LYCOMING COLLEGE), TAMERYN DISTLER (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

Previous literature surrounding video games has mostly focused on the negative effects of video games on mental health. In a study conducted to look at the positive aspects, the connection between depressive/anxious symptoms and video game character attachment was measured through three scales. Participants who reported higher anxiety/depressive symptoms also reported higher attachment to video game characters, theorizing that they could be using video games as a coping mechanism.

POSTER 24**USING SYMLOG TO MAP GROUP PERSONALITY DYNAMICS: UNIFICATION AND POLARIZATION**

BRITTNEY FELDER (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), NATHAN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

This Client system evaluation, group dynamics diagrams constructed with self-ratings, was constructed for use in PSY 650, Consultation: Theory and Practice, to gain an understanding of the system and be able to understand and interpret the materials that are within a SYMLOG system.

POSTER 25**EFFECTS OF MEDITATION ON TRUSTWORTHINESS THROUGH STRESS AND VISUAL ATTENTION USING VR**

SOPHIA JUNG (JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), JOHN TAWA (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE)

This study looked at the effects of meditation on trustworthiness towards White and Asians using VR. Using a 2x2 design, participants meditated or did not and interacted with either White or Asian actors in VR. Participants reported higher levels of trustworthiness towards Asians and stress while interacting with Asians was related to greater levels of trust. These findings are interpreted by intergroup contact theory, cognitive load, and model minority myth.

POSTER 26**HISTORICAL TRAUMA AND AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKAN NATIVES**

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

Historical trauma poses adverse psychological effects for marginalized communities like American Indians and Alaskan Natives (AI/AN) and may be associated with health outcomes. In the current study, we examined the relationship between historical trauma thoughts and ambulatory blood pressure (ABP) in a sample of AI/AN, an understudied group. Controlling for posture, gender, and age, historical trauma was positively associated with 24-hour systolic but not diastolic ABP. Demographics may contribute to some of these effects.

POSTER 27**HISTORICAL TRAUMA AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS/ALASKAN NATIVES**

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

American Indians/Alaskan Natives (AI/AN) individuals have the highest rates of experiencing psychological distress (Brown-Rice, 2013). Historical trauma thoughts may contribute to these high rates of distress (Mohatt et al., 2014). We examined the relations of historical trauma thoughts to measures of distress in a sample of 212 AI/AN adults. Analyses indicate significant positive relations of historical trauma thinking to perceived discrimination, depression, and early childhood trauma. These effects were independent of the tendency to ruminate.

POSTER 28**INVESTIGATION OF THE MIGHTIER BIOFEEDBACK TREATMENT ON DEVELOPMENT OF EXECUTIVE REGULATION SKILLS**

CRASSANDRA MANDOJANA DUCOT (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), CHEYENNE GRICE (WILLIAM JAMES UNIVERSITY), IRA RANDY KULMAN (WILLIAM JAMES UNIVERSITY)

The target of the current investigation was to assess if the Mightier biofeedback emotional regulation program is useful to enhance executive control skills. Participants were recruited from an existing pool of clinical patients receiving psychological services. Pre-measures were collected at the start of the intervention from parent-report and child self-report (BASC-3) and a researcher-developed executive skill questionnaire. Participants used Mightier for three

months. At the conclusion, participants completed post-measures and interviews.

POSTER 29

PSYCHOLOGISTS CONDUCTING PSYCHOTHERAPY IN 2022

ASHLEY CHRYSLER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), MARIA ROCHA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We updated studies from 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2012 on the demographic characteristics, professional activities, and theoretical orientations of American psychologists conducting psychotherapy. 475 psychologists (48% response) from the APA Society for Advancement of Psychotherapy completed the online questionnaire. Results showed increasingly female and aging psychologists with primary employment in independent practices and universities. The dominant orientations remained psychodynamic (29%), integrative (27%), and cognitive/CBT (19%). Professional activities have remained similar across decades with some twists.

POSTER 30

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF PROBLEMATIC SUBSTANCE USE AND HARM REDUCTION

REBECCA BUNN (THE NEW SCHOOL), EMILY R. WEISS (THE NEW SCHOOL), SALLY MCHUGH (THE NEW SCHOOL), CLAIRE A. WALSH (THE NEW SCHOOL), AIDAN KARTHA (THE NEW SCHOOL), MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

This study examined perceptions of problematic substance use (PSU) in four hundred fifty participants (62.4% male, 84.4% white, Mage = 36.39). The results indicated that participants held more benevolent than authoritarian views toward those with PSU. Individuals with more psychological inflexibility were more likely to hold negative views of PSU. A near majority or majority supported the use of behavioral interventions, pharmacological interventions, and limited use of substances as part of PSU treatment.

POSTER 31

STORYTELLING: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIVERSE IDENTITIES IN SUPERVISION

MORGAN CONNOR (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), NICOLLETTE MORTON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study analyzed the experiences of BIPOC and white graduate students in clinical supervision using secondary data (Wilcox et al., 2022; Winkeljohn Black

et al., in preparation; Ntotal=187). This study describes differences among supervisees in the complexity and emotional valence of their supervisory experiences.

POSTER 32

SYSTEM-CENTERED CARE: ORGANIZATIONAL BIAS AND RACIALIZATION IN BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEMS

MIRAJ DESAI (YALE UNIVERSITY), NADIKA PARANAMANA (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), JOHN DOVIDIO (YALE UNIVERSITY), LARRY DAVIDSON (YALE UNIVERSITY), VICTORIA STANHOPE (NYU)

Nearly all major mental health and psychology organizations—including the American Psychological Association—are focused on addressing systemic bias and racism as a top priority. However, research on these issues within psychological science remains grossly limited. The present study, published in *Clinical Psychological Science*, rigorously examined mechanisms of institutional bias and racism within mental health organizations and found that structural biases—and structural forms of perception which we term "bureaucra-think"—impacted care for minoritized clients.

POSTER 33

THE IMPACT OF XENOPHOBIA ON INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH: A SCOPING REVIEW

HAILI SONG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), QIYUN HUANG (BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL), QINGWEN XU (NYU SILVER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK)

International students' mental health issues have received much attention particularly given the rise of hate crimes against Asians during the COVID-19 pandemic. Few intervention programs have been determined yet. Current scoping review identified existing services and programs for improving international students' wellbeing. CBT with tailored cultural components targeting acculturation and social support was commonly adopted. Content design and service delivery accommodating to international students are called for more attention in the future intervention study.

POSTER 34

THREAT-SAFETY DISCRIMINATION, COGNITIVE CONTROL, AND DEPRESSION SEVERITY AFFECTS ANXIETY-RELATED ATTENTION BIAS HETEROGENEITY

JAMIE KARNS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH DAVIS (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Anxiety disorders are characterized by attention bias (AB) towards threat, but it's poorly understood why some anxious individuals evidence AB away from threat. This study tested whether ERPs indexing threat-discrimination (TD; N170) and cognitive control (CC; N2) were associated with AB away from threat in anxious individuals. Heightened TD and CC were associated with greater AB away from threat. Interestingly, heightened TD alone predicted greater AB towards threat, but only if depression severity was high.

POSTER 35

UNDERSTANDING THE LINK BETWEEN CHILDHOOD DEPRESSION, EXECUTIVE SKILLS, AND DISTRESS TOLERANCE

LEAH WATSON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), BRUCE DIAMOND (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Distress tolerance (DT) is the ability to overcome aversive experiences, requiring regulation of affect and behavior. Multiple factors influence DT skills, including depressive symptoms and executive function (EF) skills. This study evaluated whether EF skills (i.e., inhibition, verbal fluency, switching, attentional control) and depression were predictors of DT in children. Attentional control and depression were associated with DT, adding to emerging evidence that attentional control influences a child's ability to tolerate distressing tasks.

POSTER 36

WHO FOLLOWS THE RULES? EXAMINING PERSONALITY FACTORS RELATING TO COVID-19 COMPLIANCE

MIKAELA AIKEN (TROY UNIVERSITY), LANAE ARENA (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA), STEVEN KASS (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA), APRIL SCHANTZ (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA)

160 college students completed a survey disclosing their Covid compliance behaviors (social distancing, mask-wearing, and vaccination) and personality attributes. Our research seeks to understand what individual factors influence voluntary compliance with Covid-19 restrictions through personality variables of the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP), narcissism, and locus of control. Our analysis supported a positive relationship between agreeableness, imaginative intelligence, and health compliance. Additionally, we identified a negative relationship between Covid-19 compliance and narcissism and extraversion.

POSTER 37

SLEEP QUALITY AS A MEDIATOR OF RELATIONS BETWEEN DISCRIMINATION AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

DANNY-ELLE JOSAMA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN LAZU (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NANA OWUSU (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE POTTS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NICOLE BENJAMIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MINSEONG PARK (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), GINA BASELLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALAN ROTH (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Data suggests that discrimination negatively impacts executive functioning, but mechanisms explaining this link are less clear. Poor sleep has been consistently documented as a consequence of discrimination and a predictor of executive functioning. This study examines sleep quality as a mediator of relations between discrimination and executive functioning. We found that sleep quality did not mediate the association between discrimination and executive function, suggesting discrimination may deplete executive function independently of effects on sleep.

POSTER 38

TRAUMA-INFORMED PROGRAMMING PREVENTS RECIDIVISM

DOMONIQUE CALDWELL (CALDWELL UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE SITNICK (CALDWELL UNIVERSITY)

While the link between trauma and recidivism within the prison system is well established, less is known about the pathways explaining this link. This poster examines the relationship between trauma and recidivism of adult male offenders in the United States. Specifically, the triadic pathways of emotion dysregulation, substance use disorders, and negative world associations are posited as mediating factors in the relationship between trauma and recidivism. Implications for trauma-informed programming and policy will be discussed.

POSTER 39

UNDERSTANDING PREDICTORS OF RECIDIVISM IN INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS IN WESTERN NEW YORK

MORGAN HARRINGTON (SUNY BUFFALO STATE), KIMBERLY KAMPER-DEMARCO (SUNY BUFFALO STATE)

Understanding predictors of recidivism in incarcerated individuals in western New York: the role of mental health and substance abuse status.

POSTER 40**USING LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS TO EXAMINE HETEROGENEITY AMONG PHYSICALLY RESTRAINED PATIENTS**

SAMANTHA VISCO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), RYAN MCDONOUGH (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), BRANDON DIAL (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ANDREW MIELE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALAN ROTH (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), GINA BASELLO (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), CAMERON NIENABER (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Studies have shown significant variability in rates of physical restraint use across clinical settings. However, there is heterogeneity among patients who were restrained. It is unclear if there are distinguishable subgroups of patients. We used latent class analysis to identify subgroups of restrained patients and distinguish their clinical and non-clinical characteristics. The largest class (n=1,981) featured the youngest and most diverse group, with the highest rate of psychiatric disorders and polysubstance use disorders.

POSTER 41**USING REMOTE TECHNOLOGY FOR NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS: ETHICAL ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS**

GIANNA SCIMEMI (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), SANDRA LEE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Neuropsychological evaluations are pertinent to understanding brain-behavior relationships. When the COVID-19 pandemic struck the United States, many practitioners had to move their services to telehealth which created a plethora of ethical dilemmas for those who were engaging in virtual neuropsychological evaluations. This research on teleneuropsychology reviews ethical concerns from APA and IOPC (Inter Organization Practice Committee) regarding informed consent, limitations of test results, boundaries of competence, confidentiality, use of assessments, and maintaining test security.

POSTER 42**IMPACT OF SEATED YOGA ON STATE ANXIETY AND TEST SCORES IN STUDENTS**

LAURA WILHELM (NAZARETH COLLEGE), LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This study was conducted to determine the effect of a 10 minute seated yoga intervention on student test scores and state anxiety. Participants either completed

a yoga routine or watched a control video before taking a test and completing the STAI. Participants who practiced yoga had significantly lower state anxiety than those who did not, while no differences in test performance emerged. These findings suggest short-term yoga interventions may reduce state anxiety in college students.

POSTER 43**INTIMACY AND MEANING MAKING DURING CONVERSATIONS ABOUT PORNOGRAPHY USE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY**

LIZZY ENGELKAMP (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ELIZA LINDBERG (CLARK UNIVERSITY), JAMES CORDOVA (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Compared to the extensive research on the association between pornography use and relationship health, we know little about couples' communication about pornography use. This study investigated whether and how couples talk about pornography together. 183 adults in committed relationships participated in this qualitative survey study. The researchers used Reflexive Thematic Analysis and identified themes including understandable reasons for pornography use, pornography as a relationship investment, pornography as a relationship threat, and personalization of partner's use.

POSTER 44**LIKELIHOOD TO DISCLOSE VICTIMIZATION TO A COUNSELOR: A STUDY OF COLLEGE WOMEN**

ELIZABETH MAYER (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), KIRBY KNAPP (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), PRACHI BHUPTANI (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL)

Sexual victimization is prevalent among college women. Relatively few college women seek psychological care following sexual victimization. The current study examined correlates of perceived likelihood to disclose sexual violence to a counselor among college women. Multivariate linear regression found that more positive attitudes towards psychological care, increased coping via problem-solving, lower levels of self-concealment, and lower perceived risk in closing sensitive information to a counselor were associated with perceived likelihood to disclose to a counselor.

POSTER 45**NON-MALE MASCULINE IDENTITIES AND EXPRESSIONS OF ANGER IN QUEER RELATIONSHIPS**

ELIZA LINDBERG (CLARK UNIVERSITY), JAMES CORDOVA (CLARK UNIVERSITY), LIZZY ENGELKAMP (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study is interested in gaining understanding for the ways in which identity development is influenced by masculinity, and the impacts of this on LGBTQIA+ romantic relationships. It will explore concepts of paternal anger, and heightened anger within masculine figures in relationships through a queer lens. Using interview data and thematic analysis this study will attempt to better understand the impact of paternal anger on masculine queer people's expressions of anger within their relationships.

POSTER 46

PREVALENCE AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES REGARDING LGBTQ+ INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

BEE KELLY (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study assessed attitudes towards intimate partner violence (IPV). A fictional vignette about IPV was created and then completed by ninety college students. The vignette had two versions (heterosexual couple, lesbian couple). Significant correlations were found between the couple's sexuality and the participants' responses to legal questions. Compared to the vignette with the female perpetrator (lesbian couple), participants were significantly more likely support a male perpetrator (heterosexual couple) being sent to prison, rather than treatment.

POSTER 47

SPIRITUAL STRENGTH: BURNOUT AND SPIRITUAL BYPASS IN VOLUNTEERS WORKING WITH REFUGEES

DOMINIQUE LUXARDO (PENN STATE HARRISBURG A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), KELSEY KLINGER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG), STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG), MARTHA STRICKLAND (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG)

Spirituality is a common intervention used in psychotherapy treatments to help clients cope with individual stressors. This research study evaluates the cross analysis between capacity (burnout), spiritual bypass, and care in responses given during an 8-week psychotherapy group by church-based volunteers actively working with the refugee population. These findings will help to close the gap in how volunteers engage their spirituality to balance the emotional burden present in refugee volunteering.

POSTER 48

THE POTENTIAL OF PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL MATERIALS TO FACILITATE CONVERSATIONS ABOUT DISCRIMINATION AND DEPRESSION

ALDONA CHORZEPA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KYARA ARCHIE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MARGARITA MANZANO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LYLE YAP-SEPAROVICH (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

To support conversations about discrimination and mental health, we created a psychoeducational booklet based on social cognitive models of the relationship between discrimination and depression. We collected quantitative data before and after participants viewed the booklet. From pre-test to post-test, participants felt less negative emotions associated with talking about discrimination ($p < .0075$) and improved their ability to discuss positive race-related interactions ($p < .0001$). This preliminary evidence supports the value of psychoeducational materials.

Friday, March 3, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

Symposium

St. George C

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: CURRENT TRENDS IN BEHAVIORAL PHARMACOLOGY: LAB TO CLINIC

Friday, March 3, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

CHAIR: JOSEPH TROISI II

CURRENT TRENDS IN BEHAVIORAL PHARMACOLOGY: LAB TO CLINIC

JOSEPH TROISI II (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Behavioral Pharmacology, a branch of Neuroscience, emerged in the 1950s. Since then it has elucidated many aspects of the drug abuse epidemic/pandemic. Drugs of abuse are reinforcing and thereby maintain the likelihood of drug seeking and drug taking. Multiple internal effects also drive drug motivated behavior. This short symposium addresses these issues and their implications for drug treatment.

Presentations

Ready for prime time: reduction of the motivation, consumption and withdrawal from alcohol by a novel endocannabinoid receptor antagonist in murine models

by Klaus Miczek (Tufts University)

Drug self-administration procedures – what choice do we have?

by Carol Paronis (McLean Hospital/Harvard Medical School)

What can drug discrimination teach us about treatment and relapse?

Joseph Troisi (Saint Anselm College)

Discussant

Joseph Troisi (Saint Anselm College)

Friday, March 3, 2023

9:30am – 10:50am

Paper

Great Republic

**TEACHING PAPERS I
Friday, March 3, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am**

CHAIR: BONNIE GREENE

9:30am – 9:45am

USING SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS TO FOSTER INFORMATION LITERACY IN INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY

JESSICA E. BRODSKY (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARY MEDICAL COLLEGES), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

Introductory Psychology students (N = 399) completed an online curriculum about identifying results and conclusions in scientific abstracts. Controls (N = 308) received business-as-usual instruction. At pretest, students had some success with identifying results, but struggled with conclusions. After instruction, the curriculum condition outperformed controls. Reading comprehension and attempting assignments positively predicted performance. Instructors may find abstracts useful for teaching information literacy, but should consider students' reading skills and scientific jargon when selecting texts.

9:50am – 10:05am

STATISTICS KNOWLEDGE AMONG PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCHERS AND INSTRUCTORS

TAMARAH SMITH (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This paper presents results from a sample of psychologists' scores on an undergraduate measure of

statistical knowledge. Overall psychologists passed with a "B" grade but scores ranged across sections from as low as 50% to 100% correct. There was a strong correlation between psychologist scores and undergraduate student scores. This data may suggest gaps in statistical knowledge among psychologists. Ways to close this knowledge gap through professional development and resources will be discussed.

10:10am – 10:25am

KNOWLEDGE MOBILIZATION: THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE IN ADVANCING EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

BONNIE A GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The concept of Knowledge Mobilization is used to characterize scholars who start with questions on how to improve educational outcomes then look to basic research in areas like cognition, development, and social psychology to inform and provide theoretical framework for educational interventions and policies. During this session, learn about Knowledge Mobilization and its role in disseminating information learned through the scholarship of teaching and learning in psychology throughout other areas in education.

10:30am – 10:45am

REJUVENATING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY TEACHING: COMMUNITY-ENGAGED, K-8TH GRADE CAREER AND STRESS COPING CHOICES.

MARNIE MOIST (SAINT FRANCIS UNIVERSITY), SUSAN SHEEHAN (RESPECTIVE SOLUTIONS GROUP, INC.), RANELL MUELLER (SAINT FRANCIS UNIVERSITY)

Do you need to breathe new life into teaching Research Methods and Statistics? Specific strategies are offered for using community-engaged data (Welch, 2017) to spark research interest and better explain complex course material for students who "just want to help people". A class mean of 19 service hours can simultaneously yield grantee performance indicators on positive youth behavior that uncovers developmental changes in career choices and stress coping.

Friday, March 3, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

Paper

Independence A

COGNITIVE PAPERS I
Friday, March 3, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

9:30am – 9:45am

PROOFREADING IN DYSLLEXIA: CAN FREQUENCY AND PREDICTABILITY EFFECTS SUPPORT DYSLLEXIC COMPENSATION?

GILLIAN GLASSER (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MARTIN CHODOROW (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study examined effects of word frequency and predictability on proofreading by dyslexic and typical readers. For dyslexic readers, frequency had a stronger effect than predictability on proofreading accuracy. Overall, detection was best on errors in low-frequency words in low-predictability contexts, an interaction that was moderated by degree of dyslexia. Results suggest that during proofreading, dyslexic readers rely primarily on word frequency to compensate for reading impairment, supporting current theories of memory-based compensation.

9:50am – 10:05am

STORIES CAN BE SPOILED BY BOTH SITUATIONAL AND DISPOSITIONAL FACTORS

THOMAS DANIEL (WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE)

Two experiments examined reactions to story spoilers when reading short stories or watching episodes of television. Experiment 1 manipulated when a story was spoiled for participants, and Experiment 2 allowed one group to choose what story they experienced among a collection. Results suggest that spoiler effects are strongest when spoilers were revealed closer to the end of a story (Exp. 1) and when participants were allowed to choose their preferred story (Exp. 2).

10:10am – 10:25am

BACK TO THE FUTURE: AN EPISODIC SPECIFICITY INDUCTION IMPACTS THE IMPACT BIAS

JOHN SCHWOEBEL (UTICA COLLEGE), CASSANDRA CHALON (UTICA COLLEGE), CHRISTOPHER MARLEAU (UTICA COLLEGE), EVAN STEVENS (UTICA COLLEGE)

Previous research suggests that interventions encouraging more detailed episodic memories of the past also result in more detailed imagery of the future. We found that such an episodic specificity induction increased the number of positive outcomes generated for worrisome future events, decreased ratings of anxiety and difficulty coping with the events, and increased the perceived likelihood of experiencing good outcomes. These findings may have important implications for counteracting the impact bias and improving well-being.

10:30am – 10:45am

CORRECTING HEALTH MISCONCEPTIONS: THE ROLE OF REFUTATION WORDING

RENEE HUNSBERGER (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL), LISA GERACI (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL)

Research suggests that refutations (e.g., "This statement is false") are effective at correcting various types of misinformation. However, public health officials may communicate information using more nuanced, scientific phrases. In multiple experiments, we compared the effectiveness of refutations that contain common scientific phrases to ones that contain non-scientific language and examined how people interpret these phrases. Results demonstrate that while refutations using common scientific phrases are effective, they are less effective than non-scientific refutations.

Friday, March 3, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

Keynote

America North

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: SAMUEL SOMMERS

Friday, March 3, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

CHAIR: JESSICA NOLAN

USING SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY TO STUDY RACISM: CLASSROOMS, COURTROOMS, DAILY EXPERIENCES WITH DISCRIMINATION

SAMUEL SOMMERS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This talk will present recent work in the Racial Equity and Diversity Lab at Tufts University, a collection of scientists conducting research with practical implications for ameliorating racial inequities in real-world domains. Our research explores how classroom and department-wide cues shape Black students' perceptions of fit and support, the obstacles and consequences of racial diversity in legal decision-making processes, and how personal experiences with racism affect individuals' minds, brains, and bodies.

Friday, March 3, 2023

11:00am – 12:20pm

Paper

St. George A

CLINICAL PAPERS: HELP-SEEKING AND STIGMA

Friday, March 3, 2023

11:00am – 12:20pm

CHAIR: TBA

11:00am – 11:15am

INFLUENCE OF NEED FOR COGNITIVE CLOSURE AND TOUGHNESS ON MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA

COURTNEY FORBES (NAZARETH COLLEGE), RYAN O'LOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This study investigated the influence of the toughness norm and need for cognitive closure (NFCC) in predicting people's mental health treatment stigma. 306 MTurk users completed measures of NFCC, toughness, and mental health treatment stigma. NFCC and toughness positively predicted stigma. Both NFCC and gender moderated the relationship between toughness and treatment stigma. Individuals scoring high on NFCC and women demonstrated a greater relationship between toughness norm beliefs and mental health treatment stigma.

11:20am – 11:35am

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AVOIDANT PERSONALITY DISORDER SYMPTOMS AND HELP-SEEKING ATTITUDES, INTENTIONS, AND BEHAVIOR.

JANNAY MORROW (VASSAR COLLEGE), EMILY SCHAFER (VASSAR COLLEGE), KAITONG YU (VASSAR COLLEGE), ADRIAN VASQUEZ (VASSAR COLLEGE), SYDNEY MANSKE (VASSAR COLLEGE), DANQI LI (VASSAR COLLEGE), GWEN KUHN (VASSAR COLLEGE), KARUN KRISHNAMURTHY (VASSAR COLLEGE), HANNAH KOOLPE (VASSAR COLLEGE), JULIA KIGGINS (VASSAR COLLEGE), KATE GEBBIA (VASSAR COLLEGE)

Our research found that symptoms of avoidant personality disorder (AVPD) were associated with negative attitudes toward psychological counseling. AVPD symptoms were also negatively correlated with intentions to seek help from friends or mental health professionals. In study 4, induced feelings of belongingness or self-esteem increased help-seeking behavior on an anagram task in participants with moderate to high levels of AVPD symptoms. We discuss additional factors that may promote help-seeking in individuals with AVPD.

11:40am – 11:55am

ROLE OF TOUGHNESS AND GENETIC ESSENTIALISM IN WILLINGNESS TO SEEK DEPRESSION CARE

RYAN O'LOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE), COURTNEY FORBES (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The current study investigated the combined influence of the toughness norm and genetic essentialism in predicting people's willingness to seek care for depression. 209 MTurk users reported toughness, genetic essentialist beliefs and willingness to seek care for depression. The impact of genetic essentialism on care resistance was moderated by gender and marginally by toughness. People high on toughness and men showed a greater connection between genetic essentialism and resistance to seeking care.

12:00pm – 12:15pm

UNACCEPTABLE THOUGHTS OCD AND QUALITY OF LIFE: INFLUENCES OF STIGMA AND DEPRESSION

MORGAN BROWNING (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), AKSHAY TRISAL (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), BRIAN ZABOSKI (YALE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH LLOYD RICHARDSON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

OCD treatment and research needs to focus on preventing relapse and sustaining well-being. Results demonstrated that depression has a strong influence on the relationship between unacceptable thoughts themed OCD and quality of life, and stigma and depression are related. But the relationship between OCD and perceived and internalized stigma, and their combined relationship with quality of life warrants further research.

Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

Keynote

America North

DEVELOPMENTAL KEYNOTE: ELIZABETH BONAWITZ

Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

CHAIR: VINAYA RAJAN

DEVELOPING WONDER: COMPUTATIONAL, NEUROLOGICAL, AND BEHAVIORAL EXPERIMENTS OF CHILDREN'S CURIOSITY & LEARNING

ELIZABETH BONAWITZ (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

What are the mechanisms that underlie curiosity and how do these support learning in infancy and early childhood? This talk will present a brief history on what curiosity is, what it is for, and the brain-based, experiential, and social-cognitive factors that bolster it -- drawing evidence from behavioral experiments with children and EEG studies with infants. I suggest that questions can induce curiosity and will present formal computational models of cognition that help explain why.

Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

Paper

St. George C

LEARNING PAPERS: ALTERED STATES

Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

11:00am – 11:15am

CHARACTERIZING OPERANT BEHAVIOR IN THE FMR1 KNOCKOUT RAT

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

FMR1 Knockout (KO) rats were exposed to temporal bisection, delay discounting, progressive ratio, and delay matching to sample tasks to characterize complex operant behavior in the preclinical model of developmental disabilities. We found no differences between FMR1 KO rats and controls on the temporal bisection or progressive ratio tasks, but FMR1 KO choice behavior was less sensitive to delay changes in

the discounting task, and small differences emerged in the delay matching to sample task.

11:20am – 11:35am

INTERMITTENT ACCESS COCAINE SELF-ADMINISTRATION PRODUCES CONTEXT-SPECIFIC ESCALATION AND INCREASED MOTIVATION

MADELINE BEASLEY (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), BRENDAN TUNSTALL (UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE), DAVID KEARNS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

The intermittent-access (IntA) cocaine self-administration procedure produces intensified addiction-like behavior compared to short-access (ShA) procedures. This study investigated whether such effects were context-specific by training the same rats to self-administer cocaine on the two procedures in different contexts. Escalation of intake was observed in the IntA, but not ShA, context. Additionally, rats worked harder for cocaine in the IntA context. Results suggest that learning factors contribute to the addiction-like behavior observed after IntA self-administration.

11:40am – 11:55am

DISRUPTING THE STIMULUS-RESPONSE ASSOCIATION UNDERLYING HABITUAL BEHAVIOUR

ZACHARY PIERCE-MESSICK (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO), LAURA CORBIT (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO)

Three experiments manipulated the stimulus-response (S-R) association involved in habitual control. In Experiments 1 & 2, rats were differentially exposed to the training context (S) without the lever (R) present to degrade S-R habitual control. In Experiment 3, rats were trained with an explicit stimulus that predicted lever availability to promote S-R habitual control. Results show that the relative strength of the S-R association can be manipulated leading to shifts in habitual vs. goal-directed control.

Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

Invited Speaker

Independence B

**G. STANLEY HALL AWARD LECTURE: APRYL
 ALEXANDER**

Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

**PSYCHOLOGY FOR SOCIAL CHANGE: ADVOCACY &
 PUBLIC SCHOLARSHIP**

APRYL ALEXANDER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
 - CHARLOTTE)

Psychologists have been at the forefront of social justice and advocacy efforts. Public psychology and public impact scholarship is becoming a growing focus area at colleges and universities and provides a useful framework in examining knowledge dissemination. The aim of the presentation will be to discuss how to increase student, trainee, and psychologist involvement in public scholarship, advocacy, and social justice efforts.

Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

Paper

Independence A

COGNITIVE PAPERS II
Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

11:00am – 11:15am

**CONCISE INSTRUCTIONS MAY HELP JURORS
 DEVALUE EYEWITNESS COURTROOM
 CONFIDENCE WHEN EVALUATING GUILT**

ROBERT LOCKAMYER (SUNY ONEONTA), CURT CARLSON (TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY-COMMERCE), ALEX WOOTEN (HOLLINS UNIVERSITY), JACOB HEMBY (TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY-COMMERCE), ALYSSA JONES (NORTH CAROLINA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates that jurors place too much weight on eyewitness confidence expressed in the courtroom rather than confidence expressed immediately after an identification, though eyewitness identification

research clearly shows only the latter is indicative of guilt. In Experiment 1, suspect guilt was rated as more likely when immediate or courtroom confidence was high. Experiments 2 and 3 reduced guilt estimates associated with high courtroom confidence by providing jury instructions and expert testimony.

11:20am – 11:35am

**CONNECTING THE DOTS: AN EXAMINATION OF
 MEMORY INTEGRATION WITH PRIOR
 KNOWLEDGE**

JAYANTIKA CHAKRABORTY (CLARK UNIVERSITY),
 ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Can adults integrate new information with prior knowledge to self-derive new knowledge? We used the Spatial Arrangement Method Task (SpAM) to understand if college-age adults can successfully self-derive new knowledge and if performance differs when their prior knowledge is directly reactivated versus when it is not. Results indicate that self-derivation is a challenging task with educational implications. Yet, prompting helped mitigate the challenge considerably. Results are discussed considering targeted memory reactivation and essentialist thinking.

11:40am – 11:55am

**MECHANISMS OF PERCEPTUAL DECISION
 MAKING**

JOSE REYNOSO (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), YING LIN (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), ZHEN CHEN (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), RALF HAEFNER (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), DUJE TADIN (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER)

To bridge the reaction time (RT) and psychophysics literature surrounding perceptual decision making, we contrasted the conventional RT approach, and associated drift diffusion model (DDM), with a duration threshold (DT) approach. For a conventional random-dot-motion task and a novel dynamic orientation task, we found close correspondences between DT and RT/DDM. However, unlike DT, RT/DDM failed to capture results in a simple orientation discrimination task, suggesting that DDM may founder with tasks lacking gradual evidence accumulation.

Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

Poster

America Central/South

SOCIAL POSTERS I
Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

POSTER 1

ADULTS' EVALUATIONS OF CHILDREN WHO EXCEL OR STRUGGLE IN MATH AND READING

KATHRYN JACOBY (BOSTON COLLEGE), LINDSEY HILDEBRAND (BOSTON COLLEGE), SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Math-male and reading-female gender stereotypes are pervasive and may emerge early in development. However, it is unknown whether these stereotypes result in backlash effects. Adults evaluated children who violated or conformed to math- and reading-gender stereotypes. Although adults indicated traditional math- and reading-gender stereotypes, these biases were not reflected in their evaluations. Instead, adults' evaluations revealed systematic biases between children associated with math versus reading. Implications for developing beliefs about math and reading are discussed.

POSTER 2

ASSESSING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRESENT BIAS AND DIABETES SELF-CARE BEHAVIOR

KENNEDEY HEICHEL (ITHACA COLLEGE), AIDAN O'LEARY (ITHACA COLLEGE), MARY TURNER DEPALMA (ITHACA COLLEGE)

For individuals with diabetes, effective self-care is essential to survival. We hypothesized that individuals with present bias tendencies, and with no awareness of its effect, would exhibit worse self-care. Results from our online survey of 268 participants revealed that individuals who scored high on the present bias scales reported worse self-care behavior. Additional research on present bias awareness is necessary to consider whether it might serve as an intervention for improving diabetes self-care.

POSTER 3

ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG YOUNG BISEXUAL AND HETEROSEXUAL WOMEN

MELISSA ROTHSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), AMY STAMATES (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), CHRISTINA SCHULZ (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), SABRINA TODARO (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), SARAH EHLKE (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE KELLEY (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the relationships between alcohol expectancies and alcohol use among a sample of heterosexual and bisexual women via an online survey. Results indicated the association between certain alcohol expectancies and alcohol use were stronger for bisexual women in comparison to heterosexual women. Findings suggest that alcohol expectancies could contribute to alcohol-related risk among bisexual women and be one target of tailored intervention efforts.

POSTER 4

AUTONOMOUS SENSORY MERIDIAN RESPONSE (ASMR) ONLINE COMMUNITIES POST-COVID

MACKENZIE BROOKS (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JENNIFER TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Autonomous sensory meridian response (ASMR) is a pleasant, tingling sensation that generally starts from the top of the head and radiates through the rest of the body inducing relaxation. This research used an online survey on Prolific of those who experienced ASMR to examine their participation in online groups and whether they reported changes in their ASMR use during the pandemic. Neither community connections nor pandemic related changes were particularly prevalent in this sample.

POSTER 5

AFFECTIVE FORECASTING AND MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOM SEVERITY

KRISTEN PETAGNA (THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), LINDSEY BROADHURST (THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), AVA MADDOX (THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), MEGAN MILLER (THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), AMANDA WITTEMAN (THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), JOLIE WORMWOOD (THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

The present study aimed to investigate how depression and anxiety symptom severity in a non-clinical population related to predicted and experienced affect in response to a series of evocative positive and negative images. Results revealed that individuals with greater anxiety symptom severity predicted they would feel more negative (or less positive) valence when viewing images of positive content in the future but did

not actually experience increased negative affect when viewing the images.

POSTER 6

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USE DURING CLASS AND STUDY TIME AND GPA

JENNIFER CARRENO (MERCY COLLEGE), JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between using various social media platforms during class and study time and GPA. Results did not show any significant associations between social media use during class time and GPA. However, those who did not use Instagram during study time had significantly higher GPAs than those who did. A marginally significant association for Facebook use during study time and GPA showed a similar pattern.

POSTER 7

BEING LEFT OUT: THE NEED TO BELONG AND PERCEPTIONS OF EXCLUSION EXPERIENCES

KELLY FILIPKOWSKI (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA KATULKA (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), KARLEE NAYLON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), KELLY KOZLOWSKI (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the connection between the need to belong (NTB) and responses to exclusion. Individuals with a higher NTB had a tendency to engage in avoidance and denial following exclusion. Moreover, they perceived the exclusion as more threatening and hurtful than those with a lower NTB; they were not, however, more likely to seek re-inclusion. Results suggest that perceptions of, and reactions to, exclusion may be differently predicted by one's need to belong.

POSTER 8

BELIEF IN ANTI-WHITE BIAS IN WHITE AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE), SOUMYA KAMADA (SPAKENKILL HIGH SCHOOL)

Studies indicate rising belief in widespread anti-White bias, despite a lack of evidence for such beliefs. In this study, we surveyed American college students to measure the prevalence of this belief and how it relates to other concepts about race. In White participants, the belief was associated with conservatism, and a qualitatively different pattern of perceptions about race relations, privilege, and reported experience with discrimination. Implications of this for our divided political climate are discussed.

POSTER 9

BLIND JUSTICE: PUNISHMENT, DEATH PENALTY BELIEFS, AND RACIAL COLOR-BLIND ATTITUDES

KRISTINE STRUTZ (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), LIANA CABEZA (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), ROSSALBA FRANCISCO (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), KIRA VILLEGAS (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), JOHN MCCULLAGH (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study examines the relationship between just-society beliefs (the belief that society is just and fair), color-blind racial attitudes, punishment beliefs, and death penalty beliefs. Participants were tasked with completing several scales that measured these variables. Participants were recruited using Amazon Mechanical Turk (n=80). Participant recruitment is still ongoing. Preliminary data analysis indicates that there is a significant positive relationship between these variables. Implications for social justice policy are discussed.

POSTER 10

CAN IMPLICIT BIASES AGAINST OVERWEIGHT INDIVIDUALS BE REVERSED BY COUNTERSTEREOTYPIC INDIVIDUATING INFORMATION?

MACKENZIE SHAW (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), BRANDON MANGRACINA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), RACHEL RUBINSTEIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), LEE JUSSIM (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SONIA YANOVSKY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The influence of counterstereotypic individuating information on implicit person perception has shown evidence of reversing implicit biases. The current study expands on this by testing the effects of counterstereotypic personality information on implicit biases using overweight and thin individuals as targets. We found reverse bias in attitude and stereotype Implicit Association Test scores for participants exposed to personality information. This provides evidence for the malleability of implicit judgments in the presence of counterstereotypic individuating information.

POSTER 11

EFFECT OF IMPLICIT BIAS ON RACIAL OCCUPATIONAL STEREOTYPES

ERIKA DICK (NAZARETH COLLEGE), LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

A study was conducted on the impact of education about implicit bias on racial stereotypes for occupations. There is research on workplace racial

stereotypes with children, but a lack with adults. The independent variable was the awareness of implicit bias, delivered through watching either an educational video on implicit bias or a descriptive video about occupations. The awareness of implicit bias did not impact racial stereotypes regarding occupation in the predicted manner.

POSTER 12

DEVELOPMENT OF A PERCEPTIONS OF VEGANS SCALE

KEIRA MOHAN (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MAYA ALONI (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER HOPWOOD (UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH), MADELINE LENHAUSEN (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS), DANIEL ROSENFELD (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES)

In two preregistered studies we developed a valid and reliable scale of stereotypes of vegans. In study 1 ($N = 956$) we identified an initial set of traits associated with vegans. In study 2 we replicated the scale structure in two samples ($n_1 = 571$; $n_2 = 500$). The final scale consisted of 38 traits which assorted into positive (Compassionate, Healthy, & Self-Disciplined) and negative (Unconventional, Condescending, & Unhealthy) domains.

POSTER 13

ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR

DAVE KOLAR (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), JENNIFER ABRAHAMSON (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), LILY GOLDBERG (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), CARLY KINGSTON (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), GEORGE STIFEL (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ALLIE WILLS (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

The effects of different kinds of knowledge about environmental issues was examined to determine their influence on pro-environmental behavior. The results indicated that providing participants with information about the effects of climate change did not influence pro-environmental behavior. However, providing participants with information on how climate change is measured by climate scientists actually led to a decrease in pro-environmental behavior.

POSTER 14

YOGA, MEDITATION, AND ME: DO (SOME) RELAXATION TECHNIQUES LICENSE UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR?

CHARLOTTE ALLEN (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE), EMILY MULLEN (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE), ASHLEIGH DOLAN (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE), LYDIA ECKSTEIN (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Recent research has found that practitioners of yoga and meditation may show an inflated sense of self (Gebauer et al., 2018; Vaughan-Johnston, 2019). We sought to build on these findings by studying the effects of these practices on unethical behavior, reasoning that their virtuous nature may also license dishonesty (Merritt et al., 2010). Across a pilot study and an experiment we found limited support for this, though more research with bigger sample sizes is needed.

POSTER 15

WEIGHT-RELATED STEREOTYPE THREAT PREDICTS PERCEPTIONS OF THE WORKPLACE AND CAREER ASPIRATIONS

MATTHEW GERSON (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Investigated the extent to which people who experience weight-related stereotype threat in the workplace have lower perceptions of themselves at work. Amazon Mechanical-Turk participants completed self-report scales assessing weight-related stereotype threat and awareness, job satisfaction and disengagement, leadership and career aspirations and growth, workplace resilience and harassment. Results showed workers feeling stereotype threat reported lower levels of job satisfaction, perceptions of career growth, and workplace resilience, and higher disengagement from work and workplace harassment.

POSTER 16

EXAMINING FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE RESPONSES TO DARK HUMOR

SAMANTHA MARSH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), CLARE PROUTY-DUE (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MACKENZIE SWEIGART (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), SOPHIA ZURLO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Dark or offensive humor often targets specific groups. Members of the targeted group may find such humor offensive, while others might find it funny. We examined how reactions to jokes are affected by targeted-group membership. Our 58 participants read 5 jokes, each targeting a group (women, men,

Democrats, Republicans, religious), and rated offensiveness and funniness. Ratings of offensiveness and funniness were negatively correlated, but only the Republican-targeted joke showed the predicted group membership effect.

POSTER 17

EXPERIMENTALLY DEMONSTRATING STIGMA ENACTED AGAINST PEOPLE WITH BIPOLAR DISORDER: BOGUS PIPELINE STUDY

KATHERINE MICHAELS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), JORDAN ALVEREZ (AUBURN UNIVERSITY), AJ LEE (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), MICHAELA GLINSKY (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), CASEY SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This project experimentally tested whether college students enact stigmatizing attitudes towards a peer with bipolar disorder compared to an unaffected peer. Further, this project tested whether greater stigma was reported when participants believed their honest responding was being measured (via "bogus pipeline"). Results demonstrated stigma consequences for college students with bipolar in terms of perceptions of relatability and dangerousness. Further, evidence of greater desire for social distance was only observed under condition of bogus pipeline.

POSTER 18

GROUP WORK GONE WRONG: ACTIVE-LEARNING DISCOMFORT & SOCIAL ANXIETY PREDICT ACADEMIC OUTCOMES

STULEENA ADEY (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY C. MORTON, PHD (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

This study extended past research on social anxiety and active learning discomfort to broad academic outcomes, rather than single course outcomes. College students (N=156) recruited through convenience sampling completed validated self-report measures. Results suggest that active learning discomfort was positively related to social anxiety, was negatively related to academic self-efficacy and institutional integration, and interacted with social anxiety to predict GPA. Limitations of this study include the cross-sectional design, sample characteristics, and use of self-reports.

POSTER 19

IN-PERSON LEARNING BUFFERS LONELINESS AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS COMPARED TO ONLINE LEARNING

ARIANA BOTELHO (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), MELISSA MARCOTTE (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Many college students were forced into isolation by the COVID-19 pandemic. Online classes and social media were used to supplement this loss of in-person social connection. This study examined how course delivery and social media use are associated with college students' loneliness and depression symptoms. Increased time spent in in-person classes was associated with a decrease in loneliness symptoms. Increased time reading about the COVID-19 pandemic on social media was associated with greater depression symptoms.

POSTER 20

IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER: PERCEPTIONS OF DIVERSITY ON CAMPUS

MICHAEL JOINER (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), KAYLA COLLINS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

Social psychological research indicates that dominant and non-dominant racial groups have different perceptions of the same social reality (Dovidio, et al., 2009). To investigate whether our previous results comparing white and BIPOC student perceptions of diversity campus (Jacobs, et al., 2020) generalized with a different operationalization of group membership, we investigated whether location of upbringing (urban or suburban) affected student perceptions of diversity, equity, and inclusion outcomes at a small, Catholic, liberal arts university.

POSTER 21

HOW BELIEVING THE PANDEMIC IS OVER RELATES TO DESIRE FOR CULTURAL TIGHTNESS

IZZY DEVETT (ITHACA COLLEGE), ABIGAIL KIMERLING (ITHACA COLLEGE), DAVID CHUN (ITHACA COLLEGE), ABBY SCHROEDER (ITHACA COLLEGE), NICK GUARINO (ITHACA COLLEGE), VANESSA IBARRA (ITHACA COLLEGE), JAYNE KONATSOTIS (ITHACA COLLEGE), SHYANNE DUNN (ITHACA COLLEGE), GAVIN RUDDY (ITHACA COLLEGE), RILEY OLSEN (ITHACA COLLEGE), ERIN MOSELY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Research from early in the COVID-19 pandemic showed that cultures with tighter norms (i.e., more cultural tightness) had fewer cases and deaths from COVID and that people who felt more threatened by COVID desired more cultural tightness. Our two studies from October 2022 showed that college students' desire for cultural tightness related more strongly to believing the pandemic is over, whereas adults' desire for cultural tightness related more strongly to feeling personally threatened by COVID.

POSTER 22**IMPACT OF DIVERSITY, EQUITY, & INCLUSION COURSES ON ACCEPTANCE & AWARENESS**

KIRSTEN MATTERN (MARIST COLLEGE), OBIDINMA EGBOKWU (MARIST COLLEGE)

Mandating college courses addressing diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) is a direct way institutions can foster accepting campus environments and reduce prejudice and discrimination. This study assessed the impact of DEI courses on campus awareness and acceptance at Marist College. We hypothesized students who had taken DEI courses would have increased acceptance and awareness compared to students who had not. An independent samples t-test was conducted, and resulted in statistical significance supporting this hypothesis.

POSTER 23**INTERACTIONS OF THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY WITH TIKTOK**

JULIA KOCHMAN (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

We sought to provide a better understanding of LGBTQ+ individuals' experiences on TikTok. Researchers posted a TikTok video asking viewers to recall their experiences on TikTok. Responses were coded into four broad categories: educational attainment, connection with others, TikTok specific themes, and internal shifts. Findings suggested the most prominent attributes of TikTok were gaining access to other people who share and validate queer identities, expanding knowledge about the LGBTQ+ community, and hearing personal experiences.

POSTER 24**JUROR BIAS AND LANGUAGE: ATTITUDE TOWARD THE INSANITY DEFENSE**

MARYKATE COTTER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS), NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Language can alter perception in the courtroom (Blackwell & Seymour, 2015). In two experiments, we assessed language used by experts in the courtroom and its effect on juror verdicts in a legal insanity defense case. Results indicated that language may alter juror decision making. The influence of expert demographics is also discussed.

POSTER 25**GENDER STEREOTYPING IN PERCEPTIONS OF SUCCESS**

RHEA SAN DIEGO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), VERNEDA HAMM-BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Gender stereotyping in the medical field was examined. Results found that male applicant resumes were rated higher on education and success with a trend for the male applicant to be recommended for the position of a doctor more than female applicants. For the position of nurse, there was a trend for the female applicant resumes to be rated higher on educational achievement. These results suggest that there is still gender stereotyping in traditionally gendered occupations.

POSTER 26**COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS CLIMATE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT AFFECT MENTAL WELL-BEING**

MADILYN PERLEBERG (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), STERYLING LANG (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), KATELYN SALVA (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), ABBY BOYTOS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

Given research indicating that advantaged and disadvantaged groups can perceive social environments differently (Dovidio et al., 2009), the current project examined differences between perceptions of campus climate and mental health among BIPOC students and white students. We also examined how social support and perceptions of campus climate relate to overall mental health across all students. The current project adds to our understanding of how social support and campus climate may contribute to mental health.

POSTER 27**INSENSITIVE, IRRESPONSIBLE, AND INDECENT: GENDER AND CLOTHING AFFECT OBJECTIFICATION AND SOCIOSEXUALITY PERCEPTIONS**

EVAN COBB (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

To better understand the relationship between appearances and judgments--primarily clothing and sexualized evaluations--this research evaluated perceptions of images of women or men in revealing or non-revealing clothing utilizing a between-groups experimental design with a convenience sample of 228 participants. An analysis of variance with planned contrasts suggested that women in revealing clothing

were the least objectified of all four groups and that men were rated with higher sexual intent, regardless of clothing worn.

POSTER 28

PARENTAL NARCISSISM AND THE DIFFERING PARENTING STYLES

AMY PALUMBO (BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE),
ASHLEY HANSEN-BROWN (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Parental personality has a potentially large impact on a child's overall sense of well-being, self-esteem, and overall development. This study looked at how narcissistic parenting relates to differing parenting styles. We found that parental vulnerable narcissism as rated by the adult child was associated with overprotection and higher grandiose narcissism was associated with rejection. Such findings aid in providing useful knowledge about how narcissism can affect an individual's life experience and impact parenting methods.

POSTER 29

JUSTICE FOR DISCRIMINATION? EXAMINING THE ROLE OF GROWTH MINDSETS AND INTENT

STEFANIE SIMON (SIENA COLLEGE), CRYSTAL HOYT (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND), LAURIE O'BRIEN (TULANE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA AMARI (SIENA COLLEGE)

When someone discriminates against another, what should the consequence be? We examine how belief systems influence the type of consequences people endorse for perpetrators of discrimination. Across three studies, we predict and find that intent and growth mindsets of racial bias positively predict endorsements of restorative justice. However, perceiving greater levels of intent predicted more support for extreme retributive consequences, whereas greater endorsement of growth mindsets predicted less support for extreme retributive consequences.

POSTER 30

MICROAGGRESSIONS FROM MULTIPLE DIRECTIONS

FERNANDO GATON (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DAVID LIVERT (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), HANNAH IRWIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DREW BARTOS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Nursing assistants occupy a vulnerable place in the healthcare delivery system and are subject to

microaggressions from multiple directions owing to the entry-level nature of the job. This study examined the nature of incivilities experienced by nursing assistants through a series of 10 semi-structured interviews. Many of the microaggressions were explicitly directed toward participants' race or age. Most came from patients, but some also from other nurses' assistants or a nurse.

POSTER 31

PERCEPTIONS OF CONFLICT: ASSOCIATION WITH TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS AFFECTS EMPATHY FOR TRANSGENDER PARTNERS

AMUN MOHANTY (STONEHILL COLLEGE), BROOKE RICCITELLI (STONEHILL COLLEGE), DEVIN HAGERTY (STONEHILL COLLEGE), MARISSA SIEGAL (STONEHILL COLLEGE), JILLIAN WEXLER (STONEHILL COLLEGE), NICOLE CAPEZZA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

College students (N = 73) read a couple's conflict scenario that manipulated the gender identity and gender expression of the woman. Participants' own experiences with a transgender person were assessed. We found a 3-way interaction between gender identity, gender expression, and transgender association. Transgender-associated participants felt more empathy for the woman in the conflict when she was transgender than when she was cisgender and less empathy for her when she was cisgender than non-associated participants.

POSTER 32

PLURALISTIC IGNORANCE AMONG APPALACHIAN TRAIL HIKERS: LESSONS FROM THE PAATH SURVEY

ASHLEY NESMITH (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), BRITTLE WILLIAMS (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), MASON STARCHER (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), ROBIN WALKER (RADRORD UNIVERSITY), TIANGE DAI (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), JEFFERY ASPELMEIER (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), ANJA WHITTINGTON (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), JAY RAYMOND (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The present study investigated the attitudes of hikers on the Appalachian Trail (AT). A sample of 275 AT hikers reported their beliefs about their preparation, worries, and confidence for managing challenges on their hike and reported their perceptions of the beliefs the average thru-hiker holds. Pluralistic ignorance (PI) observed within hikers' attitudes. Hikers believed they were more prepared, more confident, and less worried than other hikers. PI was also moderated by time on trail.

POSTER 33**PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION EXPERIENCED BY MARGINALIZED COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

SARAH NOSEK (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE),
SWAPNIL JHAJHARIA (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

This study examined prejudice and discrimination experienced by students with marginalized identities during the COVID 19 pandemic. Two hundred and four college students reported experiencing prejudice and/or discrimination based on race/ethnicity, sexual/gender minority status, and/or age/generation as part of an online survey. A thematic analysis revealed that students were most likely to experience prejudice of a nonverbal/perceived nature and the social context in which prejudice and/or discrimination occurred varied based on the marginalized identity.

POSTER 34**MEASURING RACIAL ESSENTIALISM AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION**

TAYLOR KOONCE (MARIST COLLEGE), KIMERY
LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

Racial essentialism is a philosophical theory that claims races are biological or scientific subspecies of humans. Despite being rejected as a valid theory in academia and strongly linked to racism, essentialism continues to be a popular belief in modern American society. Using a survey, we measured levels of racial essentialism in the general public. Belief in racial essentialism was associated with age, political orientation, and education. Implications of these demographic differences are discussed.

POSTER 35**MODERATED MEDIATION OF HURRICANE PRIMING AND RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN CONSERVATISM AND CLIMATE ATTITUDES**

CAROLINE MOWRY (INDEPENDENT)

Priming effects on the mediating role of ascription of responsibility were examined in the relationship between conservatism and attitudes towards climate change. A sample ($N = 186$) of students from a college campus that was evacuated during 2019's Hurricane Dorian were either primed about their experience with the evacuation or an ordinary event (control group). Priming was found to have a significant moderating effect on ascription of responsibility as a mediator between the two variables.

POSTER 36**PLACE ATTACHMENT AS A BUFFER FOR POLITICAL CONSERVATISM AND CLIMATE DISENGAGEMENT**

STEPHEN SHORT (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON),
FRANCESCA GIBSON (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

The study examined the interaction between place attachment, conservatism, and local versus regional message framing in regards to climate change disengagement. We found that when climate change is framed regionally, if a participant has low place attachment to the local area, as they report being more conservative, they disengage further from climate change. However, if a participant has high place attachment to the local area, conservatism does not predict disengagement from climate change.

POSTER 37**PRIMARY SOCIAL NETWORK, NOT FIRST GENERATION STATUS PREDICTS COLLEGE STUDENT ACADEMIC RISK**

MADELINE LAYMAN (FELICIAN COLLEGE)

The study focuses on first generation student (FGS) status and academic risk. A self-report questionnaire was administered to one hundred and thirty-five undergraduate students, and gauged students based on academic risk, intrinsic motivation, intention to continue in college, satisfaction with the student role, and the qualities of the student's social network members. There was no difference in FGS for the factors measured. A more robust predictor of academic outcomes came from social network attributes.

POSTER 38**PERCEPTIONS OF TRANSGENDER AND CISGENDER VICTIMS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS.**

LUCIA PAUL (STONEHILL COLLEGE), SOPHIE KRIPP
(STONEHILL COLLEGE), BROOKE RICCITELLI
(STONEHILL COLLEGE), NICOLE CAPEZZA (STONEHILL
COLLEGE)

We manipulated victim gender identity as cisgender or transgender in a between-subjects experiment with MTurk participants ($N = 115$) to examine perceptions of the perpetrator, victim, and conflict in a hypothetical conflict involving psychological abuse. Our results show that participants find the perpetrator more negative, find the victim more likeable, find the perpetrators actions more surprising, and the conflict more serious when the victim is cisgender as supposed to when she is transgender.

POSTER 39**RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MASCULINE NORMS, WELLBEING, AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY**

JENNIFER THOMAS (WILKES UNIVERSITY), ELLEN NEWELL (WILKES UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE BAZAN (WILKES UNIVERSITY), CAROLYN PURDY (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine whether friendship quality moderates the relationship between adherence to masculine norms and wellbeing. College men answered questions about their self-reliance, emotional control, loneliness, hopefulness, and friendship quality. Men who more strongly endorsed self-reliance also reported greater loneliness, less hope, and lower friendship quality. Friendship quality did not moderate the relationship between self-reliance and wellbeing. Additionally, emotional control was not related to wellbeing or friendship quality.

POSTER 40**PSYCHOLOGICAL BENEFITS OF NOSTALGIA IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

CHELSEA REID (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), ALEX MARSDEN (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), FRANCESCA GIBSON (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

This study investigated the relationship between romantic relationship nostalgia (i.e., reflecting on valued moments from a current romantic relationship) and four key psychological functions: positive affect, self-regard, social connectedness, and meaning in life. Participants completed both the Relationship Nostalgia Scale (Mallory et al., 2018) and a nostalgic functions measure (Hepper et al., 2012). This study shows that greater romantic relationship nostalgia correlates to higher levels of positive affect, self-regard, social connectedness, and meaning in life.

POSTER 41**THE ROLE OF CRITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN PREDICTING BLACK STUDENTS' ACADEMIC SUCCES**

ISABELLA GUAJARDO-MOORE (SMITH COLLEGE), OGECHI ONYEKA (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY), Yael GRANOT (SMITH COLLEGE), MARYSE RICHARDS (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY)

Critical consciousness is the ability to recognize inequality and take action against it. In adolescents, noticing disparate barriers to success has been connected to academic achievement. In a survey of 900+ high schoolers, we found that for Black students, but not White or Latinx students, awareness of frequent exclusionary discipline predicted greater

critical consciousness, which predicted subsequent academic success. We discuss implications for teaching critical consciousness through less punitive means.

POSTER 42**THE IMPACT OF STAFF SHARED IDENTITY ON BLACK MALE HIGH SCHOOLERS' EXPERIENCE**

ALBA BRYANT (SMITH COLLEGE), Yael GRANOT (SMITH COLLEGE), MARYSE RICHARDS (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO)

Education is a significant stepping stone to better life outcomes, yet certain demographics of students are less likely to complete their education. This study looks at how shared identity between school staff and Black male high school students affects these students' sense of belonging, self-efficacy, and desire to learn.

POSTER 43**RACISM IN BLACK-AND-WHITE: BIASES IN COLOR REPRESENTATIONS OF HISTORICAL FIGURES**

KRUPA S. PATEL (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), ROB FOELS (THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK), NICHOLAS D. ZAMBROTTA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Outgroup bias is related to simplistic representations of outgroups. Construal level theory states that cognitive representations are inversely related to psychological distance; with greater distance comes less detailed representations, including a loss of color. We content analyzed internet images of Black and White Americans of historical interest. As predicted, Black Americans were presented in grayscale more often than White Americans. The web portrays Black Americans in simplistic ways that create distance and exacerbate intergroup biases.

POSTER 44**PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES AND VALIDATION OF THE GRIT-O SCALE AMONG DIVERSE STEM UNDERGRADUATES**

MEGHAN FLYNN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Researchers argue that the 12-item GRIT-O scale, measuring the passion and perseverance to pursue long-term goals, better predicts academic achievement compared to IQ alone (Duckworth & Quinn, 2009; Duckworth & Seligman, 2005). The present research uses exploratory factor analysis to 1) validate a factor structure; and, 2) provide a summary of the

psychometric characteristics of GRIT-O within a sample of racial and ethnic minority undergraduate STEM students at a public university (N = 102).

POSTER 45

REFORMING THE HIDDEN CURRICULUM FOR FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS

ELIZABETH TONG (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY HANSEN-BROWN (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

First-generation college students are unable to learn from their parents' insight and experiences about the untaught ways of successfully navigating college: "the hidden curriculum." We administered a survey to 200 current college students to provide insight on their college experience and resources. We found a difference between who first-generation college students and continuing-generation college students go to for academic assistance through several chi-square analyses.

POSTER 46

SOCIAL SUPPORT PERCEPTION AND USE IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

KIONNA PANNAZZO (ITHACA COLLEGE), JACK STERN (ITHACA COLLEGE), JUDITH PENA-SHAFF (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Social support is one of the most effective strategies people use to cope with stressful situations. However, how people provide, use and perceive social support is influenced by culture. This study examined provision, use and perceptions of social support as a coping mechanism in 220 participants from Chile, Mexico, and Venezuela. Participants completed an online survey. Findings revealed cultural similarities and differences between these groups in social support.

POSTER 47

SPORTS FANS' IMPRESSIONS OF NATIVE AMERICAN LOGOS

JAMONN CAMPBELL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), DEREK OBERHOLZER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study examined sports fans' impressions of team logos that contained Native American imagery. Participants rated six team logos, two of which contained Native American imagery. Highly identified fans of teams with Native American mascots (e.g. Atlanta Braves) were more negative about one of the Native American logos compared to low identifiers. However, there were no differences across high and

low identifiers' ratings of the logo for fans of teams with culturally sensitive mascots.

POSTER 48

SEXUAL ASSAULT PERPETRATION AND TACTICS PREDICTING COLLEGE MEN'S EMPATHY WITH A RAPIST

TIERYN R. GINGERICH (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined rape perpetrator empathy based on incapacitated (yes; no) and forcible (yes; no) sexual assault perpetration experience. Undergraduate men (n = 381) completed scales measuring empathy with a rapist and personal sexual perpetration experiences. Forcible sexual assault perpetration experience was associated with greater rape perpetrator empathy but incapacitated sexual assault perpetration experience was not. Findings may be due to the stereotypical rape script, which involves forcible tactics being used by the perpetrator.

POSTER 49

THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF AUTISM AND FACIAL DISFIGUREMENT IN THE COURTROOM

AMANDA CATANIA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

In our study we examined the presence of autism, facial disfigurement and jury instructions on jury perceptions of a defendant and overall verdict. This was done to follow up research regarding mental health in the courtroom. We believed that having autism or facial deformities would lead to negative beliefs towards a defendant unless mitigated by jury instructions. We found several effects of our variables on social perceptions by the jury on the defendant.

POSTER 50

RUMINATION EXPLAINS ANGER AND GUILT ABOUT RACIAL PRIVILEGE ON RACIAL EQUALITY SUPPORT

LARISSA BOUGHTON (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), TYLER HALLOWELL (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ALEXIS LOVALLO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), SHAUN WILEY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

When faced with unearned racial privilege, White Americans experience guilt and anger that can motivate them to support racial equality. This study examined how ruminating on these feelings may help to sustain them long enough to motivate support for

racial equality efforts. White Americans completed a survey about their feelings concerning their privilege and support for racial justice. We found that rumination mediated the effects of guilt and anger on support for racial equality efforts.

POSTER 51

EFFECTS OF CONTROLLABILITY OF GROUP MEMBERSHIP ON IMPLICIT BIASES AGAINST OVERWEIGHT INDIVIDUALS

SKYLAR MOROZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), REN NEELY (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ABBY BUCHANAN (TOWSON), RACHEL RUBINSTEIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

We measured the effect of controllability on implicit stereotypes and prejudice toward overweight individuals. We hypothesized that implicit biases against overweight individuals would be stronger when weight was portrayed as controllable and weaker when portrayed as uncontrollable. Despite evidence of bias, the magnitude of these biases was consistent across controllability conditions. In concert with past findings on group biases, the findings suggest that individual and group biases may be governed by different processes.

POSTER 52

CONSERVATISM AND RELIGIOSITY PREDICT LOW LGBT SUPPORT, BUT WEAKENS WITH INTERGROUP CONTACT

NICHOLAS D ZAMBROTTA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study investigates the impact of intergroup contact in informing feelings about LGBT people. 1,164 participants completed surveys measuring their conservatism, religiosity, and support for LGBT people. Results show that conservatives and religious people are more likely to view LGBT people unfavorably and disapprove of same-sex marriage. However, LGBT favorability is moderated through diversity in social network, but not same-sex marriage. The findings suggest intergroup contact informs attitudes about LGBT people, but not policy support.

POSTER 53

DUMBING IT DOWN: GENDER ROLES AND PERCEPTIONS OF SELF-CRITICAL DIALOGUES ABOUT INTELLECT

SKYLER PROWTEEN (APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY), EMMA KNOPIK (APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY), DORIS BAZZINI (APPALACHIAN STATE

UNIVERSITY), CLAIRE WILLA PAPANIKOLAS (APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY), SIDNEY MURRAY (APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), MADISON ROZICS (APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON), DENISE MARTZ (APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Women frequently engage in self-effacing dialogue about their bodies (Fat Talk), especially with peers. However, female gender roles promote modesty that extend into other domains such as intelligence. This study examined whether Dumb Talk was a normative dialogue among young women. Participants responded to a vignette involving same-sex peers conversing about an exam, with varying options to self-derogate. Comparisons within- and between-gender showed that Dumb Talk was considered a typical female response.

POSTER 54

FACTORS BEHIND CONSPIRACIST BELIEF: INVESTIGATION OF PERSONALITY, POLITICAL IDEOLOGY, AND RELIGIOUS COMMITMENT

SARA KWIATKOWSKI (PACE UNIVERSITY), WEIHUA NIU (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Conspiracist belief is not yet fully understood psychologically. This area is important to study because unproven theories are commonly and quickly shared through social media. 106 participants completed a survey to explore conspiracist belief factors. Multiple regression analyses revealed predictors of political ideology ($\beta = .380$), age ($\beta = -.329$), and narcissism ($\beta = .261$). The results showed positive relationships between extraversion and religious commitment with conspiracist belief ($r = .256$, $r = .272$). This research adds to literature surrounding predictors of conspiracist belief.

POSTER 55

FROM #MOONLANDINGHOAX TO #ANTIVAX: SOCIAL MEDIA TRUST, CONSPIRACIST IDEATION, AND VACCINE HESITANCY

SAMANTHA DI CARLO (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), HANNAH DECKER (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

This study explored if conspiracist ideation interacts with trust in vaccine information from social media, specifically Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter, to predict vaccine hesitancy. Previous vaccine behavior was included as a control. A convenience sample of 229 adults provided self-reports. Results suggested that vaccine hesitancy was predicted by conspiracist ideation and past behavior but not by trust in vaccine information from social media or by the interaction between trust and conspiracist ideation.

POSTER 56**FUNDAMENTALISM AND DOGMATISM AS A FUNCTION OF LDS CHURCH DENSITY**

ELLIANA LARSEN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MARK WALTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that fundamentalism and dogmatism scores would be greater in members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) in states where the Church has a greater density compared to states with a lower LDS density. We found a trend in this direction. We also found significant positive correlations between age, time spent doing Church-related activities, gender, fundamentalism, and dogmatism. Results are discussed in terms of the market-share thesis of religion.

POSTER 57**THE HEALING POWER OF COMMUNITY CONNECTION DURING THE EARLY COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

EMILY ERDMAN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), NICK UNGSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JEFF LIND (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KATELYN BUCHER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MADELYN CORRELLUS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Social connection is especially important during crisis. We tested the power of social connection in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic using a longitudinal survey on 2500 American adults across five survey points. We examined how social connection with local community reduced stress. Regression analyses showed that community identification predicted reduced stress over time; importantly, community identification was a stronger predictor of reduced stress than identification with self-reported "most important" groups (e.g., family, friends).

POSTER 58**THE IMPACT OF RELATIONSHIP IDEOLOGY ON FEAR OF BEING SINGLE**

MADELYN CORRELLUS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MARY LOU KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study integrates and contextualizes previous research on committed relationship ideology (CRI), fear of being single (FBS), and emerging adulthood. Participants (N = 132) completed a survey to assess CRI, FBS, and life priorities. As predicted, CRI and FBS were positively correlated. Greater FBS and CRI were associated with higher prioritization of relationships. Endorsement of CRI differed by gender, suggesting awareness and rejection of relationship norms by students from minority groups.

POSTER 59**CRITICAL ACTIVIST ORIENTATION IS ASSOCIATED WITH LOWER ANTI-DISABILITY BIAS**

C. DONNAN GRAVELLE (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND & THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JEREMY SAWYER (KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), GAVIN RUALO (STATEN ISLAND TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study used structural equation models to examine associations between bias against people with disabilities, personal and family experience with disability, and having a critical activist orientation. College students (n = 497) completed measures via an online survey. Results indicated a bi-directional negative relation between critical activism orientation and overall bias. Experience with disability was associated with higher critical activism and lower bias, while demographics (White ethnicity, male gender, higher social class) showed opposite relations.

POSTER 60**HIGHLY AGREEABLE PERCEIVERS' PERSON JUDGMENTS ARE BOTH DIFFERENTIATED AND INTEGRATED**

WARREN REICH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

Three hundred participants completed the Big Five Inventory (BFI) for self and four persons known to them. Variance among the big five traits was computed and log-transformed for the four person targets to create a trait complexity (TC) measure. Agreeableness was positively correlated with TC. Multidimensional scaling analyses for high vs. low agreeableness participants' BFI ratings further revealed that high (vs. low) agreeable people hold complex views of others integrated into a general evaluative dimension.

POSTER 61**LONGITUDINAL EVIDENCE FOR THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL THREATS ON THE MOTIVE BIAS.**

BRANDON STEWART (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE), REBECCA HUGHES (UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, UK)

When explaining motivations for conflict by one's own group, people will often say that conflict with another is due to our group having empathy for our ingroup.

For motivations of the other group, we will say that the other group creates conflict with our group because they hate our group. We sought to create a model that identifies threat factors that reduce or exacerbate this Motive Bias.

POSTER 62

THE EFFECT OF LEISURE ACTIVITY ON PERCEPTIONS OF A POTENTIAL MATE'S ATTRACTIVENESS

LARRY DAILY (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Daily et al. (2020) suggested that scale modeling might signal traits such as creativity and problem-solving ability. To address concerns from the earlier study, a sample of young women rated the attractiveness of a modeler, a cross-stitcher, or a painter. Leisure activity did affect attractiveness; the artist was rated more attractive than the cross-stitcher. The modeler did not differ from the others. These results are consistent with reports that art is valued more than craftsmanship.

POSTER 63

THE WILLINGNESS TO MALINGER COVID-19

RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), ISABEL DESANNO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), ADRIANA KASZUBA (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MELANIE CONTI (SAINT ELIZABETH UNIVERSITY)

The present study expands on previous research investigating the willingness of participants to malingering across a variety of situations. Participants completed a demographic questionnaire and a 17-item self-reported willingness to malingering questionnaire created for the purposes of this study with additional questions added involving the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 19%-73% of participants indicated they would either "probably" or "definitely" malingering in the various situations presented. No significant differences were found for age, gender, income, or GPA.

Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

Workshop

Great Republic

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: INCORPORATING STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE INTO UNDERGRADUATE "ABNORMAL" PSYCHOLOGY COURSES

Friday, March 3, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

CHAIR: THOMAS GHIRARDELLI

INCORPORATING STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE INTO UNDERGRADUATE "ABNORMAL" PSYCHOLOGY COURSES

RYAN PARIGORIS (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), SRIRAMYA POTLURI (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), LORRAINE ALIRE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON)

While the individualized biomedical model dominates in framing mental health conceptualization and treatment in the United States, competing ecological models stress the need to examine material and cultural system-level factors contributing to mental distress. This interactive workshop will provide a brief overview of structural frameworks of mental distress, including social determinants of health and the liberation health model. We will also facilitate several discussion activities that can be implemented in undergraduate "abnormal" psychology courses.

Friday, March 3, 2023
12:30pm – 1:50pm

Keynote

America North

PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE: HARNESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE TO TACKLE TODAY'S GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Friday, March 3, 2023
12:30pm – 1:50pm

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

HARNESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE TO TACKLE TODAY'S GLOBAL CHALLENGES

ROSEANNE FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Human rights are fundamental rights inherent to everyone. Over the last several years, as the world grappled with the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic,

the impact of climate change on our communities, the threat of a global economic downturn, political upheaval, and the effect of violence on our health and well-being, it also experienced the erosion of fundamental human rights. As the world becomes increasingly more globalized and faces new challenges, it has become ever more apparent that psychological science has a central role to play in addressing these problems. This talk will examine the use of psychological science to address current challenges facing society locally, nationally, and globally through the lens of human rights.

Friday, March 3, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

Paper

St. George A

CLINICAL PAPERS: TREATMENT AND WELL-BEING RESEARCH
Friday, March 3, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: TBA

2:00pm – 2:15pm

A COMPLEX DYNAMIC SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION RESEARCH

JOANNA GARNER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN WHITNEY (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI)

In this theoretical contribution, we apply a Complex Dynamic Systems (CDS) perspective to reconsider assumptions around context and causal mechanisms in psychological research. A CDS perspective allows for individual heterogeneity within contexts by viewing causal mechanisms as emergent, non-deterministic, and shifting due to interdependence among factors and their framing by an integrated system of contextual factors that differ in stability. CDS provides an alternative for researchers who are cautious about ergodicity and the ecological fallacy.

2:20pm – 2:35pm

MORE THAN A ONE DAY PROCEDURE : STORIES WE LEARN

BREISHA GEORGE (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Bariatric surgery is often thought of as a one-day medical procedure. The goal of this study was to gain deeper insights into how a patient navigates their postoperative experience after surgery, specifically examining their use of online bariatric communities. Ten semi-structured interviews were conducted, transcribed, and thematically analyzed. Three major

themes were identified: (1) Mental Health, (2) Belonging to Community, (3) Support. Each theme includes several sub-themes, showcasing a range of helpful and harmful experiences.

2:40pm – 2:55pm

MIND-BODY CONNECTIONS: TAEKWONDO AND MINDFULNESS FOR ADULTS ON AN INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

EMILY WEISS (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), MARGARET DAVIS (YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), JANET BRODIE (YALE-NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL)

Taekwondo is a martial art that emphasizes personal development and mind-body connections. While exercise interventions have shown positive outcomes in psychiatric samples, Taekwondo-based interventions remain understudied. Nineteen inpatient psychiatric residents (52.60% male, mean age=48.35) participated in a Taekwondo and Mindfulness Group. Group was well-received, with participants reporting significantly decreased anxiety ($p=.008$) and marginally increased happiness and relaxation ($p's=.05-.06$). While more work is needed, preliminary evidence supports use of Taekwondo-based exercise interventions in inpatient psychiatric settings.

3:00pm – 3:15pm

PROLONGED EXPOSURE TRAUMA COUNSELING WITH DRAWINGS FOR IMMIGRANT YOUTH

JOANNE COHEN (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), LAKSHMI NAIR, KANANGOTTU (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

Children and Adolescents with a history of trauma participated in prolonged exposure trauma therapy (PE) with drawings. Therapy took place in a multidisciplinary treatment (MDT) setting. Fluent bilingual interpreters, a case manager, and clinical team members worked with families. All the youth spoke English, and none required an interpreter. Results support using client-centered, trauma-focused PE with drawings, open-ended questions, and empathic responding in an MDT setting to aid trauma memory disclosure and reduce PTSD symptoms.

3:20pm – 3:35pm

IMPACT OF COPING SKILLS ON DEPRESSION AND SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS.

MICHAEL REED (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY), ZOE TREADWELL (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY), KAYLA MYERS (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY), BRISHAJNA BRINKLEY (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY)

Depression is known to significantly affect social, psychological, cognitive and physical functioning of individuals. Research has shown that adolescents and young adults have significant prevalence of depressive disorders. The current study investigates how young adults with significant depressive symptoms and have experienced trauma exhibit psychosis and employ passive coping skills. The data will be statistically analyzed employing one-way ANOVAs.

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

Keynote

Independence A

INTERNATIONAL KEYNOTE: LOUIS SCHMIDT

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: FANLI JIA

THE ECOLOGY OF HUMAN SHYNESS

LOUIS SCHMIDT (MCMASTER UNIVERSITY)

Shyness is a ubiquitous phenomenon that arises in social contexts. The study of shyness has been largely limited to biological, familial, and peer contexts within laboratory and school settings. In this talk, I discuss recent work that has examined shyness in children and adults across cultural and generational contexts. The importance of examining broader and real-world contexts in the study of shyness and its implications to theory and measurement are discussed.

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

Poster

America Central/South

UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS I

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

POSTER 1

"PANDEMIC PERMISSION": PARENTS' EVOLVING AWARENESS OF ANXIETY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

ANNABELLE RUTHERFORD (STONEHILL COLLEGE),
ARIANA LENCIONI (STONEHILL COLLEGE), MADELYN

CLANCY (STONEHILL COLLEGE), LILLIAN REUMAN
(STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Little is known about parents' perceptions of – and support of – college students with anxiety. This study explored students' and parents' perceptions of student anxiety through surveys, focus groups, and interviews. Results revealed that a) many parents attribute worsening student anxiety to the pandemic, and b) the pandemic served as a catalyst for greater parental acknowledgment of anxiety among students (i.e., "pandemic permission"). Findings encourage skills-based interventions to aid parents in supporting their students.

POSTER 2

"REDEFINING PARENTING": VIETNAMESE AMERICAN EMERGING ADULTS' COMMUNICATION WITH THEIR PARENTS REGARDING SEX

LAURA TRAN (SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE), JUAN ZHONG
(SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE)

The study proposes the model of 'redefining parenting,' which is the understanding and accepting that the parents' culture does not allow discussion of sexual matters; meanwhile, expressing the desire to make the change within their own parenting when teaching their future children about sexual issues. Five Vietnamese American emerging adults participated in an in-depth interview. The research helps to determine what resources society could provide to Vietnamese-American emerging adults for a safe relationship with sex.

POSTER 3

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF PARENTING YOUNG CHILDREN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

CAITLIN CURRY (SIMMONS UNIVERSITY), CHARLOTTE RICE (SIMMONS UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH DONOVAN (SIMMONS UNIVERSITY), GREGORY FELDMAN (SIMMONS UNIVERSITY), SARAH MARTIN (SIMMONS UNIVERSITY)

COVID-19 created unique stressors for parents of young children, which this study sought to gain insight into. Using reflexive thematic analysis, we analyzed the responses to open-ended questions from 116 participants. We identified six main themes related to participants' emotional challenges, coping mechanisms, and perceived impact on parenting. While results are not generalizable, they can be used to inform interventions on how to rebuild following the pandemic, and how to support parents during future pandemics.

POSTER 4**ADOLESCENT MARIJUANA USE ANALYSIS BY RURALITY AND REGION OF THE UNITED STATES**

IHTAAM SIDDIQUI (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DOUGLAS CRESSWELL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY SCHUYLKILL CAMPUS), JESSICA SAALFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY SCHUYLKILL CAMPUS), NICOLE RYERSON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY LEHIGH VALLEY CAMPUS)

Research has demonstrated increased adolescent marijuana use; however, there is a paucity of research in rural areas. Monitoring the Future study data was analyzed to examine patterns of marijuana and hash use across diverse geographical areas. Results demonstrate that while students in rural areas consume less marijuana and hash, this effect was region dependent. This highlights a need for more research to help establish an understanding into the effect of geography on marijuana use behaviors.

POSTER 5**AN EVALUATION OF THE FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE**

JACQUELINE COLON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), KEELEY STAPLES (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), ALISSA TRESSLER (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This case study examined factors related to quality of life (QOL) reported by attendees of a spinal cord injury (SCI) life improvement podcast. QOL is the enjoyment one gains from factors in their daily life. Qualitative data came from pre-registration questionnaires, was entered into Excel, coded, and statistically analyzed with the use of pivot tables. 78% attendees had good QOL and 21% did not. Attendees report that mental health, social relationships, and travel improve QOL.

POSTER 6**ANXIETY'S INFLUENCE ON FRONTAL MIDLINE THETA DURING AN EMOTIONAL GO/NO-GO TASK**

GAGE MANDRELL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), AMELIA BONISB (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), GRANT TAIBL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), BRYNN CASTELLANI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Individuals with high state anxiety may have less frontal midline theta (FMT) power than those with low state anxiety when presented with fear no-go trials. We assessed 23 participants' state anxiety, then

conducted an emotional Go/No Go task while recording the participants' neural data with an EEG. Key findings suggest that anxious individuals are more distracted by fearful stimuli, which is reflected in lower FMT power during fearful inhibitory control tasks.

POSTER 7**APPROACHING 'THE TALK': FATHERS' EXPERIENCES COMMUNICATING WITH THEIR TEENS ABOUT SEX**

JULIANA JUARBE-TOLEDO (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), JENNIFER M. GROSSMAN (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), AMANDA M. RICHER (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Father-teen talk about sex can protect adolescents from risky sexual behavior, but few studies assess how fathers approach these conversations. This qualitative study included interviews with 43 U.S. fathers. Content analysis was used to systematically identify themes. Key findings showed that fathers' past experiences, comfort, and family role expectations shaped how they talked with teens about sex. These findings highlight individual and systemic factors that support and inhibit fathers' talk with their teens about sex.

POSTER 8**ASPECTS OF BISEXUAL IDENTITY AS PREDICTORS OF DRINKING MOTIVES AMONG BISEXUAL WOMEN**

EMILY RENZONI (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), MELISSA ROTHSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), SABRINA TODARO (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), ANNA SHERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), AMY STAMATES (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), SARAH EHLKE (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE KELLEY (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

Compared to heterosexual and lesbian women, bisexual women report greater alcohol use, but few studies have examined individual-level factors, such as bisexual identity and drinking motives, related to drinking. The current study examined the relationship between aspects of bisexual identity and drinking motives among 225 bisexual women in an online survey. We found differential associations between aspects of bisexual identity and drinking motives that may be explained by negative reinforcement. Findings may inform intervention efforts.

POSTER 9**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MOOD STATES AND CRAVING IN CIGARETTE SMOKERS**

ANDREW WILLIAMS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), NOREEN AHMED (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ANDREW WILLIAMS (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), RAISA RAHMAN (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), CHEN LI (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ROBERT MELARA (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study investigates the correlates between socioeconomic factors (education level, financial income) with smoking cessation amongst current, ex-, and never-smokers. Using surveys with validated metrics, results showed that smokers, on average, had lower education levels than never-smokers. Furthermore, a negative correlation was found in current smokers with respect to cigarette cravings, tension, and fatigue. Overall, findings suggest that unwanted emotional experiences and lower education levels lower the efficaciousness of quit attempts among many current smokers.

POSTER 10**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN REPETITIVE THINKING, COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY, AND PROCESSING SPEED IN AUTISTIC ADULTS.**

EMANUEL AVILA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), CLAUDIA CUCCHIARA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ELISHA SOTRAH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE GOTHAM (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Repetitive thinking is generally associated with depressive symptoms; greater repetitive thinking might also be associated with less cognitive flexibility and slower processing speed among autistic adults. Our sample (N=130) included adults who were autistic, depressed, or neither. Participants self-reported on repetitive thinking and completed iPad measures of cognitive flexibility and processing speed. Reflection was negatively associated with processing speed. Some forms of repetitive thinking may be useful in understanding incoming information.

POSTER 11**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AND SELF-ESTEEM: MEDIATORS OF COPING, BLAME, AND DEPRESSION**

KAYLA HEIDEMAN (WHEATON COLLEGE, MASSACHUSETTS), KIRBY KNAPP (BROWN UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (BROWN UNIVERSITY), PRACHI BHUPTANI (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Self-esteem is an important component of resilience following sexual victimization. This study examined coping strategies, attributions of blame, and psychological distress as mediators of the association between sexual victimization and self-esteem in college women. Multiple mediation analyses found that depression, chance blame and characterological self-blame mediated the association. These findings highlight the importance of addressing specific forms of blame for sexual victimization and symptoms of depression to promote self-esteem following sexual victimization among college women.

POSTER 12**ATTACHMENT, CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, AND DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND PTSD SYMPTOMS: LITERATURE REVIEW**

ALIVYA M. BARRY (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK - CUNY), LESIA M. RUGLASS (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK - CUNY)

This literature review investigated the relationship between attachment styles and PTSD, anxiety, and depression symptoms among childhood sexual abuse (CSA) victims. A search was conducted on Pubmed and ScienceDirect (110 Studies). Four studies were identified that met inclusion criteria. Only one study examined the simultaneous associations among the variables of interest. The studies reviewed suggest that CSA victims with an insecure attachment are more likely to develop PTSD, depression, and/or anxiety symptoms.

POSTER 13**ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS ABOUT CURRENT EVENTS**

CARLY ORENT (DREW UNIVERSITY), KAYLA ANTHONY (DREW UNIVERSITY), VIVIAN REYES (DREW UNIVERSITY), G. SCOTT MORGAN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

We investigated factors that shape whether people see food insecurity as a threat. M-Turk participants (N=394) read vignettes, and reported the degree they felt threatened by food insecurity. Analyses indicated that participants who read a message from a high power politician felt more threatened by ingroup than outgroup sources. In contrast, participants who read a message from a lower power politician, felt less threatened by outgroup than ingroup sources.

POSTER 14**BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS TO INITIATING CARE AMONG PATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL IDEATION**

SAMANTHA WEISS (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), SHARI JAGER-HYMAN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MATTEO F. PIERI (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), GABRIELA KHAZANOV (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), COURTNEY BENJAMIN WOLK (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Patients at risk for suicide often face barriers to initiating and engaging in mental health treatment. Twenty-seven primary care providers and behavioral health specialists were interviewed to assess their perception of barriers and facilitators to accessing care, as well as suggestions for improving patient engagement. Findings indicated that the most common barriers were financial concerns and appointment waitlists. The most common facilitator was having access to collaborative care services in the primary care practice.

POSTER 15**BATTLE OF THE SENSES**

ELENA MAGYAROSI (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), BRADY ALTANA (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ALEXANDRA GUDE (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ERIK VALERA (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We explored the senses of smell and taste to better understand how these two senses interact. Specifically, we were interested in whether a certain smell could cause people to misidentify foods. Participants were presented with four different flavored foods to taste and randomly assigned to either the Scent or Non-Scent condition. Contrary to our hypothesis, our analysis revealed that participants in both conditions showed high levels of accuracy in identifying the foods and flavors.

POSTER 16**BEYOND THE ALGORITHMS: CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA ADS, SELF-OBJECTIFICATION, AND MATH ABILITIES**

ABIGAIL CRONIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE), LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of social media advertisements on self-objectification and math ability. It builds off of previous research by Garcia et al. (2021) and Fredrickson et al. (1998) looking at social media and self-objectification, and

self-objectification and math ability, respectively. Social media advertisements were manipulated to determine impact on self-objectification and math ability. Significant results were found for targeted ads and belief that one could control one's body.

POSTER 17**CAFFEINE'S EFFECT ON ALERTNESS IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS: A BLIND EXPERIMENT**

EMMA ACKERLER (MARIST COLLEGE), JAMES MALTBY (MARIST COLLEGE), MICHAEL FERRO (MARIST COLLEGE), KATHRYN KASARCI (MARIST COLLEGE)

College students use caffeine to improve alertness, but research on caffeine's effect is actually mixed. We used a blind experiment with random assignment to assess the effect of caffeine on alertness using a reaction time task. Twenty-one college students with similar caffeine tolerances participated in either a control group (drinking decaf coffee) or an experimental group (drinking caffeinated coffee). We calculated differences in reaction time pre-and post-coffee. Caffeine significantly decreased reaction time, thus increasing alertness.

POSTER 18**DEPRESSION AND STRESS IN DIVISION 3 STUDENT ATHLETES**

TYLER CLEWELL (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), KENNY LIVINGSTON (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), ANGEL DIAZ (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

Psychological distress has rarely been studied in Division 3 (D3) schools. We surveyed 51 student athletes from various sport teams. Key findings included gender differences in depression (e.g., females had significantly higher depression scores than males) and stress (females stress was related to having too much to do and feelings of mental exhaustion). These findings highlight the need to further study the relationship between mental well-being, being overworked, and burnout in female student athletes.

POSTER 19**DEVELOPMENTAL ETHANOL EXPOSURE IMPAIRS ADULT SLEEP AND SALIENCE NETWORK CONNECTIVITY IN MICE**

AAYUSH KANERIA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), DONALD WILSON (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Dysregulation of the Salience Network (SN) has been linked to insomnia. Similarly, insomnia occurs in Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD). This study aimed to identify SN activation patterns in four groups of adult mice: ethanol-exposed and sleep deprived, 2) sleep-deprived but not ethanol-exposed, 3) ethanol-exposed but not sleep-deprived, and 4) neither ethanol-exposed nor sleep deprived. Imposed sleep deprivation in saline control mice induced SN functional connectivity which mimicked that in developmentally ethanol exposed mice.

POSTER 20

DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN WORKING AND NON-WORKING STUDENTS

ALEJANDRA JAUREGUI (MERCY COLLEGE), ASHLEY BAEZ (MERCY COLLEGE), TIFFANY GUERRIERO (MERCY COLLEGE), NADIA RAMJIT (MERCY COLLEGE), JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY COLLEGE)

This research examined the impact of student employment status on perceived social support and academic engagement. The results for 87 students showed that perceived family support was lower for students who worked, but perceived professor support and student engagement was higher for these students compared to those who did not work. Results indicate that working students rely on professor support and are more engaged in the classroom than non-working students who rely on family support.

POSTER 21

DISGUST AS A PATHWAY FOR SEXUAL AGGRESSION TOWARDS TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

LEAH CINGRANELLI (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SIMONA KOBRYN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), OLIVIA LAWRENCE (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MICHAEL T. SHAW (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICHARD E. MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Transgender people experience sexual violence at exceptionally high rates, and previous research has hypothesized that transphobia is the primary source of these sexual hate crimes towards those that identify as a gender minority. This study aims to explore the emotional and behavioral reactions of men varying in transphobia to a hypothetical transgender partner using a factorial vignette survey design.

POSTER 22

DO ALTERED CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS AFFECT ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER?

KARINA LITTLE (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY), PRINCY QUADROS-MENNELLA (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

Altered circadian rhythms (CR) are a feature in many psychiatric disorders. *Drosophila Melanogaster* has similar CR-regulating neural structures as mammals. We aimed to establish a causative link between altered CRs and anxiety. No significant differences were found between flies exposed to all-dark, all-light or equal amounts of light and dark, in their anxiety-like behavior. Our small sample size may have contributed to the negative results. We plan to address this factor in the coming months.

POSTER 23

DOES A TEACHER'S EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION IN THE CLASSROOM IMPACT STUDENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS?

DOROTHY SEABOLDT (NAZARETH COLLEGE), LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Minimal research has been conducted regarding the relationship between a teacher's emotional expression and a student's academic performance. The current research evaluated a student's performance in a multiple-choice exam based upon lectures taught with a happy, angry, or neutral expression. Results suggest a relationship between a teacher's lack of expression (neutral condition) and student's academic performance. It is suggested that this relationship be further evaluated.

POSTER 24

DOES MAKING, LOOKING, OR READING ABOUT ARTWORK WORK BETTER FOR REDUCING ANXIETY?

ANGEL AGUILAR (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether making art, reading about art or looking at art provided more relief of anxiety symptoms. Participants completed an online survey in three groups, either making art, looking at art, or reading about art, followed by two brief anxiety measurements. Analyses showed that participants had difficulty completing the making art condition, so data collection in that condition is ongoing. There were no differences between the looking at and reading about art conditions.

POSTER 25**EEG RESPONSE TO SOUND WITH LOW-COST TECHNOLOGY: PASSIVE LISTENING AND AUDITORY NEUROFEEDBACK**

MOLLY ADILETTO (STONEHILL COLLEGE), MADELYN CLANCY (STONEHILL COLLEGE), CAITLIN FORTE (STONEHILL COLLEGE), SAMANTHA GOBEILLE (STONEHILL COLLEGE), TIZIA HERNANDEZ (STONEHILL COLLEGE), VICTORIA LOMBARDI (STONEHILL COLLEGE), KELLY MCCORMICK (STONEHILL COLLEGE), MICHAEL SHEEHAN (STONEHILL COLLEGE), ASHLEIGH O'HAIRE (STONEHILL COLLEGE), JOHN MCCOY (STONEHILL COLLEGE), LINCOLN CRATON (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Can auditory stimuli modulate cortical oscillations? Experiment 1 found alpha levels were higher than theta levels for a musical excerpt and a binaural-beats excerpt, but not for an urban soundscape. Experiment 2 used EEG sonification to provide neurofeedback cues for alpha levels. Surprisingly, participants in a sham control condition produced higher alpha levels than those in the neurofeedback condition. This exploratory work suggests it is possible to conduct meaningful research with emerging low-cost EEG systems.

POSTER 26**EFFECT OF GENDER DIFFERENCES AND AIRSTREAM DISRUPTION ON THE BOUBA-KIKI EFFECT**

SAMANTHA GOBEILLE (STONEHILL COLLEGE), MADELYN CLANCY (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

We explored the effect of consonant manner and gender of the speaker on sound perception by testing 19 participants in a sound perception task. Male and female voices were heard for each pseudoword that contained consonants from the manner groups. Participants exhibited significantly different mean ratings of "spikiness" based on consonant manner, but the gender of the speaker did not produce an effect.

POSTER 27**EFFECT OF PERSONALITY ON PERCEIVED STRESS, WELL-BEING, AND ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ALLISON KULIKOWSKI (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), NAFEEAH AHMED-ADEDOJA (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), LILIANNA KELLY (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), KARIN CHELLEW GALVEZ (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE)

This study investigated the impact of personality on stress in college students as well as whether not working or working on or off campus contributed to

higher stress levels (at the beginning of the semester). Individuals with high neuroticism (N) and low introversion perceived more stress, had worse well-being, and experienced more anxiety than those with low or average N and high-Average on extraversion. No differences in stress for working and not working students.

POSTER 28**EFFECT OF WAR VS LIGHTEARTED SOCIAL MEDIA AND AGE COHORT ON MOOD**

AMANI WALKER (SIENA COLLEGE), NICOLE HELLER (SIENA COLLEGE)

In this study, we explored the effects of viewing Ukraine-Russia War footage through TikTok videos on mood and empathy. The sample consisted of 150 U.S MTurk workers. Participants were randomly assigned to watch several predetermined short videos of a) Ukraine-Russia War, b) lighthearted videos, or c) a combination of both. Early analyses suggest viewing war footage adversely impacted mood; however, watching war footage interspersed with lighthearted videos may have helped mitigate negative mood effects.

POSTER 29**EFFECTS OF STRESS LEVELS ON EXECUTIVE NETWORK FUNCTION**

JADE TURBIDES (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), FAHRIAL ESHA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), GURJOT KAUR (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), NOREEN AHMED (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), HANH NGUYEN (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), CHEN LI (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), RAN LIU (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY)

Michael Posner (1990) introduced the Attention Network Task, which comprises orienting, alerting and executive network measurements in respect to attention. To evaluate the effects of stress on executive network function, 56 participants participated in a Flanker Array task with the goal of determining attentional performance differences between high and low stress participants. This study supports findings that suggest mental health disorders, such as stress may result in impaired executive networks when presented with attention tasks.

POSTER 30**EMPATHIC CONCERN AND MORAL CARE: IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS**

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

Our research examined relationships between moral foundations of care and empathic concern. We found that intuitive care statistically significantly predicted empathic concern for others following exposure to an emotional stressor. Results suggest that engaging in harm reduction and care-based behaviors may improve outcomes related to empathic concern. Implications for healthcare professionals are discussed as well as identifying methods for which individuals may benefit from specific empathy-based interventions.

POSTER 31**ENGAGEMENT WITH BEAUTY PREDICTS MEANING IN LIFE, RESILIENCE, AND REDUCED IMPULSIVITY**

RUBY BEEKMAN (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA MATTHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

Research has demonstrated that appreciation of beauty is related to positive outcomes such as well-being. In a small sample of undergraduates, we find evidence that engagement with beauty predicts resilience—the ability to adapt successfully in the face of stress and adversity; meaning in life—the degree to which one finds meaning and searches for meaning in their life; and impulsivity. Together, our results suggest the use of aesthetics to inform interventions.

POSTER 32**EXAMINING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH IN AUTISTIC ADULTS**

PRICILA SANCHEZ ROJAS (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), CLAUDIA CUCCHIARA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE GOTHAM (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Autistic individuals are at a higher risk of experiencing extreme life stressors, which may increase their risk of depression and anxiety disorders. N=1012 autistic adults were asked to endorse current stressors and indicate their "worst." Financial stress and unmet social and vocational desires were both most prevalent and "worst." Total number and type of stressor were not associated with internalizing symptoms, suggesting that not all stressors lead to mental health conditions within autistic individuals.

POSTER 33**EXTRAVERSION AND NEUROTICISM MODULATE EMOTIONAL REACTIVITY TO REWARD DOWNSHIFTS**

ISABELLA KING (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), LILIANNA KELLY (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), SHANNON FORNES (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), NAFEESSHA AHMED-ADEDOJA (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), ALLISON KULIKOWSKI (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), SELINA ZHANG (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), MARTA SABARIEGO (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), KARIN CHELLEW- GALVEZ (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE)

Reward loss triggers a negative state called frustration. We evaluated if frustration is modulated by extraversion and neuroticism. Participants that scored high/low in extraversion were exposed to a task in which reinforcement feedback was unexpectedly reduced. We found that participants who scored low-extraversion and high-neuroticism reported high levels of frustration, anger and sadness, and lower levels of happiness following reward downshifts but not when reinforcement was kept low throughout the experiment.

POSTER 34**FACTORS RELATED TO MORAL CONCERN FOR ANIMALS**

VANESSA HINDLE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA FINFROCK (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), MARY-GRACE ROMANO (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), HANNAH DODSON (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Participants (N=192) took a survey investigating whether individuals with high ratings of animal-human continuity (A-HC) and moral expansiveness (MESx) were more likely to donate towards conservation efforts, and to investigate a correlation between high rankings of MESx and A-HC. We found significant correlations among all the variables. In previous literature, MESx ratings found high validity effectively implicating participants' moral concerns. This information can be used to create more effective conservation advertising campaign.

POSTER 35**FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION AND EXPERIENCES OF COVID-19, VACCINATION, AND VACCINATION MESSAGING**

KARISSA COWLES (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), BRIANNA SPENCE (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), JENIFER AGUILAR (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

The study investigated female college students' perceptions of Covid-19, the vaccination, and vaccination messaging. 59 participants aged 18-22 were surveyed. Key findings included low satisfaction with institutional messaging, high concern about female-specific health issues related to both Covid-19 and vaccination, and that political leanings were significantly associated with several negative attitudes towards vaccination, institutional messaging, and trust in the scientific community. The findings reinforce the importance of health communication tailored specifically to young females.

POSTER 36

FINANCIAL OVERPARENTING AND FINANCIAL SELF-CONFIDENCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

BRENT HOWES (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE), JILL NORVILITIS (SUNY BUFFALO STATE)

This study examined the effect of financial overparenting (a subtype of helicopter parenting) on financial self-confidence among 139 college students. Financial overparenting was negatively correlated with financial confidence, whereas parental teaching about money and facilitation of healthy financial behaviors were positively correlated. The results suggest that financial overparenting is detrimental to a child's financial self-confidence, and counter to their parents' goals of preparing them for managing their finances as adults.

POSTER 37

FLATTERY WILL GET YOU EVERYWHERE: PERCEPTIONS ON PERSONALITY TESTING

EMMA KOCISZEWSKI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to examine whether or not informing participants that a personality test was not empirically supported would affect the extent to which participants would endorse it. Participants completed a "personality test" and were given false feedback. Informing participants that the "personality test" was not empirically supported did not impact participants' endorsement of it; on average, participants in all conditions endorsed the personality test.

POSTER 38

GENDER BIAS OF AGGRESSION IN LITERATURE

LAURA POYNTER (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), ASHLEY HANSEN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), NAFISAH MOUZON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We hypothesized that male characters would be rated as more aggressive than female characters, and that those in fantasy situations would be rated more as more aggressive than realistic situations. Participants viewed a series of short scenarios and judged the aggressiveness of the central character. We found that the fantasy situations increased aggressiveness judgments, regardless of the character gender. This suggests that story genre can play a substantial role in the perception of character traits.

POSTER 39

GENDER DIFFERENCES AND THE ROLE DEPRESSION PLAYS IN THE EXPRESSION OF EMPATHY

AANA BLASZKA (UTICA COLLEGE), KAYLEE SEDDIO (UTICA UNIVERSITY)

In this study we assessed group differences between males and females on expressions of empathy and depressive symptoms in response to a stressor. The results of this study showed that men and women report similar levels of depression, but women exhibited statistically significantly more personal distress when their depression was higher when compared to men. These results are meaningful because it offers a new perspective on the way that psychologists view and treat depression.

POSTER 40

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COLLEGE ATHLETES FEELING OF BURNOUT, COACHING TREATMENT, AND WELL-BEING

ERIN BURGESS (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), MARY IGNAGNI (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

Female collegiate athletes may have higher rates of burnout, lower perceptions of personal treatment, and lower well-being compared to male athletes. One hundred eight participants completed online surveys regarding burnout, athlete satisfaction, and well-being. Preliminary results suggest female athletes have higher feelings of overall burnout, lower satisfaction with coaches' personal treatment, and lower overall well-being. Data collection will continue through the Spring 2023 semester.

POSTER 41

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SELF-ESTEEM

VINCENT LOMBARDI (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), BRIANNA KRAUS (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), JOY PONTZER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MILA KALCEVIC (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study explored whether physical self-esteem varies by gender and self-awareness. Existing literature indicates that men have higher physical self-esteem than women and that people are more critical of themselves when before a mirror. Participants were placed in front of a set of mirrors or had to periodically lap a stopwatch. The Physical Self-Description Questionnaire assessed total physical self-esteem, comprised of several subscales. An interaction of gender by awareness on physical appearance self-esteem was found.

POSTER 42

HOPE (AGENTIC AND RECEPTIVE), PURPOSE AND THRIVING AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN EL SALVADOR

SOFIA FAUZA (BOSTON COLLEGE), SAMUEL HAY (BOSTON COLLEGE), JACQUELINE LERNER (BOSTON COLLEGE)

When adolescents have both a sense of purpose and hope (agentic and receptive), their thriving may be promoted. Eighteen Salvadoran youth in a faith-based youth development program identified as thriving participated in qualitative semi-structured interviews. Findings suggest that hope reported by the adolescent fuels the belief they can fulfill their purpose by becoming the type of person they idealize. These findings highlight the significance of the relationship between hope and purpose.

POSTER 43

THE DISCREPANCY IN MORAL OBLIGATION TOWARDS DIFFERING FAMILY MEMBERS

MEAGHAN NYHAN (STONEHILL COLLEGE), ISAIAH BURNETT (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

In this study, we presented college students with scenarios in order to test whether they feel more morally obligated to their own siblings or parents. Participants (N = 17) were presented with life-or-death scenarios in which they ranked the moral correctness of the actions shown. As hypothesized, we found that college students felt more morally obligated to their siblings over their parents due to closer proximity in age and shared experiences.

POSTER 44

THE EFFECTS OF DEPRESSION AND ETHNIC IDENTITY ON AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY RECALL

BRIANNA SCHNEIDER (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), JOY THOMAS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), RILEY ITALIANO (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study aims to explore the relationship between specificity of autobiographical memory, depressive symptoms, emotional regulation, ethnic identity commitment, ethnicity and gender. 340 college students completed an online questionnaire prompting recall of the earliest and the most recent memory related to each of six nouns, and responded to validated scales for the other variables. Analyses of the data have just begun.

POSTER 45

THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT AND SOUND ON CREATIVITY

KATELYN GIORGIO (HARTWICK COLLEGE), KAYLEE MILLER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), AWINO PAULLER MUSYOKA (HARTWICK COLLEGE), JACQUELINE GERSTENBERGER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), NICHOLAS EILER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), LAUREN PETOSA (HARTWICK COLLEGE), JOSHUA PIRRELLO (HARTWICK COLLEGE), KATIE DOLIVER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), LISA ONORATO (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Nature exposure has been linked to attention restoration and enhanced creativity. Our research examined the contribution of sound to restoration. Participants watched either a nature or urban video with or without sound while taking two creativity tests. Although not statistically significant, our results showed that, consistent with our hypothesis, the nature-sound condition produced the highest creativity scores, whereas the urban-sound condition produced the lowest scores. We discuss limitations, applications, and ideas for future research.

POSTER 46

THE EVERYDAY USE OF THE WORD "INTERSECTIONALITY"

DONNA GIBSON KEARNEY (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), CAROLINE CLARKE (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), SYDNEY KARLIN (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KIELY PARIS-RODRIGUEZ (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), LEAH R. WARNER (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

In this study, we explore the impact of the term, "intersectionality," on the identities of multiply marginalized individuals. We plan to use conventional content analysis to identify and report themes to assess whether individuals use "intersectionality" to counteract the negative impact of interlocking systems of oppression. We will then interpret themes by comparing them to relevant intersectionality research and will provide suggestions for future work on intersectional identities.

POSTER 47

IDENTIFYING SES FACTORS IN THE NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION SURVEYS

ASHLEY JEANTY (DEAN COLLEGE), AMANDA DELORE (LESLEY UNIVERSITY), RONALD BROWN (DEAN COLLEGE)

Abstract Exploratory factor analyses were performed to determine a proxy measure of socioeconomic status (SES) using the National Household Educational Surveys: Parent and Family Involvement in Education, School Readiness, Early Childhood Program Participation, After School Programs and Activities, and Adult Education/Adult Education and Lifelong Learning. Results suggest that measures of SES can be constructed using income, education, and occupation to enhance inferences based on these data for the educational research community.

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

Paper

St. George C

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH AND WELLNESS

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: SUKANYA RAY

2:00pm – 2:15pm

UNDERSTANDING MEANING-MAKING PROCESS FOLLOWING TRAUMA AND LOSS EXPERIENCES: AN OVERVIEW AND IMPLICATIONS

SUKANYA RAY (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), KARINE TOUSSAINT (PRIVATE PRACTICE), SOPHIA KOZLOWSKY (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), CAROLINE LAMAR (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

This paper will engage in addressing experiences of trauma, loss, and meaning-making processes across

contexts. It will highlight research findings on loss experiences in the familial context among hospice volunteers and their adaptation processes. Secondly, the discussion will provide its application in understanding the recent traumatic experiences including the COVID-19 pandemic, racial violence, and their respective impact across minoritized groups and healthcare providers. The complex adaptation patterns of loss and personal/professional growth will be discussed.

2:20pm – 2:35pm

IT'S NOT JUST BATHROOM BILLS: BATHROOM ACCESS FOR TRANS AND NON-BINARY STUDENTS

EMMA FREDRICK (MARIST COLLEGE), ABBEY MANN (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

There are many transgender and non-binary (TNB) students in higher education and it is imperative that we support these students as much as their cisgender peers. One area to address is bathroom access. In a study of 163 TNB adults in South-Central Appalachia, bathroom avoidance was linked to experiences of bathroom-related discrimination which was then linked with mental and physical health. We propose assuring TNB students are not having these experiences in our institutions.

2:40pm – 2:55pm

RAGE AGAINST THE CULT OF YOUTH: MATURE WOMEN TALK ABOUT BODY POSITIVITY

LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Middle-aged women are neglected in research on body dissatisfaction and appreciation. The present study examined middle-aged women's body positivity definitions, the habitual nature of body positive thinking, its content, and body appreciation and flow experiences. Habitual thinking predicted appreciation. The significant connection between appreciation and flow was not mediated by habitual thoughts. Finally, while participants defined body positivity similarly to younger women, they discussed unique challenges, particularly in relation to representation.

3:00pm – 3:15pm

POWER OF COACHING FOR INCREASED SELF-AWARENESS AND LEADER DEVELOPMENT.

ANGELA YARNELL (U.S. ARMY), ERIN BARRY (UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY), HANNAH KLEBER (UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY), ELISE BRADY (UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY)

Self-awareness is essential for leader development. Individual coaching enhances self-awareness and is incorporated into leader development programs, but is resource and time intensive. Our "Power of Coaching" workshop equips participants with coach-like skills. Out of 182 respondents, 93% reported they were engaged and 94% said it was applicable to their leadership. Audience members will be introduced to coach-like skills they can put into practice for their own increased self-awareness and leader development.

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

Keynote

America North

LEARNING KEYNOTE: MICHAEL FANSELOW

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: ERIC THRAILKILL

WHEN AND WHY DOES ADAPTIVE DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR BECOME MALADAPTIVE

MICHAEL FANSELOW (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES)

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

Symposium

Independence B

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: MOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN CONTEXT: FACTORS THAT IMPACT INFANT SKILL ACQUISITION

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: AARON DEMASI

MOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN CONTEXT: FACTORS THAT IMPACT INFANT SKILL ACQUISITION

AARON DEMASI (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY)

Infant motor development is the ultimate context for understanding behavioral development. Because motor behaviors are visible, studying them can provide insights into general developmental principles. Infants' motor skills develop in a body whose dimensions change rapidly, embedded in a rich cultural context

rich with input from caregivers and the physical environment. Thus, this symposium's goal is to promote a broader discussion about the impact of context on human behaviors considered fundamental by psychological researchers.

Presentations

Impact of In-the-Moment Caregiver Teaching on Infant Stair Descent

by Aaron DeMasi (Graduate Center CUNY), Mali Waugh (Graduate Center CUNY), Michele Goncalves Maia (Graduate Center CUNY), Taylor Evans (University of Washington), Lana B. Karasik (Graduate Center CUNY), & Sarah E. Berger (Graduate Center CUNY)

Effects of Restrictive Childrearing Practices on Infants' Spontaneous Movement

by Lana B. Karasik (Graduate Center CUNY), Amruta Wagh (Graduate Center CUNY), Scott R. Robinson (Pacific Ethnological Laboratories), & Rano Dodojonova (Scientific-Clinical Center of Pediatrics)

Comparing Naturalistic and Lab Measurements: A Study of the Reach-to-Grasp Movement

by Kaitlyn Campbell (Temple University), Melissa Horger (Temple University), Valentina Parma (Temple University), & Peter J. Marshall (Temple University)

Comparing the Effectiveness of Visual and Tactile Information in a Shape Sorter Task

by Shaziela Ishak (Ramapo College)

Relation of Walking Skill to Context: Physical Growth, Cognitive Ability, and Temperament

by Simone V. Gill (Boston University), Laura Keegan (Boston University), & Kimberly J. Saudino (Boston University)

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

Event

Great Republic

PSI CHI REGIONAL RESEARCH AWARDS CEREMONY

Friday, March 3, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: JAMIE BODENLOS

PSI CHI REGIONAL RESEARCH AWARD CEREMONY AND PRESENTATION

JAMIE BODENLOS (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

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!

Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Symposium

Great Republic

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: TEMPERAMENT
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ACROSS CONTEXTS**
Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

CHAIR: KRISTIE POOLE AND RAHA HASSAN

TEMPERAMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ACROSS CONTEXTS

KRISTIE POOLE (BROCK UNIVERSITY)

In this symposium, we consider multiple contexts in studying temperament and social development. In the first talk, we examine the relation between temperament and social behavior across in-person and online contexts. In the second and third talks, we examine temperament and social behavior across contexts of familiar and unfamiliar interaction partners. In the fourth talk, we consider culture as a context and examine the relation between temperament and social development in China and Canada.

Presentations

Are social interactions comparable across in-person and online contexts?

by Kristie Poole (Brock University)

Shyness, inhibitory control, and social support seeking in preschoolers: Role of familiar and unfamiliar contexts

by Raha Hassan (McMaster University)

Links between parent-child language style matching and inhibited children's social competence among familiar and unfamiliar peers

by Kathy Sem (Boston University)

Chinese shyness subtypes across cultures: Equivalence and associations with social anxiety in children

by Xiaoxue Kong (McMaster University)

Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Paper

St. George C

**APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: PERCEPTIONS
IN EVERYDAY LIFE**
Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

CHAIR: TYSON KRIEGER

3:30pm – 3:45pm

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PLANT AWARENESS DISPARITY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND PERSONALITY

TYSON KRIEGER (UTICA UNIVERSITY), ANGELINE VITI (UTICA UNIVERSITY)

Plant Awareness Disparity (PAD) describes the tendency of humans to overlook the role of plants in the environment. Our study examined whether college students' ecological concerns, connectedness to the environment, and the Big Five personality traits were predictive of PAD using a stepwise regression model. Our results indicated that three variables significantly accounted for lower levels of PAD: a concern for conserving non-human lifeforms, openness to experience, and feeling connected with nature.

3:50pm – 4:05pm

IS ALGORITHM AWARENESS RELATED TO STUDENTS' PREFERENCE AND USE OF LATERAL READING?

ARSHIA K. LODHI (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY), JESSICA E. BRODSKY (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY), DONNA SCIMECA (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND GRADUATE CENTER)

College students (N = 306) completed an online curriculum teaching them how to use lateral reading strategies to fact-check information about the pandemic, vaccination policy, and other topics. Pre/posttest assessments indicated gains in preference and use of lateral reading strategies to fact-check information. Algorithm awareness was associated with preference for lateral reading as "best strategy" for evaluating sources or claims, but unassociated with observed use of lateral reading. Discrepancies between preference and use are discussed.

4:10pm – 4:25pm

THE DEVALUED SELF

DR CHRIS STEED (LONDON SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY)

We introduce theory behind an approach to therapy rooted in applied understanding of the worth of human beings and what happens when there is deficit. We are shaped by the value society places on us. This is a working model. The value of the human is a psycho-social dynamic driver pertaining to motivational drivers. Where not forthcoming in our social or inter-personal world, something happens inside. It is supported by a new book published 2023

Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Lecture

America North

**R. L. SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE:
BERNARD BALLEINE**
Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

CHAIR: ERIC THRAILKILL

TWO-PROCESS LEARNING THEORY: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONING AND INSTRUMENTAL LEARNING

BERNARD BALLEINE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES)

Historically, the failure of single-process learning theories gave rise to various forms of two-process theory. Nevertheless, despite their promise, these theories have barely developed over the last half century, rendering the relationship between Pavlovian conditioning and instrumental learning ambiguous. Much has, however, been revealed about these processes in the interim and here I explore the implications of contemporary research in psychology and neuroscience for two-process theory, particularly evidence for process dissociation and interaction.

Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Paper

Independence B

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: MOTOR SKILLS AND
ACTION PERCEPTION**
Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

3:30pm – 3:45pm

MOVING GESTURES: HOW LOCOMOTION SHAPES INFANT GESTURES TO CAREGIVERS

SAMANTHA PLATE (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH),
JOSHUA L SCHNEIDER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH),
EMILY ROEMER BRITSCH (UNIVERSITY OF
PITTSBURGH), JANA M IVERSON (BOSTON
UNIVERSITY)

As infants learn to walk, they also begin to gesture while moving (e.g., carrying objects to caregivers). Here we identified that infants do gesture while they are moving, rather than gesturing right after moving (e.g., walking to a caregiver, stopping, and then giving an object). Infants increased in the proportion of gestures that occurred during movement as they became proficient walkers and they used different types of gestures when moving than when stationary.

3:50pm – 4:05pm

DON'T JUST SIT THERE, SAY SOMETHING! RELATIONS BETWEEN SITTING AND INFANT VOCALIZATION

JOSHUA SCHNEIDER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH),
NINA LEEZENBAUM (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH
CAROLINA), SAMANTHA PLATE (UNIVERSITY OF
PITTSBURGH), EMILY BRITSCH (UNIVERSITY OF
PITTSBURGH), JANA IVERSON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY),
JESSIE NORTHRUP (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

Researchers have hypothesized that the transition to independent sitting reorients the position of the body in a way that supports syllabic vocalization production (i.e., consonant-vowel vocalizations, "ba"). In support of this hypothesis, the present study found increased syllabic vocal production in 6-month-old infants who had achieved independent sitting (n = 46) when compared to same-aged peers who had not (n = 49). Findings represent initial evidence for a connection between sit onset and vocal development.

4:10pm – 4:25pm

EEG MU RHYTHM: ACTION-PERCEPTION PROCESSING IN 6- TO 9-WEEK-OLD INFANTS

KELSEY DAVINSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT),
LAUREN J. BRYANT (COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS),
KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The sensorimotor EEG mu rhythm's neural mirroring properties may provide insight into the neural foundations of action-perception integration. This study investigates 6- to 9-week-olds' mu rhythm activity during execution and observation of facial gestures, including still face (baseline) and still-spin disc (non-biological) comparisons. Preliminary analyses revealed mu rhythm reactivity in the 2.5-4.5 and 4.5-6.5 Hz frequency bands during infants' facial gestures. Mu observation analyses will be presented and will indicate whether there is neural mirroring.

4:30pm – 4:45pm

ARE POOR MOTOR SKILLS A BEHAVIORAL MARKER OF DEVELOPMENTAL DYSLEXIA? A META-ANALYSIS

RITA OBEID (CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY),
CATHERINE MESSINA (TEACHERS COLLEGE,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), C. DONNAN GRAVELLE
(COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF
NEW YORK), NICOLE M. ZAPPARRATA (COLLEGE OF
STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK),
PATRICIA J. BROOKS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN
ISLAND AND CUNY GRADUATE CENTER, CITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This meta-analysis compared motor skills of dyslexic and age-matched neurotypical individuals (77 studies, 276 effects, $N = 2,895$ dyslexics, 4,385 neurotypical, Mean age = 12.6 years). The overall estimate, $g = -.56$ [95% CI $-.70, -.41$] indicated impaired motor skills in dyslexia, with marginally larger effects for measures of fine-motor than gross-motor/composite skills. Language and age did not moderate effects. Findings indicate the potential value of motor skills as behavioral markers of dyslexia risk.

**Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm**

Poster

America Central/South

**PSI CHI POSTER SESSION I
Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm**

POSTER 1

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MOTIVATIONS FOR SUICIDE IN U.S. SUICIDE NOTES

MACKENZIE GUERIN (INDEPENDENT), JOHN GUNN
(GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY), PATRICK MCGRATH
(GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY), BRIELLE ORDOG
(GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

The present study uses qualitative methods to explore the motivations in suicide notes left by suicide decedents in the United States. Four independent raters reviewed 49 suicide notes for motivations for suicide. Suicide in the sample were largely male (73.5%) and had an average age of 38.9 (SD=16.3). Findings highlighted Mood (e.g., feeling burdensome, guilt, shame) and Life Events (e.g., divorce, separation) as key motivators illustrated in suicide notes.

POSTER 2

AN EVALUATION OF COVID-19 IMPACT ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

BLANCA REYES (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY),
CORINNE DONOVAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined COVID-19 effect on undergraduate students' engagement while evaluating services provided by universities/colleges. Past research provided support for the notion that undergraduates' engagement was impacted by the pandemic. Fifteen participants completed the USEI through Qualtrics and 13 participants participated in 45-minute focus groups. Results showcased how students had similar experiences, but gender and residency of students indicated significant differences. These findings highlight the reevaluation of traditional learning structure and communication between students.

POSTER 3**ASSESSING THE PSYCHOMETRICS OF A NOVEL SCALE MEASURING BURNOUT AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

DIEGO ARAGON-GUEVARA (DREXEL UNIVERSITY),
EVIE TOURING (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), JULIA
SLUZENSKI (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

This study sought to assess the reliability and validity of a novel measure of undergraduate student burnout, incorporating undergraduate psychology students at Drexel University as self-advocates to generate items. A total of 139 undergraduate students completed the questionnaire. The 27 items of the undergraduate burnout scale were found to have high internal consistency and ideal convergent validity. These results support the utility of the scale as a possible tool to evaluate burnout among undergraduate students.

POSTER 4**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MEMORY, MOOD, AND CONCUSSIONS SUSTAINED IN DIVISION I COLLEGIATE ATHLETES**

JORDAN FLETCHER (MARIST COLLEGE), MARY STONE
(MARIST COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between working memory, mood, and concussions sustained among collegiate athletes. Student athletes ($N = 24$) at a private northeast college anonymously reported their sustained concussions, completed a mood scale and a working memory task. Negative affect was negatively correlated with suspected concussions sustained ($r[22] = 0.37, p = 0.06$), and working memory was negatively correlated with diagnosed concussions ($r[22] = -0.58, p < 0.01$).

POSTER 5**ATTACHMENT QUALITY AND SATISFACTION IN PSYCHOLOGY MAJOR MENTORING RELATIONSHIPS**

CHEYENNE CRAVENER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), IRELAND MAHER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ASHLEY SEIBERT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study investigates associations between attachment quality, mentoring relationship quality, and major satisfaction for individuals participating in a psychology department peer mentoring program. Mentors with greater avoidance were less likely to support their mentees' engagement in activities outside of the classroom. Mentees with greater security reported greater satisfaction with the major and were more likely to report that their mentors were

genuine, committed to the relationship, and supportive of their involvement in campus activities.

POSTER 6**ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS SURROUNDING CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT**

MARISA ALKALAY (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), HANNAH HOLT (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), ARIANA GAMBRELL (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN QUINN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), HALEY GRIFFIN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), ERICA DELSANDRO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM FLACK (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Since college women are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence, it is essential to understand the knowledge and beliefs that students have surrounding Campus Sexual Assault. Results revealed that women were more educated on sexual assault than men. Additionally, fraternity men were more likely to reject rape myths than non-affiliated men. Our findings demonstrate the need for sexual assault education programs to expand beyond consent knowledge, including an exploration of misogynistic attitudes and behaviors.

POSTER 7**BOREDOM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN ADOLESCENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

COURTNEY CAIL (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (HUNTER COLLEGE), AMY ROY (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The present study considers previously reported links between boredom proneness and negative affect by examining these constructs in a sample of adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants (mean age = 14.45) completed several questionnaires measuring these constructs. Results support the hypothesis that there is a significant correlation between anxiety and boredom, but contradict the assumption that there is an association between boredom and restricted activities.

POSTER 8**CAMPUS EXPRESSION PROMOTES STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AND MENTAL WELLBEING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

STEFANIE VUOTTO (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), TIANNA WILLIAMS (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), TYLER ARENA (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

We examined the relationship between campus expression, student engagement and student mental health in a sample of undergraduate college students ($n=134$) ranging from 17 to 24 years of age [$M (SD) = 20.11 (1.39)$]. Various modules of campus expression were found to be significantly associated with behavioral and affective aspects of student engagement, as well as anxiety and somatization, supporting the importance and value of open inquiry and expression on college campuses.

POSTER 9

CAN COLOR INFLUENCE ETHICAL RATINGS OF ITEMS WITH VARYING ECOLOGICAL IMPACT?

KIMBERLY ROJAS (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY),
MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

We analyzed the significance of item and logo color on ethical ratings. Participants were presented with items that are inherently environmentally-friendly, neutral, or environmentally-harmful. These items were presented with logo colors that varied on their ecological-friendliness. The results showed that the item type had a significant effect on the ratings however logo color did not. This suggests logo color has no influence on ethical judgments of items when that item has inherent ecological impact.

POSTER 10

CAN PARENTS' EXPECTATIONS INFLUENCE CHINESE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CAREER CHOICES AND RETURN PLANS?

XIZHE WU (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY),
ALICIA DRAIS-PARRILLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research investigates the degree of meeting parental expectations and career choice difficulties of Chinese international students using LPEI (Wang & Heppner, 2022) and CDDQ (Gati et al., 1996). We predict that parents' expectations will influence Chinese international students' career choices and return to China. Yet, preliminary results suggested differential effects; too low or too high in meeting parental expectations did not affect students' career and return plans, but moderately meeting expectations did predict.

POSTER 11

CHILDREN'S PROPENSITY TO ESSENTIALIZE

ALLISON CHODES (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SONA KUMAR (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Understanding how children make inferences about social groups is essential to understanding why stereotypes develop. This project investigates 4- to 8-year-old children's propensity to generalize traits from either a group or an individual group member to an individual. Results revealed that children were more likely to generalize from a larger social group to an individual than from an individual group member to another individual. Findings provide insight into early understanding of social group membership.

POSTER 12

CLIMATE-FRIENDLY PURCHASING: AN EXPLORATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS

GRACE HYDE (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS), BETTY GRACE (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS), MIA DOMINGUEZ (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS), YUHAN BI (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS), KIMBERLY BARCHARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS)

We examined the factor structure of the Climate-Friendly Purchasing Choices domain from the Climate Change Action Inventory (Barchard et al., 2022) using a sample of 500 Mturk workers. We found three factors: Choosing Climate-Friendly Products, Climate-Friendly Purchasing Advocacy, and Renewable Consumerism. These factors had high inter-correlations, which indicates they are measuring different aspects of the same construct. Interventions to change one type of climate-friendly consumer behavior could target people who already engage in another type.

POSTER 13

CLUSTER B PERSONALITY DISORDER SYMPTOMS ARE DIFFERENTIALLY RELATED TO EMOTION REGULATION DIFFICULTIES

FINN COHEN (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), REBECCA HOUSTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JOSEPH BASCHNAGEL (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

While there's a good deal of precedent showing a relationship between difficulties regulating emotions and Cluster B personality disorders, little research has been done comparing different facets of emotional regulation in this population. An online study was conducted with 310 participants. Using the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale, it was found that while there were differences in which facets predicted different Cluster B disorders, lack of impulse control was significantly associated with all of them.

POSTER 14**COGNITIVE RESERVE QUESTIONNAIRES DIFFERENTIALLY RELATED TO AGE, EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING, AND EVERYDAY MEMORY**

OLIVIA ALLABY (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), REBECCA HOUSTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Relevant to aging, cognitive reserve refers to differences in task performance, allowing some to cope with brain pathologies effectively. The Cognitive Reserve Questionnaire and Cognitive Reserve Index questionnaire were examined in relation to executive functioning (EF) and memory. Higher CRIq scores were associated with better EF; neither CR measure was associated with memory. Older age was linked to fewer EF and memory problems. Future directions include examining CR and its cognitive correlates across the lifespan.

POSTER 15**COLLEGE BINGE DRINKING TRENDS**

ERIN SULLIVAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined differences in binge drinking before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Independent samples of college students were recruited in 2019 (N = 630) and 2022 (N = 418). Sexual and physical assault victimization emerged as predictors of binge drinking before and after the pandemic, yet the relationships observed were stronger before the pandemic. The wider availability of support options as lockdowns ended likely allowed for better outcomes for traumatized students.

POSTER 16**COPING STRATEGIES IN HYPERMASCULINE MEN**

GIANNA RUSSO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KAYLA CRUZ

89 male college students were grouped based on their endorsement of hypermasculine tendencies and compared on their coping styles used to respond to stress and difficult life events. Those who endorsed high levels of various types of hypermasculinity described using avoidant coping strategies, like denial and using substances, to cope with challenges. Prevention initiatives for men should teach problem-focused coping earlier in development to maximize their physical and mental well-being.

POSTER 17**DEMOGRAPHIC AND ATTITUDINAL PREDICTORS OF IMPOSTER FEELINGS**

LE FAN XIAO (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), MOHAN LI (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), JULIE NOREM (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Past research on the Impostor Phenomenon (IP) has been done largely in academic contexts. This study examines IP and attitudes about mental health services in a diverse adult sample. IP differed significantly across ethnic groups ($F[4, 320] = 2.70$), but age was the only significant predictor of IP among the demographic variables included in regression analyses. Psychological openness ($\beta = .21$) and Indifference to stigma ($\beta = -.60$) were strong attitudinal predictors of impostor feelings.

POSTER 18**DETERMINING HOW PARALYZED INDIVIDUALS COPE, VIEW PROFESSIONALS, AND INTERACT IN THEIR RELATIONSHIPS**

EDWARD PARMER (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), ISABELLA CONTINO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), ALISSA TRESSLER (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study sought to acquire qualitative data from individuals suffering from paralysis that attended a podcast focused on helping them. These pre-registered viewers answered questions regarding how they cope, how they feel about professionals, and their relationships. Responses indicated that positivity and resilience helped them cope, professionals were being helpful, and that they missed physical contact in their relationships. These findings will provide practitioners, educators, and researchers with knowledge on how to treat these individuals.

POSTER 19**DID THE PANDEMIC DIFFERENTIALLY IMPACT URBAN AND SMALL TOWN HEAD START TEACHERS?**

JENNA AGNONE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), MOLLY DUBUC (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), ROSE DIBIASE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether stressors differentially impacted Head Start teachers in urban vs. small-town settings. We hypothesized that urban teachers would be most impacted. There were 24 urban teachers and 19 from small towns. Surveys included questions from the Perceived Stress Scale, the Engaged Teacher Scale, and the COVID-19 Exposure and Family Impact

Survey. A one-way MANOVA was conducted and no differences were found. This could be due to each setting experiencing equally impactful stressors.

POSTER 20

DIE LIES: FAMILIARITY, AGREEABLENESS, AND CONSCIENTIOUSNESS

EMILY BOSCHE (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MARK G. RIVARDO

We examined how frequency and magnitude of lies for monetary gain varied by agreeableness, conscientiousness, and familiarity. Participants completed a personality measure, then rolled a die to determine the number of entries for a raffle. They had the opportunity to lie to affect their chance of winning because the researcher's back was turned. Frequency of lying was less than expected. Implications for future research will be discussed.

POSTER 21

DISPOSITIONAL MINDFULNESS, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION PREDICTING COLLEGE STUDENTS' SLEEP DURING COVID-19

KATHERINE BROWN (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), ISABELLE FRIEDMAN (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), JULIE KINGERY (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), TRAVIS SCHNEIDER (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), JAMIE BODENLOS (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), JACK PELTZ (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK BROCKPORT)

This study examined dispositional mindfulness (DM) and symptoms of anxiety and depression as predictors of sleep among undergraduates. DM has been associated with fewer sleep difficulties (e.g., Murphy et al., 2012) and lower levels of psychological distress (e.g., Kingery et al., 2021). 446 undergraduates completed self-report questionnaires. DM, anxiety, and depression were all important predictors for sleep quality and disturbances, and these findings have implications for interventions aimed at enhancing college students' well-being.

POSTER 22

DOES CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECT FEELINGS OF FUTURE STABILITY?

QINGFENG MA (BARUCH COLLEGE CUNY), EMILY KO (BARUCH COLLEGE, CUNY), FRANKLIN AUCAPINA (CUNY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE, CUNY)

This study evaluated whether the presence of climate change influenced students' views of their future stability, career decisions, and family planning. 174 urban undergraduate students were randomly assigned to: 1) control – no climate reminder group or 2) experimental – climate change reminder group. Perceived life stability at one and five years from now did not differ between groups. However, those reminded of climate change reported a greater sense of future instability (10 years).

POSTER 23

DOES RUMINATION SERVE AS AN INSTRUMENTAL EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGY?

JULIE ABACI (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ERICA BOCCO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ALYSSA DIANA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KENT HAIRSTON (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), TYLER HALLOWELL (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), CAROLINE MANION (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ROBERT MITTEN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), LEANNA PEDE (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), AVITAL SHNAIDER (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), LEANNE VILLAREAL (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Despite the generally held belief that people always want to experience pleasant emotions, research suggests that people may want to experience unpleasant emotions if deemed useful for goal attainment. This study assessed rumination as a tool for fostering these seemingly useful, albeit unpleasant, emotions. Participants showed a preference for angry rumination in increasing their anger when faced with a confrontational task. These novel findings indicate that rumination may serve instrumental purposes in goal attainment.

POSTER 24

EFFECT OF LECTURE PLAYBACK SPEED ON MEMORY

KIARA MORAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), ANGELINA CACIOPPO (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), DIEGO LOJA (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), TAMARA VICTORIN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), LAURA EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The Covid-19 pandemic resulted in students having to participate in online lectures instead of learning in traditional in-person settings. Some students found online lectures to be helpful while other students were unsure of this new way of learning. The current study investigated different types of interactions such as prior knowledge, mind-wandering distractions, and video speed to see which resonated more with students and the amount of anxiety experienced in the process.

POSTER 25**EXAMINING EFFECTS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT ON SELF-EFFICACY IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

KATELIN HOMSKIE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY),
JESSICA BLICK (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA), AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The relationship between psychopathology, treatment factors, and academic self-efficacy was examined in 123 undergraduate students. Participants with a psychological disorder diagnosis and those with elevated scores on the PHQ-4 were predicted to have lower academic self-efficacy than participants without a diagnosis or reported symptoms. Participants that were treated for mental illness were hypothesized to have higher levels of academic self-efficacy than those untreated. Results indicated no significant relationship between psychopathology, treatment, and academic self-efficacy.

POSTER 26**EXAMINING SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES IN MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA**

CONNOR ROHAN (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE),
FRANCESCA GIAQUINTO (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE),
OLIVIA BELL (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE), KIMBERLY
KAMPER-DEMARCO (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Mental health stigma has numerous negative effects. Attitudes toward mental illness have been shown to differ across cultures. To examine community attitudes towards mental illness amongst different socio-demographic subgroups we surveyed seventy-seven undergraduates assessing attitudes and sociodemographic information. We found a significant interaction between neighborhood social involvement and race in predicting authoritarian attitudes toward mental illness ($b = 0.54$, $p < .05$) such that higher community involvement predicted lower authoritarian attitudes only for non-white participants.

POSTER 27**EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF PRIMING CONDITIONS ON SUBLIME RATINGS OF ABSTRACT IMAGES**

DANIELLA BLANCO (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY),
MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether different modes of priming would impact sublime ratings for abstract images. Participants were either presented a nature scene (visual), listened to a babbling brook with birds chirping (auditory), read about a nature scene (text)

or had no priming. They then had to rate abstract images on sublime scales. Although the means were in the predicted direction, no significant differences were found among the conditions. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 28**EXERCISE AND IMPULSIVITY: CAN ACUTE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY REDUCE IMPULSIVE CHOICE?**

HANNAH FURLOW (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY),
JONATHAN SLEZAK (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

This study's purpose was to see how acute physical activity affects impulsivity, as modeled by delay discounting (DD). Previous studies show that voluntary exercise can reduce choice of a smaller, immediate reinforcer (impulsive choice). To extend this, Sprague-Dawley rats performed a DD task during baseline and exercise phases. The average area under the curve was significantly higher after exercise, demonstrating reduced impulsivity. This implies that exercise may be a nonpharmacological intervention for impulse control disorders.

POSTER 29**FACTORS INFLUENCING ATTITUDES TOWARDS ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION**

PORTER CATHER (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY), STACY
LOPRESTI-GOODMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

We evaluated what factors may influence general attitudes towards animal experimentation. We surveyed 139 individuals about their attitudes towards animals and animal experimentation. Biased informational paragraphs for and against animal experimentation were also presented to examine how this may alter opinions. We found that females and individuals with less education were more opposed to animal experimentation. We also found reading biased information can change opinions depending on the facts presented and the individuals' original beliefs.

POSTER 30**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MORAL EMOTIONS AND TRAUMA**

ROMIERE HORACE (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY), REBECCA HOUSTON (ROCHESTER
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Shame and guilt-proneness, as measured by the Test of Self-Conscious Affect (TOSCA-3) have been previously examined in relation to gender and trauma, but few studies have considered the relevance of other

TOSCA dimensions of externalization and detachment. The current study found no significant correlations between shame- and guilt-proneness and traumatic experiences. However, externalization and detachment were more strongly associated with crime-related and general disaster trauma experiences in men compared to women.

POSTER 31

GENDER ROLE CONFLICT AND COPING IN MEN

SARAH GAUDIANA (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), EMMA BRUZZI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

89 men were categorized based on the Gender Role Conflict Scale (GRCS; O'Neil, 2010) scores and compared on subscales from the COPE inventory (Carver, 2013). Findings revealed that men who did not restrict their emotions tended to cope in healthy ways by seeking social support and engaging in meta-cognition. Men who overwork and underemphasize family tend to disengage and avoid problems. Results can be used to develop targeted interventions to help college men cope.

POSTER 32

THE INFLUENCE OF MATCHED AND MISMATCHED POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS ON RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

GIORDANA SENA (CLARK UNIVERSITY), JAMES CORDOVA (CLARK UNIVERSITY), JENNA RICE (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Examining the impact of political affiliations on young adult relational experiences. Participants (N=200), young adults who had been in a relationship for at least one month, completed a scale measuring their political affiliation, perceived political affiliation of their partner, and relationship satisfaction (CSI). We hypothesized that matched political affiliations would correlate with increased relationship satisfaction. We have collected data from 190 participants, we plan to finish data collection and analyses by early Spring 2023.

POSTER 33

THE INFLUENCE OF SELF-DISCLOSURE ON STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF PROFESSORS

JOSHUA ECHEVARRIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), AMY HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Students will be randomly assigned to give feedback regarding one of 6 versions of a hypothetical

psychology course syllabus. Syllabi will vary based on instructor self-disclosure (psychiatric diagnosis, physical diagnosis, or control) and gender (male or female). After reading the document they will be asked to complete measures of their perceptions of the faculty member's teaching behaviors and feelings of inclusion.

POSTER 34

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER DISCRIMINATION, DISORDERED EATING, AND STRESS AMONG COLLEGE WOMEN

MARGARET LYONS (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), STACY POST (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE STOCK (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined gender discrimination and disordered eating behaviors among female college students who tend to eat in response to stress. In this survey study (N = 374) controlling for perceived stress in the past 14 days and BMI, experiences of gender discrimination significantly predicted binge eating and disordered eating among students with a tendency to eat in response to stress. Restrictive eating was not associated with gender discrimination among students with these tendencies.

POSTER 35

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

JOSEPHINE LACOUDRE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), NUWAN JAYAWICKREME (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

People who engage in community prayer and who are more open with their religious community, may reflect higher levels of subjective well-being (SWB) than those who pray silently, because people who engage in community prayer have a higher sense of community. Eighty-five participants were recruited from a parish in the Caribbean to complete a survey. SWB was found to be significantly positively related to sense of community, openness towards community, and levels of religiosity.

POSTER 36

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USE, EXTRAVERSION, AND SELF-ESTEEM

DANA STORM (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK)

Existent research is contradictory related to the role social media use plays with extraversion and self-esteem. Knowledge of an association may aid in

treatment or prevention for low self-esteem and social media abuse. In the current study, 89 university students completed an online, valid self-report questionnaire. Using a bootstrapping estimation approach with 5,000 samples, the hypothesized effect of extraversion mediated by social media use on self-esteem was not supported, $CI = -.15$ to $.04$.

POSTER 37

UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENT ATHLETES: UNDERSTANDING STIGMA, HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIORS, AND MENTAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE

KASEY SCHUCHARDT (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH KUHN (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

A survey of 217 undergraduate athletes examined associations between mental health knowledge, stigma, and help-seeking behaviors. It was hypothesized that female athletes and those utilizing mental health resources would demonstrate the greatest mental health knowledge. Team sport athletes were predicted to demonstrate greater help-seeking and have lower mental health stigma. Results revealed no significant differences between male and female athletes. Team sport athletes demonstrated greater help-seeking and lower stigma as compared to individual sport athletes.

POSTER 38

UNDERSTANDING THE ROLES OF MUSICAL GENRES AND GENDER IN MATH COGNITION

MANPREET RAI (D'YOUVILLE COLLEGE), ASHLEY SCHENKEL (D'YOUVILLE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated gender differences in math cognition when exposed to classical music, EDM or no music at all and whether the music one is exposed to impacts their reaction time (RT) and accuracy. For RT, women took slightly longer than men overall, although there were no significant main effects or interactions. For accuracy, men were slightly more accurate overall, although there were no significant main effects or interactions. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 39

USING INFORMANTS TO EVALUATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF TOXIC MASCULINITY

KAYLA CRUZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), GIANNA RUSSO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

88 participant/informant pairs completed a range of measures to assess consequences of toxic masculinity. Results revealed that the self-reports of men helped identify those at risk to be hostile and angry, but other-informants were needed to identify internalizing tendencies of toxic men, such as social withdrawal, emotional detachment, and psychoticism. Including women as informants in masculinity studies is crucial in promoting inclusivity and improving the validity of assessments.

POSTER 40

VARIABILITY ON HAPPINESS: AMERICAN AND TAIWANESE PARENTING DIFFERENCES IN CHOSEN AFFECT.

PATRICK KELLY (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), SAMANTHA DIETEL (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), SMARANDA LAWRIE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), HEEJUNG KIM (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA), ROXIE CHUANG (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA)

We focused on parenting practices/values from two distinct cultures: the United States and Taiwan. Specifically, the survey investigated similarities/differences in parenting domains, like emotion regulation, age-appropriate tasks, and responsibilities for their children. Most notably, our findings aligned with Affect Valuation Theory (Tsai et al., 2006)., in which cultural differences for positive ideal affect was observed.

POSTER 41

WHO'S LAUGHING NOW? EXAMINING GENDER BIAS IN HUMOR PERCEPTION

ISABEL CAMERON (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), MARIA MAUST-MOHL (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Are men funnier than women? Gender bias in humor perception may be influenced by the similarity attraction effect as well as potential gender bias. In this study, fifty-six individuals rated levels of humor they observed in either female or male presenters of a comedic story in written and video formats. The key findings suggest that humor preferences were higher when the gender of the participant matched that of the humor presenter in the video condition.

POSTER 42

YOUTH ADVISORY BOARDS CO-DESIGNING MORE POSITIVE DIGITAL WELLBEING WORKSHOP EXPERIENCES

MIKHAELA ANDERSONN (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), LE FAN XIAO (WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN, WELLESLEY COLLEGE), ALYSSA GRAMAJO (WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN, WELLESLEY COLLEGE), LINDA CHARMARAMAN (WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN, WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Using an action design research approach, the Youth, Media, and Wellbeing Research Lab co-designed an annual summer digital wellbeing workshop with a Youth Advisory Board. We qualitatively documented the processes of youth-centered workshop recruitment, design, and digital wellbeing programming with 9 youth advisors from ages 12-24. Activities included subcommittees, professional development, and becoming co-facilitators in a future iteration of the workshop they co-developed. Reflections on bidirectional learning and influences between advisors and staff are highlighted.

POSTER 43

YOUTH'S BEST FRIEND: SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES TO ADOLESCENT-PET COMPANIONSHIP

ELIZABETH KIEL (WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN), QUAN GU (WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN), ALYSSA GRAMAJO (WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN), MEGAN K. MUELLER (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), LINDA CHARMARAMAN (WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN)

Adolescence is a uniquely transitional period of life marked by changes, including interactions with companion pets. Understanding the nuances of youth-pet relationships and family dynamics may inform tailored interventions. Interviews with thirty-one parents discussed the role of pets in their households, and the social attachment and emotional support they provide to adolescents. Findings suggest that pets provide social and emotional benefits (e.g., entry into conversation with peers) and challenges (e.g., distraction) to adolescents.

POSTER 44

INTERACTIVE PROBLEM SOLVING, WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY, AND THE AHA! EXPERIENCE

TRINA KERSHAW (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), OLIVIA CLARK (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), CAT PACHECO (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), SADYE MARIE CLARK (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), MADISON E. GONCALVES (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Previous research has shown mixed relationships between individual differences in working memory (WM) and insight problem solving. We explored if this was due to having an Aha! experience. Participants attempted insight problems with or without using objects, rated their experiences, and completed complex span tasks. Supporting past research, we found that more problems were solved in the high interactive condition, correct solutions had higher Aha! experience dimension ratings, and WM was unrelated to problem solving.

Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Paper

St. George A

SOCIAL PAPERS: PREJUDICE

Friday, March 3, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

CHAIR: KAREN WALKER

3:30pm – 3:45pm

MODERN ANTI-SEMITISM

KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY AT NEWARK), MIRANDA LEVY (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY), VALERIA VILA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY AT NEWARK)

Anti-Semitism, the oldest and perhaps most lethal social prejudice, is resurgent in America and Western Europe. It has the unenviable distinction of being the bigotry displayed by both left and right extremes of the ideological spectrum. However, anti-Semitism is relatively under-explored in contemporary social psychology. This presentation discusses associations between anti-Semitism and anti-Israel attitudes, how mortality salience arouses hostility to Jews and to Israel, and how anti-Semitic beliefs co-occur with conspiratorial thinking generally.

3:50pm – 4:05pm

ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS AS A FUNCTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OWNERSHIP AND SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION

JOSHUA WRIGHT (TEXAS STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGE)

In two studies with different contexts, I demonstrate the discriminant validity of psychological ownership of territorial spaces. Additionally, I demonstrate that psychological ownership, not Southern identification, is associated with Confederate battle flag support among White Southerners. Finally, in a sample of United

States residents, I demonstrate that psychological ownership, not national identification predicts respondents' intentions to buy American-made vs. foreign-made products, even when the former is 15% more expensive than foreign products of similar quality.

4:10pm – 4:25pm

STRUCTURAL RACISM AND THE IMPACT ON THE HEALTH OF YOUNG BLACK WOMEN

KAREN WALKER (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY), MARK LEEPER (HAMPTON UNIVERSITY)

Research shows structural racism impacts health outcomes among racial minorities. Young Black women are particularly vulnerable during health care encounters because of sociocultural barriers. Research has shown that Black women report limited communication about sex in their families and communities. This study surveys young Black women regarding their perceptions of health care visits, current health concerns, communication with parents and partners on health issues, and differential treatment to assess the quality of their health care.

4:30pm – 4:45pm

WARMTH INFLUENCES EMPATHY TOWARDS DRUG ABUSERS AND SUPPORT FOR DRUG TREATMENT POLICIES

EMILY ARAMANDA (HUNTER COLLEGE), JOSHUA WRIGHT (TEXAS STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGE)

We experimentally investigated how perceptions of competence and warmth of a drug-abusing target affects empathy towards people who abuse drugs and affects support for government-funded treatment policies. Generally, higher perceptions of warmth, but not competence, predicted increased empathy towards drug-abusing targets, and the increased empathy resulted in increased support for government-funded drug treatment. Our results may inform the design of stereotype reduction campaigns.

Friday, March 3, 2023

5:00pm – 6:20pm

Poster

America Central/South

LEARNING/BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE POSTERS

Friday, March 3, 2023

5:00pm – 6:20pm

POSTER 1

ADDITIONAL EXTINCTION CUE PRESENTATIONS INFLUENCE SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY AND REINSTATEMENT OF ETHANOL SEEKING

D. CODY BROOKS (DENISON UNIVERSITY), AMY CHIERO (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Rats trained on ethanol self-administration (SA) were tested for spontaneous recovery and reinstatement after extinction. We assessed a tone cue presented during extinction. The cue was present or not at testing, or present at testing after also occurring in the delay after extinction. SA reinstatement was reduced by the cue presented at test and was prevented by the additional occurrence of the cue. Added power may clarify the spontaneous recovery test.

POSTER 2

CONTRASTING LATENT INHIBITION, PARTIAL REINFORCEMENT, AND EXTINCTION IN CONTINGENCY LEARNING

SAMUEL WOLTAG (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JEREMIE JOZEFOWIEZ (UNIVERSITY OF LILLE (FR)), JAMES WITNAEUR (BROCKPORT STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ALLISON HOPE (BINGHAMTON STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RALPH MILLER (BINGHAMTON STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Contingency learning is influenced by presentations of the cue alone, which can occur before (latent inhibition, LI), amidst (partial reinforcement, PR), and after (extinction, Ext) the cue-outcome pairings. We found that the efficiency of nonreinforcement varied as a function of cue-outcome contingencies as there were no differences between nonreinforcement treatments when the contingency was positive but, when negative, Ext was ineffective. Our findings suggest that this may be due to a lesser degree of 'surprisingness'.

POSTER 3**DIFFERENCES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF SPATIAL LEARNING ACROSS DEVELOPMENT IN LARVAL ZEBRAFISH**

CASSANDRA ENGSTROM (BROWN UNIVERSITY), RUTH COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

This work reveals crucial differences in spatial learning between 6dpf and 13dpf larval zebrafish. First, we discovered that (increases in) thigmotaxis and (decreases in) path self-intersection signaled learning in both ages due to their reliable progression across time. Overall, we saw that younger larvae take longer to learn, but their learning rate is modulated by context geometry. Conversely, learning rate is context-agnostic in older larvae, but they consistently engage in late-stage relearning during subsequent exposures.

POSTER 4**EFFECTS OF ANTHROPOGENIC POLLUTION ON LARVAL ZEBRAFISH BEHAVIOR AND ITS BIOLOGICAL CORRELATES**

RUTH M. COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY), MARA FONG (BROWN UNIVERSITY), WILLIAN SILVA (BROWN UNIVERSITY), CASSANDRA ENGSTROM (BROWN UNIVERSITY), IBRAHIM NDIAYE (BROWN UNIVERSITY), AMITAI NELKIN (BROWN UNIVERSITY), MAX NEWMAN (BROWN UNIVERSITY), HOPE NITZA (BROWN UNIVERSITY), RYAN SCARPA (BROWN UNIVERSITY), JESSICA TUCHIN (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Anthropogenic disturbances are increasingly threatening non-human animals and their ecologies. In Experiments 1-5, we used the larval zebrafish to examine the effects of caffeine, heatwaves, polarized light, PCBs, and a ziram-microplastics exposure cocktail on behavior, morphology, physiology and/or gene expression. Experiment 6 devised a new behavioral assay. Our studies generated novel results. We discuss the feasibility of engaging students in designing and implementing societally relevant authentic research in a one-semester laboratory course with undergraduate TAs.

POSTER 5**NEURAL BASIS OF REWARD TIMING PREDICTION ERRORS IN PAVLOVIAN LEARNING**

NOAH (MUNASSAR) HUSSEIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY), DAN SIEGEL (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE), ANDREW DELAMATER (CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

We investigated the neural substrates of reward time prediction errors. 24 rats were trained to expect food rewards at different times from stimulus onset in the

presence of different predictive cues. Switching the stimulus-reward time relations resulted in an increase in phosphorylated ribosomal protein S6 expression suggesting an increase in cell firing rate in the ventral tegmental area and dorsolateral striatum and also an increase in the number of activated cells in the basolateral amygdala.

POSTER 6**OBJECT RECOGNITION TESTS FOR LEARNING AND MEMORY DEFICITS WITH DANIO RERIO**

MEGAN SOMERS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JAMES WINDELBORN (REGIS COLLEGE)

To develop a learning and memory assay using zebrafish was the goal of our study as these deficits are common outcomes of cardiovascular diseases, and due to their small size and ability to externally fertilize, zebrafish could be implemented in a large facility where pharmacological targets could be identified and tested. The effects of global hypoxia and pre-exposure to an object did not yield significant results, but a robust novel object recognition assay was developed.

POSTER 7**PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONED INHIBITION IN A SIGN/GOAL-TRACKING TASK WITH OBESITY-PRONE AND RESISTANT RATS**

MARIAM ALEX (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NORMAN TU (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DANIEL SIEGEL (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), YAKOV KLUGMAN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANDREW DELAMATER (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We examined Pavlovian conditioned inhibition in a sign-tracking paradigm to test whether obesity-prone rats might be less sensitive to inhibitory food cues, and if goal-tracking and sign-tracking animals differ. Conditioned inhibition was observed in a summation test, but no overall differences were observed between obesity-prone and resistant animals. Preliminary individual difference data suggests that conditioned inhibition may generalize across responses more readily in obesity prone rats. Additional data will be presented to examine that possibility.

POSTER 8**PRECONDITIONING AND STIMULUS IDENTITY INFLUENCE THE BIDIRECTIONALITY OF WITHIN-COMPOUND ASSOCIATIONS**

ROBERT BATSELL (KALAMAZOO COLLEGE), MATTHEW MUELLER (KALAMAZOO COLLEGE)

In 2 experiments with rat subjects, aversive compound conditioning was followed by extinction of CS X to observe the effect on CS A in order to evaluate the bidirectionality of the A-X within-compound association. After conditioning with a taste-odor compound (AX+), extinction of either cue significantly reduced the aversion to the other cue. However, with a preconditioning phase (A+/AX+), taste extinction weakened the aversion to odor, but odor extinction did not affect the taste aversion.

POSTER 9**QUANTITY OF DYADS IMPACTS THE INFLUENCE OF INTERTRIAL INTERVALS ON CONTINGENCY JUDGMENTS.**

JOVIN HUANG (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JENNIFER POWELL (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), DENNIS ELEGICKAL (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), NATHANIEL DARKO (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), JAMES WITNAUER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROCKPORT), ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Recently, we have reported that the number of trials has a larger effect on contingency judgments than the duration of trials. This has been seen for cue/outcome pairings, cue-alone, outcome-alone, and intertrial intervals (D-cell events). In the present research, we found that the impact of longer intertrial intervals increased as we increased the number of target cue-outcome dyads. This constrains our prior suggestion that training can enhance learning and retention through more but shorter trials.

POSTER 10**RELATION AMONG EARLY MALTREATMENT EXPERIENCES, ANXIETY, IUS, FEAR DISCRIMINATION LEARNING AND AVOIDANCE**

MARIA SAN MARTIN (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE), MARIO LABORDA (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE), GONZALO MIGUEZ (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE), VANETZA QUEZADA (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE)

Early aversive experiences may contribute negatively to fear conditioning learning. Intolerance of Uncertainty has been also associated with the development of maladaptive avoidance behaviors, which could participate in the maintenance of fear. The aims of the present study were to analyze the relation between individual differences in childhood maltreatment experiences, and trait anxiety and IUS in adulthood, and determine how these variables could affect discrimination fear learning and avoidance generalization.

POSTER 11**SPECIFIC AND GENERAL PAVLOVIAN MOTIVATIONAL EFFECTS ON INSTRUMENTAL BEHAVIOR: EFFECTS OF EXTINCTION**

ANISA KALOSHI (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

Reward-predictive cues can energize an instrumental response trained separately with the same or different reward as that predicted by the cue, phenomena termed, respectively, outcome-specific and outcome-general "Pavlovian-to-Instrumental Transfer" (PIT). We assessed the temporal expression of outcome-specific and general PIT effects and whether these effects might be influenced differentially by a Pavlovian extinction treatment. The findings revealed that extinction does not undermine but rather enhances the expression of general and specific PIT effects.

POSTER 12**STRESS EFFECTS ON OPERANT LEARNING AND EXTINCTION IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS**

CARA A. MOGAN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JAMES F. BRIGGS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Stress effects on learning and memory are well documented. Recently, stress has been shown to impair extinction learning and retrieval. Much of the work investigating the stressed-induced impairment of extinction has been done using aversive tasks. Here, we demonstrate that acute stress impaired the acquisition of an appetitive leverpress response in male (Extinction 1) but not female (Extinction 2) rats. Stress did not impact extinction learning or retention in either sex.

POSTER 13**THE EFFECTS OF ACUTE RESTRAINT STRESS ON CONTEXT-DEPENDENT MEMORY IN RATS**

ABIGAIL R. WAGNER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), BETHANY K. GROVE (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JAMES F. BRIGGS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Stress has been shown to enhance fear learning as well as impair extinction learning or retrieval. One hypothesis as to how stress impacts extinction is that stress impairs contextual processing. In this study using rats, we investigated whether a single acute restraint stress session would impact a context shift effect using a passive avoidance paradigm. Results showed that stressed groups failed to demonstrate a context shift effect, suggesting that stress impaired contextual processing.

POSTER 14

THE ROLE OF OUTCOME SURPRISE IN HUMAN PREDICTIVE LEARNING

DIYORA KHAKNAZAROVA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CUNY)

We explored the hypothesis that new associative learning depends upon outcome surprise in a predictive learning task with humans. Participants learned to associate different visual cues (shapes) with different target stimuli (colored squares) to which they were instructed to respond. We measured reaction time and % correct responses on trials in which expected or unexpected targets occurred. Consistent with standard associative theory, new learning was greater when cues were paired with unexpected targets.

POSTER 15

US PREEXPOSURE EFFECTS WHEN US IS PRESENTED AT FIXED VS. RANDOM TIMES

YAKOV KLUGMAN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Rats were preexposed to pellets on a fixed or random time 30s schedule in one of two distinct contexts. A flashing light stimulus was then paired with pellets after 30s in either the preexposure or non-preexposure context. Randomly preexposure rats displayed the typical US preexposure effect (learning less rapidly), and this was attenuated with a context switch. Fixed time preexposures resulted in a context-independent enhancement of learning, suggesting reward time as an element of learning.

POSTER 16

ABSTRACT AND REPRESENTATIONAL ART AND MUSIC IN THE BRAIN: A TMS STUDY

ANJEL FIERST (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), SAHANA VAIDYA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) gives a unique opportunity to understand where the brain processes and builds enjoyment of abstract and representational art and music. Through the use of TMS, disruption of the medial prefrontal cortex resulted in changes in the enjoyment of abstract art and music. Disruption of the occipital cortex likewise resulted in changes in enjoyment of representational art.

POSTER 17

ADOLESCENT SOCIAL ISOLATION EFFECTS ON ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIORS AND SPATIAL MEMORY IN RATS

SHANNON HARDING (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), JILLIAN BAUKNECHT (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), MADELINE KITLAS (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), TATIANA MESROBIAN (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RICCI (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

The effects of adolescent social isolation on anxiety-like behaviors and spatial memory were studied in male and female Long Evans rats. After 5 weeks of isolation or group housing, behavioral tasks were conducted weekly. Preliminary results indicate that prolonged social isolation impaired performance in the elevated plus maze and the Morris water maze in both sexes, with no significant effects on open field, novel object location, or social interaction (sociability) tests.

POSTER 18

AGGRESSION AND DOMINANCE IN PAINTED TURTLES

ALICE POWERS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), CASSIDY HU (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN KOPROWSKI (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), AAYUSH NARULA (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), BERNARD SANCHEZ (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), SANJANA SANKARAN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

We studied social interactions in groups of 5 captive painted turtles housed together in fall and spring. We investigated whether two male turtles that were aggressive and dominant in the fall would continue to show that behavior when housed in a group with a different makeup of males and females in the spring. They continued to be the most aggressive in the spring.

group, demonstrating that personality traits in turtles are consistent across different environments.

POSTER 19

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND INFANT BRAIN ACTIVITY

MELINA AMARANTE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), SONYA TROLLER-RENFREE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), KATRINA SIMON (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), EMMA HART (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY NOBLE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Socioeconomic Status (SES) has been associated with brain development, but associations between neighborhood SES and brain activity are less known in infants. Exploratory analyses of the associations between neighborhood SES and resting EEG were conducted in an analytic sample of 64 infants. Neighborhood SES was examined using Area Deprivation Index (ADI) scores. Resting EEG was collected from infants at ages 1-3 months. Results showed that neighborhood SES was not associated with infant brain activity.

POSTER 20

COGNITION AND STRESS REACTIVITY IN SOCIALLY MIXED MATERNALLY SEPARATED ADOLESCENT CD-1 MICE.

CATHERINE CORNWELL (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE SOLIS (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), MAIRA SANCHEZ (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), AMINA AMIN (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Maternal separation (MS)-- a rodent model for the effects of early life adversity in humans--induces bio-behavioral abnormalities that are mitigated by post-weaning environmental enrichment (EE). In the present study, adolescent MS CD-1 mice housed in EE conditions socially mixed with controls demonstrated deficits in home odor recognition, sociability, and demonstrated greater stress reactivity. These results suggest that a combined physical and social novelty environment poses adaptation difficulties for MS mice

POSTER 21

COMPARISON OF LABELING METHODS FOR DOPAMINERGIC INNERVATIONS IN MOUSE PREFRONTAL CORTEX

VIELKA INOA SANTANA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), NANA WIAFE ADDAE OWUSU (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), RIANNE STOWELL

(UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), HAYLEY WNUK (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), JACKSON PULIZZI (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), KUAN HONG WANG (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER)

Multiple methods are available for quantifying dopamine boutons in the prefrontal cortex, but the relative strength and weakness of these methods have yet to be established. We examined dopamine boutons in the prefrontal cortex of P42 mouse brains using two different methods, a transgenic approach and an immunohistological approach to label boutons. These preliminary results indicate the TH antibody is more comprehensive in quantifying dopamine boutons than a transgenic DAT reporter mouse line.

POSTER 22

DEVELOPMENTAL AND ADULT ISOLATION HOUSING REDUCES GOAL-DIRECTED BEHAVIOR AND PROMOTES CUE-DIRECTED BEHAVIOR

AMELIA BONSI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JULIA TOTIS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), ANDREA PETERSEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), GRANT TAIBL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), EMILEE CRAMER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), CAROLINE DRUPKA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), DANIEL KOCHLI (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Measures of individual differences in cue- versus goal-directed behavior are often employed as predictive indicators of addiction vulnerability. The present work examines the contribution of housing conditions to performance on goal- and cue-directed tasks and ethanol self-administration. We found that rats in enriched environments preferentially engaged in goal-directed strategies in a Pavlovian lever autoshaping and Morris Water Maze dual-solution task. This suggests that such measures are highly sensitive to stressors such as housing conditions.

POSTER 23

EFFECTS OF APOE OVER-EXPRESSION ON A TOUCHSCREEN-BASED SUSTAINED ATTENTION TASK IN MICE

SAMUEL ESSIG (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), LIZBETH RAMOS (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), GRIFFEN KEMPSKIE (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), HENRY HALLOCK (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

Our study aims to determine if expression of Apoe causally regulates attention by using a viral-targeting strategy to selectively boost Apoe gene expression in the mouse frontal cortex, and then running mice on a touchscreen-based task designed to measure sustained attention. Our preliminary testing shows that Apoe overexpression accelerates task learning in females due to more aggressive responding, and attenuates

learning in males due to more conservative responding.

POSTER 24

EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND THE NUCLEUS REUNIENS MODELED IN FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS

NATALIE ONESI (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), IAN SMITH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), ANNA KLINTSOVA (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Associative memory behavioral testing and immunohistochemistry were used to explore the alterations induced by developmental alcohol exposure to executive function in a rodent model of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders. Behavioral findings were mirrored by immunohistochemistry data in that developmental alcohol exposure did not result in observable behavioral deficits or a reduction in activation of executive function supportive networks.

POSTER 25

EXERCISE OR DIET REDUCE NEGATIVE CHRONIC SOCIAL STRESS CONSEQUENCES IN FEMALE MICE

MICHAEL JARCHO (SIENA COLLEGE), SARAH AHMED-WEIDMAN (SIENA COLLEGE), ASAVARI GOWDA (SIENA COLLEGE)

Anxiety and depression are two of the most common mood disorders globally, and diagnoses are much more common among women and girls than among men and boys. Social isolation is a robust chronic stressor in female mice, resulting in both behavioral and physiological consequences. Voluntary exercise and anti-inflammatory diet have been proposed as mitigators or stress-induced consequences. In this study, voluntary exercise and improved diet both reduced symptoms of anxiety and depression.

POSTER 26

FRONTAL ALPHA ASYMMETRY: A POTENTIAL PREDICTOR OF ANGER-HOSTILITY AND A FIXED MINDSET

AARANI KAMALANATHAN (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), KATELYN DEFRANCISCO (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), LAUREN KORPICS (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JESSICA FLECK (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

We examined the relationship between anger-hostility and fixed mindset and the relationship between anger-hostility and frontal alpha asymmetry. Resting-state brain activity was recorded using EEG and participants

completed self-reported measures of emotion using the NIH Toolbox's emotion battery. We found a significant positive correlation between anger-hostility and fixed mindset. Additionally, both anger-hostility and fixed mindset were correlated with greater left than right frontal activity. Applications of mindset training in anger reduction are discussed.

POSTER 27

FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF MPFC PROJECTIONS INVOLVED IN FEAR AND EXTINCTION LEARNING

YUVAL GUETTA (HUNTER COLLEGE PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT), CAROLINA HENRIQUES (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER, HUNTER COLLEGE BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT), MIA SCLAR (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER, HUNTER COLLEGE BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT), REBECCA ZHANG-SHEN (HUNTER COLLEGE BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT), LYUBOV YUSUFOVA (HUNTER COLLEGE BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT), EKATERINA LIKHTIK (HUNTER COLLEGE BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT)

The mPFC projects to the BF and BLA, regions involved in fear and extinction learning, but the functional role of prefrontal medio-lateral and anterior-posterior organization of these projections in learning is unknown. Using retrograde tracing and functional interrogation via immediate early genes, we show that IL-BLA and IL-BF projectors differentially localize within mPFC layers, and that deep-layer IL-BF projectors selectively increase activation during extinction recall. We are investigating the functional organization of anterior-posterior mPFC projections.

POSTER 28

HAPPY FEELINGS: THE EFFECT OF STIMULUS MOTION ON EMOTION

RILEY BROUILLARD (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), KILLIAN BARRY (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This study tests the theory that viewing a dynamic positive stimulus will change the participant's individual level of positive feelings. Participants' highest response came from the subjective ratings and EDA responses to static images depicting positive stimuli. The zygomatic muscle produced more reaction than the corrugator which aligns with our theory, the zygomatic muscles are responsible for smiling which is generally aligned with a positive reaction.

POSTER 29**IDENTIFYING EFFECTS OF ENRICHMENT ON FEAR REGULATION IN ADOLESCENT MICE**

HANNAH BURNELL (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), HEIDI MEYER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Rearing environment can impact the ability to learn about threats and regulate fear. Twelve mice underwent a rotating enrichment paradigm during pre-adolescence, followed by discriminative conditioning for fear and safety cues. Key findings present that the enrichment-exposed male mice discriminated less than the control mice, while females discriminated the same as the control cohort. These findings open up avenues for further study to identify how enrichment may influence fear and safety learning.

POSTER 30**IMPULSIVE CHOICE AND ACTION IN THE LIMITED BEDDING AND NESTING PARADIGM**

BRYANA THIERET (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), KEENAN WILLSON (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), JASON BERGERON (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), ADAM FOX (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The Limited Bedding and Nesting (LBN) paradigm is an animal model for chronic early life stress. The LBN paradigm was implemented with Long-Evan rats PND 2-9 with 4 litters ($n = 10$). There were no group differences on a Delay discounting impulsive-choice task or on a differential-reinforcement of low rate schedule (DRL) testing for impulsive action. In both groups, however females engaged in more impulsive action than males.

POSTER 31**INFLUENCE OF ACUTE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS ON MENTAL ROTATION**

MCKENNA ANDERSON (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), SOFIA JENDREWSKI (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), JENNA FARBER (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), CLARA SMITH (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), HANNAH DAWKINS (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), SHAUN CLEM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), ANTHONY RICHARDSON (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), MELISSA VANDERKAAY TOMASULO (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

We examined the influence of acute stress on mental rotation (MR) performance. Forty participants completed a MR task before and after a 6-minute mental arithmetic stressor or a Non-Stress task. Heart rate and blood pressure were measured to confirm activation of the sympathetic-adrenal-medulla axis. Stress is predicted to improve MR performance, especially for females. These effects might apply to

any tasks that require the manipulation of visuospatial information such as performing surgery or flying aircraft.

POSTER 32**NOVEL VIRTUAL REALITY INTERVENTION REDUCES E-CIGARETTE DEPENDENCE AND CRAVINGS**

LINNEA BUDGE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SKYLER SKLENARIK (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), JULIANNE KELLY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KENNETH THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), STÉPHANE BOUCHARD (UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC), SUCHITRA KRISHNAN-SARIN (YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), PAIGE LONG (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), LUKAS KLIN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), AISH BENZY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), AREEJ SAYEED (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The use of electronic cigarettes, or "vaping," is highly prevalent and increasing dramatically among young adults. Concerningly, there is limited data supporting clinical approaches to reduce vaping among this population. In this experiment, 14 participants were tested in a virtual-reality vaping intervention task to assess the clinical efficacy of the destruction of vaping stimuli. Our results indicate that the destruction of addictive stimuli in a virtual environment may significantly decrease vaping dependence and cravings.

POSTER 33**POST-WEANING SOCIAL ISOLATION ALTERS SOCIABILITY IN A SEX-SPECIFIC MANNER.**

LIZZIE BIRMINGHAM (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TENEISHA MYERS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), BRIGHAM RHOADS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ANNA MCGRATH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), NYLAH MILES (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), CARMEN SCHULDT (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), LISA A. BRIAND (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Post-weaning social isolation is a salient stressor in rodents. Stress primes microglia, prompting a heightened pro-inflammatory response to a second immune challenge. Administration of the anti-inflammatory drug minocycline inhibits microglia. Mice were weaned at PND21 and received daily injections of either minocycline or saline until PND45. They were tested on a three-chamber social test at PND45 and PND60. Inhibition of microglia with minocycline alters the effects of social isolation in females, but not in males.

POSTER 34**PREDICTORS AND BIOMARKERS OF BURNOUT IN STUDENT ATHLETES**

LEXIS ORTIZ (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), LEXIS ORTIZ (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), LAURA EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Student athletes may engage in their sport for a variety of reasons, some of which can be contributing factors to the development of burnout. Reflecting on a burnout scenario affected participants' heart rate variability but not self-reported measures of burnout. Analyses examining the moderating effect of passion and motivation for sport were not significant, likely due to the high levels of harmonious passion and intrinsic motivation in the sample.

POSTER 35**PREVENTING POTENTIAL RACIAL BIASING EMPLOYING TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION (TMS)**

JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), QIANA ARCHER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), GAB DURAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), KAT CHAVARRIA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JANET BRENYA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Hair-type commonly seen in historically under-represented minorities appears to interfere with TMS. Here we describe a method that improves TMS. By employing a quick braiding method (The Sol Method) that is easily learned by non-experts, TMS can be more reliably applied as measured by Motor Evoked Potentials (MEPs). These data are discussed in a larger context.

POSTER 36**SEX DIFFERENCES IN ENDOCANNABINOID REGULATION OF BEHAVIORAL FLEXIBILITY**

CATHERINE A. STAPF (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), SARA E. KEEFER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE), JESSICA MCINERNEY (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE), DONNA J. CALU (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE)

Endocannabinoid signaling in the dorsomedial striatum (DMS) regulates instrumental outcome devaluation and this system may be important for the devaluation of Pavlovian Lever Autoshaping (PLA) behaviors. Inactivation of cannabinoid-1 receptors in the DMS reversed the devaluation sensitivity of male sign-tracking rats after extended training in PLA. Inactivation had no effect on devaluation insensitivity of female sign-tracking rats. Our results demonstrate

that dorsal striatal endocannabinoid signaling has sex-specific effects on the devaluation sensitivity of Pavlovian behaviors.

POSTER 37**SEX DIFFERENCES IN GLUTAMATE SIGNALING IN THE NUCLEUS ACCUMBENS CORE**

MELISSA KNOUSE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ANDRE DEUTSCHMANN (UNIVERSITY OF TÜBINGEN), MATHIEU WIMMER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), LISA BRIAND (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Signaling within the nucleus accumbens drives many of the behaviors associated with substance use disorder (SUD). Despite the fact that behavioral sex differences in SUD are well-established, the neural mechanisms driving these differences are largely unexplored. In the current study, we found sex differences in synaptic plasticity and excitatory transmission within the nucleus accumbens core. Further understanding of baseline sex differences in reward circuitry will shed light on potential mechanisms driving behavioral differences in SUD.

POSTER 38**SEX DIFFERENCES IN SAFETY LEARNING ARE PRESENT IN ADULTS BUT NOT ADOLESCENTS**

GABRIELLE MAGALHÃES (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), HANNAH BURNELL (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SAMBRIDHI SUBEDI (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SALMA JABRI (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), OYIN GANIYU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), HEIDI MEYER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

While growing evidence suggests that sex differences in fear responding are apparent in adults, it remains unclear when these differences emerge throughout development and what behavioral factors may drive them. Using adult (postnatal day/PND 70) and adolescent (PND 30) mice of both sexes, we studied age and sex differences in discriminative learning using a previously established paradigm of safety and fear cues. We found that sex differences in safety learning emerged during adulthood.

POSTER 39**SOCIAL DESIGN FOR CONDITIONED COLOR PREFERENCE IN ZEBRAFISH (DANIO RERIO)**

EMILEE CRAMER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JAMES WINDELBORN (REGIS COLLEGE)

We aimed to develop an assay to assess the effects of hypoxia on memory in zebrafish as a model for stroke through the use of a color discrimination task. While hypoxia-treated zebrafish did not show a significant

decrease in memory, zebrafish showed differing significant color preferences in and outside of a social context. This assay also established that zebrafish are capable of learning and memory with a social cohort as a reward.

POSTER 40

THE ASSOCIATION OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND EMOTIONAL REGULATION DURING A SOCIAL STRESSOR

SAMUEL GROFF (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ROBERT HALE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

High and low scorers on antisocial behavior, based on STAB scores, were assessed on emotional regulation using psychophysiological and self-report measures. Electrodermal responses (EDR), recorded during presentation of emotional stimuli, produced no differences in peak EDR among groups ($p < .05$). DERS-16 scores across all subscales were higher for those those higher on Physical Aggression, $F(1,33) = 5.359$, $p = .027$, $\eta^2 = .140$. These results suggest that individuals higher on physical aggression have a very generalized difficulty regulating their emotions.

POSTER 41

THE DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS OF PREDATOR ODOR ON EPIGENETIC VARIATION IN THE PAG

SYDNEY ROSS (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), NICHOLAS J. COLLINS (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), LUKE W. AYERS (WIDENER UNIVERSITY), JEFFREY B. ROSEN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), TANIA L. ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

The availability of a caregiver during aversive situations has the ability to mitigate consequences for later psychopathology. For this project, rat pups with or without their dam were exposed to predator odor (TMT) or a control odor (BTA) throughout the first three weeks of life. Epigenetic changes of the BDNF gene as a result of TMT exposure or maternal presence were observed in numerous brain structures, suggesting a role of maternal programming on future behavior.

POSTER 42

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ESTRUS CYCLE ON SOCIABILITY FOLLOWING ADOLESCENT SOCIAL ISOLATION

TENEISHA MYERS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BIRMINGHAM (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), BRIGHAM

RHOADS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), CARMEN SCHULDT (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Exposure to chronic stress during adolescence can have a negative impact on social behavior. The present study examined the influence of estrus cycle on sociability following adolescent social isolation. We did not detect a significant effect of estrus cycle on sociability. However, we did find that the socially isolated females exhibited increases in sociability compared to controls. We are currently examining whether this difference in sociability is due to stress induced by the lavage procedure.

**Friday, March 3, 2023
5:00pm – 6:20pm**

Event

Great Republic

**PSI CHI FOCUS GROUP
Friday, March 3, 2023
5:00pm – 6:20pm**

CHAIR: JOHN EDLUND

YOUR PSI CHI, YOUR WAY: A FOCUS GROUP ON PSI CHI EXPERIENCE

JOHN EDLUND (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Psi Chi student leaders play an instrumental role in contributing to Psi Chi's mission of promoting the science and application of psychology. To bring more students and communities together, the Research Advisory Committee is hosting a focus group to discuss ways to improve the Psi Chi experience as well as strategies to allow Psi Chi to expand its reach. The first twenty people to sign-up will receive a five dollar Starbucks gift card for participation.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 2023

Saturday, March 4, 2023

8:00am – 9:20am

Poster

America Central/South

APPLIED/INTERNATIONAL/TEACHING/HISTORY /OTHER POSTERS

Saturday, March 4, 2023

8:00am – 9:20am

POSTER 1

STUDENT ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

HANH NGUYEN (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CUNY), ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study aims to unravel the lingering impact of COVID-19 related anxiety and COVID-19 vaccine related anxiety on students' adjustment to college. Using cross sectional survey data during Spring 2021 – Spring 2022, we found that anxiety decreased in both COVID-19 dimensions; however, student adjustment to college remained consistently low throughout the three semester waves. Our mediation analysis suggested a complementary mediation, indicating that COVID-19 related anxiety and vaccine related anxiety were challenge stressors.

POSTER 2

JOURNAL RANKINGS DO NOT PREDICT BEST PRACTICES IN TRANSLATED SCALE VALIDATION

THOMAS HATVANY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), HALA ALHUMADI (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER TRENGE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), KYLIE MARTIN (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA BROOMFIELD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), HANNAH HOROWITZ (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), BLANDINE MITAUT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Measurement tools like impact factor, H-index, and SCImago Journal Rank indicator have been used to evaluate the strength, quality, and prestige of academic journals. The present study looked to see if these indicators predict the use of different procedures in the process of translating a scale into a new language and validating the new translation for use. Results indicated that scales for the most part these measures are not predictive of best practices.

POSTER 3

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USE FOR NEWS AND GPA AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

CHANEL MALETTE (MERCY COLLEGE), DIMITRA TZANIS (MERCY COLLEGE), NATALIA MONSALVE (MERCY COLLEGE), REBECCA TRENG (MERCY COLLEGE), JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY COLLEGE)

The study examined how social media use (SMU) for news predicts college students' grade point average (GPA) in the context of race/ethnicity while controlling for gender. Students reported demographic information, how many times per week they checked social media for news, and type of news they checked. Results showed that SMU predicted GPA for Hispanic and African American students, but not for White students indicating that underrepresented minority students' GPAs are impacted more by SMU.

POSTER 4

DO SPANISH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS THINK PSYCHOLOGY IS A SCIENCE? AN EMPIRICAL STUDY.

DOMINIKA ZOFIA WOJCIK (UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA, INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE INTEGRACIÓN EN LA COMUNIDAD (INICO)), MARÍA ROSARIO POZO GACÍA (UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA)

We used a novel approach to measure Spanish psychology students' perceptions of psychology. Students explicitly affirmed that psychology is a science, but implicitly perceived psychology as less scientific, less difficult and more abstract than other scientific disciplines. These perceptions were not related Need for Cognition or Scientific Literacy. In-class interventions into changing Spanish students' perceptions of the scientific status of psychology and into stressing the importance of researcher-practitioner role of psychologists are discussed.

POSTER 5

HOW STUDENTS' COLLEGE EXPERIENCES PREDICT FUTURE DECENT WORK?

LINQIAN WANG (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JINGYI WEI (UNIVERSITY OF MACAU)

Education quality has recently been identified as an essential precursor to future decent work. This study explores how students' college experiences are related to their perceived access to future decent work. Using a sample of 1245 Chinese undergraduates, this study found the students' self-reported positive feedback to

college education predicts students' perceived access to future decent work. The relationship is mediated by students' work volition and career adaptability.

POSTER 6

INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

HASNA DULGEROGLU (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), JONATHAN LUDERS (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), ISABELLA KURASZ (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

In this study, we investigated how parents and non-parents convey their environmental knowledge to the next generation. By examining the parental and non-parent environmental narratives, we attempted to find the context of the message being transmitted between parents and children. Additionally, we examined how these environmental activities affected parents' communication with children.

POSTER 7

SPEECH IMPEDIMENTS AND ACCESSIBILITY TO TREATMENT: A GLOBAL OVERVIEW

DANIELLE-GAIL CRUZ (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study aims to compare how stroke patients are cared for in different countries. By taking into consideration gross domestic product to differentiate between developing and developed cities/countries, the data identify what countries have more accessible care for stroke patients, especially in terms of speech therapy, and where treatment is not as accessible. Currently, I have data for 12 countries and a total of 15 articles.

POSTER 8

STIGMA TOWARD EX-MENTALLY ILL PEOPLE

JIA RUI WU (INDEPENDENT), ZHENG HUANG (SOUTH CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY), JINGQI SUN (SOUTH CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY)

We discovered that people rated ex-mentally ill people with a history of schizophrenia more negatively compared with anxiety disorder, depressive disorder and bipolar disorder. We also found that if people had previous contact with mental illness people, they were less likely to show stigmatizing attitudes toward them.

POSTER 9

THE EFFECTS OF OUTDOOR SPACE ON STRESS DURING COVID-19

DEBORAH HARRIS O'BRIEN (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), NADIA SARAI CORRAL FRIAS (UNIVERSIDAD DE SONORA (MEXICO CITY, MX))

The positive effects of outdoor spaces is well known, but little research has been conducted on it in Latin America. This study provides a cross-cultural comparison of the mental health effects of access to outdoor areas. Nearly 500 participants from the U.S. and Mexico completed anonymous questionnaires (available in English and Spanish) online. A linear regression analysis found that access to outdoor spaces increased well-being in both the U.S. and Mexican samples.

POSTER 10

THE IMPACTS OF POSITIVE EDUCATION ON MENTAL HEALTH: CURRICULUM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

YANG NI (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the potential benefits of standardized workshop curriculums in improving the mental health conditions of adult participants. Ten workshops were developed and implemented at Columbia University and online, attracting hundreds of Chinese international students. According to the study, 94% of participants' mental conditions were improved effectively, and 100% were satisfied. The characteristics of these standardized sessions include an equal and friendly discussion environment, interdisciplinary concepts, and topics tailored specifically to real-life situations.

POSTER 11

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RACIAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EATING DISORDER.

YIHAN SHI (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

An eating disorder is characterized as a condition in which individuals have serious disruptions in their eating patterns, as well as related thoughts and feelings. It is also a severe mental illness related to considerable functional impairment and disability. Given these negative consequences of eating disorders, understanding the prevalence and reasons for eating disorders for various ethnic groups is critical.

POSTER 12**PREDICTORS OF STUDENT AMOTIVATION**

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

Student amotivation is a negative predictor of two variables associated with student retention: GPA and academic adjustment. The current study was designed to replicate those results and identify predictors of amotivation. 957 undergraduate students participated. The previous findings were supported. A multiple regression examining predictors of amotivation indicated that social self-competence, career indecision, financial distress, and parental control of behavior were all positive predictors. Academic self-competence was found to be a negative predictor.

POSTER 13**THE ROLE OF SELF-ESTEEM AND BODY IMAGE IN SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS**

GWEN PURSELL (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Many young women suffer from negative body image, body dissatisfaction and low self-esteem (Boyes, Fletcher, & Latner, 2007). The following study explored associations between self-esteem, body image and risky sexual behavior. Thirty-five college students were asked to complete an online survey pertaining to self-esteem, body image, and sexual risk-taking. Results found that self-esteem was not associated with sexual avoidance or risky sexual behavior for women. However, self-esteem was associated with men's risk-taking behavior.

POSTER 14**20 YEARS OF CAREER SEMINAR IN PSYCHOLOGY: WHAT WORKED AND WHAT DIDN'T**

MARIA ROCHA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Career courses in psychology have become popular; however, it is still unknown what exactly works and what does not. Analyzed 614 students' (90% response) anonymous, post-course evaluations of such a course over 20 years. The most highly rated assignments were all experiential: undergoing interviews, drafting resumes, writing personal statements, conducting informational interviews, and creating LinkedIn profiles. By contrast, requiring attendance at university events, watching career panels, assessing interests, and preparing web biographies were rated lowly.

POSTER 15**A "WISE" INTERVENTION TO PROMOTE SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF INVENTIVENESS**

JOANNA GARNER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), MELISSA KUHN (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), ALAINA RUTLEDGE (NATIONAL INVENTORS HALL OF FAME), JAYME CELLITIOCI (NATIONAL INVENTORS HALL OF FAME), MATTHEW CARTER (NATIONAL INVENTORS HALL OF FAME)

This study introduced a wise intervention targeting inventive self-perceptions in an out-of-school time invention education program. Students reporting intervention exposure were more likely to report pre- to post- programming changes in self-perceptions of solution seeking, a key component of inventiveness. Most students also reported gaining self-knowledge aligned thematically with persistence in STEM and commercialization activities. The study suggests that wise interventions may be a useful addition to STEM and innovation related educational programming.

POSTER 16**A NOVEL INTERVENTION FOR TEST ANXIETY: TEACHING STUDENTS "SOME ANXIETY IS GOOD!"**

KRISTIN MILLER (SIENA COLLEGE), MIRANDA KANE (SIENA COLLEGE)

Yerkes-Dodson law suggests moderate levels of arousal optimize performance; too much/little is detrimental. In Study 1, survey results from 575 undergraduates revealed a strong, negative correlation between test anxiety and arousal expectations for highly test anxious students. Eight six percent reported experiencing more anxiety than optimal. In Study 2, a 15-minute video about Yerkes-Dodson was shown to PSYC100 students, followed by 30-min CBT session (biofeedback training and cognitive restructuring) for highly test anxious students.

POSTER 17**ACADEMIC DISHONESTY, SATISFACTION WITH LEARNING, MOTIVATION FOR STUDYING AND EVALUATION OF FACULTY**

DAWOON LEE (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE), KEITH MARKUS (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Academic dishonesty has been a long-term problem in higher education. Current/former college students (N = 250) completed a survey that assessed the extent to which witnessing academic dishonesty impacted their satisfaction with learning, motivation for studying, and evaluation of faculty. 46% of participants witnessed academic dishonesty and were less satisfied with

learning than participants who did not. This study indicates a potential causal connection between witnessing academic dishonesty and dissatisfaction with learning.

POSTER 18

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH PREDIABETES DIAGNOSIS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ANGELA MARTINEZ (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT RIO GRANDE VALLEY), GRANT BENHAM (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT RIO GRANDE VALLEY)

An estimated 24% of young adults have prediabetes, making it an important concern in the college student population. Guided by prior findings on the association between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and Type 2 diabetes, we examine the relationship between ACEs and self-reported prediabetes. We demonstrate that individuals with four or more ACEs are over 200% more likely to have a prediabetes diagnosis, a value on par with established CDC self-report measures of prediabetes risk.

POSTER 19

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE OVERALL WELL-BEING OF DIII COLLEGE STUDENT ATHLETES

ERICA HANLON (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE), COLLEEN SULLIVAN (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Five NCAA student-athletes have died by suicide in recent months (Hensley-Clancy, 2022). To investigate the needs of DIII collegiate athletes, our study consisted of a holistic assessment of well-being among student-athletes with a non-athlete comparison group. Student-athletes reported higher well-being scores. Athlete burnout and coach relationship correlated with well-being. These findings bring attention to specific aspects of well-being pertaining to both athletes and non-athletes.

POSTER 20

ANALYZING DIVERSITY IN UNDERGRADUATE I/O PSYCHOLOGY TEXTBOOKS: A PILOT STUDY

CYNTHIA PREHAR (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY), PATRICK MCGONAGLE (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

This pilot study examined diversity content in three popular I/O psychology textbooks. While all of the books included a diversity definition, none devoted an entire chapter to the concept. Furthermore, only 5-8% of the books' content addressed diversity, primarily in the areas of legislation and leadership. Should these

results generalize to similar textbooks, we offer recommendations for authors. We also discuss the challenge of defining diversity for future textbook content analyses.

POSTER 21

ANTI-RACISM STATEMENTS FROM MEDICAL AND HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS: ANALYSIS OF READABILITY

REBBECA SEAVEY (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), PATRICK DAWID (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Many well-known medical organizations (e.g. the American Medical Association) have released anti-racism statements in response to widely disseminated evidence of structural racism. Effective statements must be comprehensible to the varied audiences they are intended to serve. We examined the reading and difficulty levels of anti-racism statements from 10 medical organizations. Data indicated that all statements had Flesch-Kincaid reading levels above college level. The difficulty level of these statements may reduce their effectiveness.

POSTER 22

ARE YOUR STUDENTS "SKILLFUL"? HELPING THEM TO RECOGNIZE AND LEVERAGE SKILLS

SUZANNE BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY)

Psychology educators are focused on students' abilities to identify and develop skills for future workplace endeavors. We created a short assignment examining students' perceived skills using The Skillful Psychology Student (Naufel et al., 2018). Students at our respective institutions completed a skills identification assignment, choosing three skills from the Skillful list, identifying its use in their present course and describing its relevance to the workplace. We share results and recommend adaptations for other courses.

POSTER 23

CHOICE AMONG READINGS LEADS TO LESS BOREDOM AND GREATER RETENTION

ASHTON TRICE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), DAVID MORALES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates completed research-based readings by Darwin, Piaget, or Kuo in a laboratory. They were either assigned a reading or given a choice among the three. Those given a choice indicated significantly less boredom than those assigned a reading, and for two of

the three readings, they scored better on a quiz. Students' scores on the quiz and self-ratings of boredom were significantly, negatively correlated. Students who were highly bored indicated they skipped passages the readings.

POSTER 24

CHRONOTYPE MODERATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EVENTS AND ADULT INSOMNIA SEVERITY

GRANT BENHAM (THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RIO GRANDE VALLEY)

We investigate whether adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are associated with greater insomnia in college students, and whether this association is moderated by chronotype. Five hundred and seventy-one undergraduates (76% female; 95% Hispanic; mean age = 21.1) completed an online anonymous survey that included measures of ACEs and insomnia severity, along with a single item assessing chronotype. Results showed a significant ACEs-insomnia association that was moderated by chronotype, with evening types showing a stronger association.

POSTER 25

CONQUERING COLLEGE: RELATIONS BETWEEN ACADEMIC-SPECIFIC RESILIENCE, STRESS, AND ADJUSTMENT

ELIZABETH BUCZEK (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY),
LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Research has linked many combinations of adjustment, stress, and resilience, yet less is known about the relationship between the academic versions of these variables in a university context. In a sample of 252 college students, academic resilience, academic stress, and academic adjustment were all significantly correlated. However contrary to past research, academic stress, academic resilience, and their interaction did not predict significant variance in academic adjustment. Limitations and potential explanations will be discussed.

POSTER 26

DO ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY TEXTBOOKS STIGMATIZE TRANSGENDER AS A SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION?

ENRICA KUMAR (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY, MD)

Gender dysphoria is psychological distress that results from an incongruence between assigned sex and gender identity. In other words, gender dysphoria is the distress that some, but not all, transgender individuals experience. This distress arises in part from social stigma. The present content analysis of leading abnormal psychology textbooks found that most include gender dysphoria in a chapter with sexual dysfunctions, and over half place gender dysphoria immediately after seriously stigmatized disorders such as pedophilia.

POSTER 27

DO YOU KNOW THE WOOLY BULLY? VERIFYING PEOPLE'S AGE ONLINE

AARON MOSS (SIENA COLLEGE), RACHEL HARTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA), ISRAEL RABINOWITZ, NATHANIEL BOHN, CHESKIE ROSENZWEIG (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JONATHAN ROBINSON (LANDER COLLEGE), LEIB LITMAN (LANDER COLLEGE)

People in online studies sometimes misrepresent themselves. We evaluated a way to verify people's age. Participants completed an instrument assessing familiarity with cultural phenomena from various decades. In Studies 1a and 1b, self-reported age strongly correlated with performance. In Study 2, the instrument reliably detected imposters. Finally in Studies 3a, 3b, and 3c, the instrument remained robust with subgroups within the US. Thus, our instrument shows promise for verifying the age of online respondents.

POSTER 28

EFFECTIVENESS AND PERCEPTIONS OF ICLICKER IN A PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS CLASS

ASHLEE MOORE (SUNY AT OSWEGO), DANIELA LOPEZ-MELENDEZ (SUNY AT OSWEGO), EDIMA EKANEM (SUNY AT OSWEGO)

The iClicker system is thought to be an effective way to increase student engagement and learning. The current study presents the results of one psychology professors' use of iClicker in a research methods course. Learning outcomes and student perceptions are compared across semesters with and without the use of iClicker in the classroom. Implications for the teaching of psychology are discussed.

POSTER 29**EFFECTS OF COOPERATIVE CARE ON ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY**

ALEXANDRA BENEDICT (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY),
LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The use of cooperative care may affect public perceptions of animals in captivity. Ninety university students were randomly assigned to one of three conditions showing animal training, then completed a perceptions questionnaire including items on conservation education. Key findings suggest that cooperative care did not affect public perceptions of animals in captivity, however there was significant correlation between education and conservation. The study highlighted the importance of further research on the use of cooperative care.

POSTER 30**FINDING ALBERT: AN ALTERNATE REALITY GAME FOR INTRO PSYCHOLOGY**

CHUQI HU (VASSAR COLLEGE), SHIVANI PANDEY (VASSAR COLLEGE), RACHEL ABRIL (VASSAR COLLEGE), MARK CLEAVELAND (VASSAR COLLEGE)

We report on a pedagogical activity entitled "Finding Albert." Finding Albert is based on the famous Little Albert experiment. The activity utilizes game-based design principles that combine digital and physical environments. Over three weeks students in an Intro Psychology course read journal articles, took self-paced quizzes, and participated in a fictional mystery story centered on the character of Little Albert. Across two groups, measurements were taken along the dimensions of engagement, consolidation, belongingness, and generativity.

POSTER 31**GETTING WARMER: SYLLABUS TONE IMPACTS STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF A COLLEGE COURSE**

JENNIFER A. MCCABE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), VANESSA A. CISSE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), JESSICA A. DEKOVEN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), SIERRA J. HAUSTHOR (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MARIAH S. LEES (GOUCHER COLLEGE), BELLE D. ST. JEAN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MOLLY M. STUART (GOUCHER COLLEGE), MIKAELA BICHLER (GOUCHER COLLEGE), ALEXANDER STEITZ (GOUCHER COLLEGE), EMILY R. WASKOW (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

In this experiment examining effects of syllabus tone, undergraduates rated the instructor (e.g., approachability, competence, care) and the course (e.g., enjoyment, help-seeking, belonging) more positively in the warm- compared to cold-toned

condition. Though course difficulty was rated higher in the cold-toned condition, there was no corresponding difference in learning expectations. These findings demonstrate the impact of language choices that can be incorporated into any syllabus as part of a learner-centered approach.

POSTER 32**GRIT AND UNCERTAINTY: GRIT PREDICTS WEST POINT GRADUATION EVEN DURING PANDEMIC CONDITIONS**

ELIZABETH WETZLER (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), JEREMIAH POWERS (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY), ANDY FARINA (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

Grit is an important predictor of performance across various domains, including within military contexts. Whether grit predicts military outcomes during periods of prolonged uncertainty, however, is unknown. Using institutional data collected prior to the pandemic onset, we assessed grit, entrance exam scores, and physical fitness readiness as predictors of on-time graduation for 819 Class of 2022 West Point Cadets. Logistic regression results showed that grit significantly predicted graduation and accounted for unique variance.

POSTER 33**HOW DOES SEATING LOCATION AND MATERIAL BEING TAUGHT AFFECT ATTENTION?**

SHAILY PORTILLO-MEDINA (DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY), DAVID CHUN, KELLY M. JOHNSON, BLAIR HOPLIGHT

The purpose of the study was to examine how seating location and material taught affect attention. Participants in this study sat in the front or back row. They watched two videos, 10 minutes each, and took two quizzes. It was hypothesized that those in the front would pay more attention than those in the back but, if the material of the videos were interesting enough then seating location did not matter.

POSTER 34**A PLAN-DO-STUDY-ACT MODEL TO DECREASE TIME SPENT ON BILEVEL POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE**

ALEXANDRA RAMLALL (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY ROTTKAMP (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUCIA ALLECA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JANIE LI LIU (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CALVIN HWANG (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), CYNTHIA PAN (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), ANTHONY SMITH (NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), DENNIS GENIN

(NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Prolonged Bilevel Positive Airway Pressure (BiPAP) use can be associated with reduced patient satisfaction and adverse consequences. A Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) intervention was employed to reduce the length of time (LOT) patients spent on BiPAP. Repeated PDSA cycles with intervention modifications were conducted from 2015 - 2019. Results indicated PDSA cycles, notably interprofessional empowerment interventions, led to a decline in LOT on BiPAP from an average of 5.5 days to the goal of 3.54 days.

POSTER 35

CLIMATE CHANGE HOPE SCALE: EXAMINING THE THREE-FACTOR MODEL WITH ADULTS

EDEN THIESS (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS), SUSAN GUTIERREZ (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS), JULISSA MARTINEZ (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS), OREI ODENTS (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS), KIMBERLY BARCHARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS)

The Climate Change Hope Scale (CCHS; Li & Monroe, 2017) has three factors among adolescents: collective-sphere willpower and waypower, personal-sphere willpower and waypower, and lack of willpower and waypower. By conducting a confirmatory factor analysis, our study showed that the three-factor model fit the data for adults well. This evidence suggests that the same three scale scores of the CCHS can be used in adults, making this a promising measure for examining climate change attitudes.

POSTER 36

FACULTY AND STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF MOTIVATIONAL NEEDS: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

MARGARET MULLANEY (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE), TAYLOR HAPENNY (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), BROOKE KAZANOVICZ (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), COLLEEN SULLIVAN (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), KATHRYN FRAZIER (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), JACQUELYN RAFTERY-HELMER (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), NICOLE ROSA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 1985) suggests that humans have three psychological needs: autonomy, competence, and relatedness. When needs are met, students will actively engage in their learning experience (Chiu, 2021). Thirty-two participants responded to four open-ended prompts on their perceived motivational and engagement supports in the classroom. Although interconnected at times,

students and faculty consistently made connections to (1) autonomy and available course information, (2) competence and professor awareness, and (3) relatedness and belonging.

POSTER 37

I CAN'T DO IT TILL ITS PERFECT: PERFECTIONISM AND PROCRASTINATION

ABIGAIL T. ADAN (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), ANDREW P. CAMILLERI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

For nearly 40 years social/personality psychologists have explored both perfectionism (desire to be 'perfect' across settings) and procrastination (purposive delay in completing tasks) with global adult samples. Studies show both are maladaptive lifestyles. In the present study with an adult sample, both constructs were assessed through reliable and valid self-report measures. Few studies examined both constructs in the same sample. Results are presented and discussed.

POSTER 38

INFORMATION ABOUT ARTIST DRUG USE AFFECTS VIEWERS' IMPRESSIONS OF ART

JOHN MULLENNIX (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), MAKALYN CLAPPER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), LEAH MILLER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), RACHEL STRODE (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Participants viewed drawings and paintings from the 20th century artist Stanislaw Witkiewicz. One group viewed the images alone, one group viewed them with titles, and one group viewed them with titles and a description of the artist's drug use while creating his artworks. For paintings of fantastical images, the description resulted in viewers understanding the artworks better and liking them better. The results have implications for how artist information affects the aesthetic experience.

POSTER 39

INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENCE OF OVERLOAD AND BURNOUT ON JOB SATISFACTION AND HAPPINESS

FIONA RAINES (EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY), SHAHNAZ AZIZ (EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY), KRISTIN ALLEN (SHL), JESS SOUZA (EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY)

The current study is the second of a two-part study investigating the effects of burnout, overload, and mediating influences of job demands through burnout, on job satisfaction and happiness. The sample was comprised of 844 participants, and data were collected using Amazon Mechanical Turk. Findings showed the main effects of burnout and overload negatively correlate with job satisfaction and happiness. However, burnout did not have a mediating effect between job demands and job satisfaction/happiness.

POSTER 40

MANAGING MISMATCH: STUDENT BURNOUT AND THE MODERATING ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY

RICHARD KAUFFMAN (SUNY ONEONTA)

Modern education systems are mismatched to our evolved propensities and abilities for learning. The consequences of these mismatches are disastrous; not least being the impact on mental health. Burnout is a common global phenomenon among students, and effectively managing burnout is a critical skill for all. Psychological flexibility has been effective in reducing burnout in professionals. This study surveys the relationship between student burnout and psychological flexibility, and other indicators of behavior, health & wellbeing.

POSTER 41

MASTER VS NON-MASTER TURKERS ON A COGNITIVE FRAMING QUESTION

CHRISTOPHER TRENGE (SHIPPENSBURG), JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG)

The current study examined the differences between Master and non-Master Turkers on a cognitive framing question. When presented with a gain frame, the two did not differ, however, when presented with a loss frame Masters selected a less risky option at a higher rate than non-Masters. The results were not consistent with prior research and the findings are interpreted with a new perspective.

POSTER 42

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE LAWSUITS: ROLE OF AGE AND AGEISM IN DECISION TO SUE

SERGE ONYPER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE O'KEEFFE (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE CROSBY (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Despite experiencing an increased risk of medical injury, elderly individuals file a fraction of all medical

malpractice lawsuits. In this study, older adults were indeed less likely to sue in hypothetical medical error scenarios compared to young or middle-aged adults; they also lost less trust in the healthcare system in response to medical injury. Ageism predicted compensation sought when injury impact was short-term. Neither severity of injury nor participants' ageist attitudes influenced intent to sue.

POSTER 43

PREDICTING MOVIE RATINGS USING REGRESSION: IMPACT OF A CLASS ACTIVITY ON LEARNING

JESSICA CARLSON (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE)

Previous research has found that students learn better when actively engaged with the material. The present study attempted to engage students in learning linear regression by using movie ratings for prediction. Results revealed a statistically significant effect, indicating that students learning increased after having engaged in the activity. Student ratings also showed positive perceptions of the demonstration.

POSTER 44

PREDICTING PHYSICAL THERAPY CLINICAL SCORES WITH NONCOGNITIVE FACTORS

MAUREEN CONARD (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), KRISTEN SCHWEIZER (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

Jones et al (2014) identified limitations in typical physical therapy (PT) admissions processes which rely heavily on undergraduate grades. The present study addressed concerns by using ten noncognitive traits, identified through a Personality Oriented Job Analysis for PT students, to predict clinical education performance, which is very important and not widely studied. Results contribute to a small, growing literature examining traits and graduate student performance.

POSTER 45

RESOLUTION AFTER CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

CHARLOTTE WILINSKY (HOLYOKE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Using a form of narrative analysis, this study demonstrates two types of resolution after child sexual abuse: resolution to the abusive acts and resolution to the trauma associated with the abuse. This study addresses gaps in the literature related to these types of resolution and offers a narrative operationalization of trauma resolution. The two types of resolution were

unrelated. Older victims and nonwhite victims faced additional barriers to resolving trauma associated with abuse.

POSTER 46

SENSORY PROCESSING SENSITIVITY IS ASSOCIATED WITH LOWER VAGALLY-MEDIATED HEART RATE VARIABILITY

JORDAN KENEMORE (THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RIO GRANDE VALLEY), GRANT BENHAM (THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RIO GRANDE VALLEY), ANGELA MARTINEZ (THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RIO GRANDE VALLEY), ROXANNE REYES (THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RIO GRANDE VALLEY), SOFIA SUAREZ MORENO (THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RIO GRANDE VALLEY), HUMBERTO ROMO (THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RIO GRANDE VALLEY)

Sensory Processing Sensitivity (SPS) is an innate trait associated with individual differences in stimuli processing. Greater SPS is associated with poorer mental and physical health, but most studies are limited to self-reported health. We examine the relationship between SPS and vagally-mediated heart rate variability, an objective physiological measure of parasympathetic activity. Controlling for age, a statistically significant negative relationship was identified between SPS scores and heart rate variability in female college students.

POSTER 47

TEST ANXIETY IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS: DEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES AND CHANGES OVER TIME

PATRICIA O'MEARA (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN LOVETT (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JASON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA), SHARON KIM (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Accurate measurement of test anxiety is crucial to address the condition. The Test Anxiety Inventory currently uses norms from 1,449 undergraduates in the 1970's. We administered the TAI to 2,806 undergraduates. Women and people with various DSM-5 diagnoses had comparatively higher levels of test anxiety. Other than a very slight decrease in test anxiety in men, our results were almost identical to the original norms, which appear to still be very useful today.

POSTER 48

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PROCRASTINATION AND INSOMNIA SEVERITY IS MEDIATED BY BINGE-WATCHING

HUMBERTO ROMO (THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RIO GRANDE VALLEY), GRANT BENHAM (THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RIO GRANDE VALLEY)

Insomnia is a widespread problem for college students, and it is important to identify contributing factors that could serve as targets for intervention. We examine procrastination as a contributing factor and additionally test whether binge-watching serves as a mechanism to explain the association. We show that procrastination is positively correlated with insomnia severity and that binge-watching is a significant mediator. Although limited by a cross-sectional design, our findings suggest two potential targets for reducing insomnia.

POSTER 49

THE EFFECT OF INTEGRATED GRATITUDE INTERVENTIONS ON PSYCHOSOCIAL OUTCOMES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KYLE JOHNSON (SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE), HANNAH SHIELDS (SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE), MAYSA DESOUSA (SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE)

This study aimed to assess the impact of integrated gratitude interventions on psychosocial outcomes in college students. Results indicate that while the integration of a gratitude intervention into coursework was possible and accepted by students, it did not have an effect on symptoms of depression and anxiety, perceived stress and perceived scarcity. Additional studies with a larger sample size are needed to further explore the effect of gratitude interventions on psychosocial and academic outcomes.

POSTER 50

THE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE CONSUMPTION AND GENDER ON STRESS AND CAFFEINE CONSUMPTION

SHYANNE MORGAN (INDEPENDENT), LINDSAY WINKLER (INDEPENDENT), JORDYN ROSS (INDEPENDENT), KAITLIN ENSOR (INDEPENDENT)

This study examined the stress levels and caffeine consumption of undergraduate college students and compare differences based on gender and nicotine consumption. From previous literature, it was expected that women consume more nicotine than men when stressed. While women and smokers reported higher stress levels, there was no interaction of the two variables. Additionally, there was no difference in their

caffeine consumption. These findings suggest that there is no relationship between gender and smoking status.

POSTER 51

THE GENDERED IMPACT OF PERSPECTIVE-TAKING ON VALUE ORIENTATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY SUPPORT

MONIQUE SANTOSO (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE),
MICHELLE MCCAULEY (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

This study examined imagine-self, imagine-other perspective-taking conditions, and control on values, gender, and environmental policy support around renewables, e-waste, and pollution. Women with lower hedonic values were more likely to support renewables policy when asked to imagine-other. Meanwhile, men with higher hedonic values were more likely to support pollution policy when in the imagine-other condition, compared to the imagine-self and the control. This underscores the need for greater cognizance of individual differences for environmental communication.

POSTER 52

THE IMPACT OF THE AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED IN CRIMINAL CASES

ISABEL DESANNO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

This study aims to address the question whether the amount of evidence present at trial affects sentencing recommendations. Participants were administered the Belief in Just World Scale (BJW) and Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (RLAQ) and asked to read a vignette describing a criminal case about an armed robbery where the amount of forensic evidence varied. No significant differences between groups were found. Participants with higher scores on the BJW and RLAQ recommend higher sentences overall.

POSTER 53

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY AND DYSPHAGIA IN A NON-CLINICAL POPULATION

AMANDA DAVIS (KEAN UNIVERSITY), RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), ISABEL DESANNO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Previous research has noted that psychological burdens, such as the presence of anxiety or depression, may increase somatic complaints. Multiple studies note that in clinical populations, a high number of patients that suffer from anxiety also report higher

rates of dysphagia. In the present study, participants were administered the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) and Swallowing Disturbance Questionnaire (SDQ). Contrary to expectations, higher BAI scores were significantly related to lower overall SDQ scores.

POSTER 54

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRIT, PRESENT BIAS, AND DIABETES SELF-CARE

MARY DEPALMA (ITHACA COLLEGE), KENNEDEY HEICHEL (ITHACA COLLEGE), EMILY VANWAGONER (ITHACA COLLEGE), EVAN UTTAMCHANDANI (ITHACA COLLEGE), BEN STOLA (ITHACA COLLEGE), EMILY SHORB (ITHACA COLLEGE), CAROLINA IRIBARREN (ITHACA COLLEGE), VAL BAKER (ITHACA COLLEGE), AVI RAMER (ITHACA COLLEGE), SAM SHELLEY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Diabetes self-care requires sustained attention, effort, and behavioral control. We hypothesized that individuals with high levels of grit who do not exhibit the present bias will have better diabetes self-care. An online survey of 125 participants revealed that the present bias was associated with worse diabetes self-care while grit was associated with better self-care. Grit and present bias awareness training warrant continued study as a potential intervention to improve the prognosis of people with diabetes.

POSTER 55

THE ROLE OF EFFECTIVE LECTURE NOTE-TAKING IN FACILITATING ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

MARGARIDHA RIBEIRO (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), SKYLAR BARTUSH (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), BERNARD GEE (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Lecture note-taking has been shown to be related to academic performance, but organizing features are often overlooked. Undergraduate students submitted their lecture notes for a semester, allowing for a long-term analysis of notes taken in a natural setting. Results revealed that several note-taking measures were positively correlated to course grades. Metrics involving organization of notes were just as significant as one regarding content quality. These findings highlight the importance of all aspects of note-taking skills.

POSTER 56**TOXICITY AT WORK: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AS PREDICTORS AND MODERATORS**

DENISE EMER (DAEMEN UNIVERSITY), SAMUEL EMER (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

The current study extends the literature on workplace toxicity by examining individual difference variables that have been absent from the literature and analyzing the relative predictive value of several individual difference variables and characteristics of organizational structure. Results across measures of toxicity that varied in degree and kind indicate while several characteristics of supervisors and coworkers predict toxicity, there are person and organizational variables that moderate associations and ameliorate the impact.

POSTER 57**TOXOPLASMOSIS AND SELF-REPORTED CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR**

JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), ISABEL DESANNO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), AMANDA DAVIS (KEAN UNIVERSITY), RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), JACQUELINE ARNONE (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Toxoplasma gondii (*T. gondii*) is a neurotropic protozoan parasite linked with impulsivity and aggression in both psychiatric and subclinical populations. The present study examined the relationship between exposure to toxoplasmosis and self-reported criminal behavior in college students. Participants completed a demographic questionnaire which included items such as pet ownership and care and an illegal behavior checklist. No significant differences were found between exposure to toxoplasmosis and self-reported criminal behavior.

POSTER 58**UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ON TEACHING ASSISTANTS (TAS)**

JADE CARRIERO (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), BERNARD GEE (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

While graduate student TAs in college have been shown to benefit undergraduate students, this study's focus was on undergraduate TAs and their responsibilities outside the classroom. Participants completed a survey on their experiences with a TA, focusing on the nature of interactions and perceived effectiveness. The results revealed that TAs should provide office hours and exercises geared towards

exam preparation. These findings can help guide TA practices and optimize student learning.

POSTER 59**WHAT COLLEGE STUDENTS LIKE ABOUT THEIR INSTRUCTORS – IMPROVING EVALUATIONS AND LEARNING**

WILLIAM PHILLIPS (DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA), AFSHIN GHARIB (DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA), KELLY MIURA

Four sections of Introductory Psychology (N=91) were presented with the same Sensation & Perception lecture. In one pair of sections, the instructor either disclosed his visual disability during the lecture or not, and in the second pair of sections, the instructor either incorporated 'warm' lecture techniques (eye contact, smiling, etc) or 'cold' techniques. Results indicate that self-disclosure relevant to the subject matter improves both learning and evals. Telling a story makes it better!

POSTER 60**WHOSE FAKE NEWS? IDENTIFYING KEY CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SPREAD OF MISINFORMATION**

JOSEPH ROMAGANO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), LAURA HEISICK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has linked misinformation to negative cognitive, social, and emotional consequences. This study investigated who is most likely to believe and spread misinformation about the COVID-19 pandemic, extending previous research by including measures related to depression, anxiety, and fear of COVID-19. Participants evaluated accuracy of COVID-19 and health-related statements and reported likelihood of sharing statements on social media. Results examine common themes among statements rated accurately and prevalent/likely to be shared on social media.

POSTER 61**WORKSHOP ACTIVITY FOR GENDER EQUITY SIMULATION- CLASSROOM: AN EFFICACY STUDY**

CAROLINE CLARKE (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ALLISON CONTRERAS-ORTIZ (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), DONNA GIBSON KEARNEY (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), SYDNEY KARLIN (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ELENA MAGYAROSI (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KIELY PARIS-RODRIGUEZ (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), MAYA ROVNY (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW

JERSEY), JESSICA L. CUNDIFF (MISSOURI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY), LEAH R. WARNER (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Teaching about hot-button topics such as gender bias can threaten students' self-views and provoke defensiveness. To overcome these challenges, we created the Workshop Activity for Gender Equity Simulation-Classroom (WAGES-Classroom), a game with facilitated discussion. Results from our efficacy study suggest that, in comparison to a control condition, participants who played WAGES-Classroom demonstrated greater knowledge of gender inequity. Additionally, in the long term, WAGES facilitated behaviors to address gender bias more so than control conditions.

POSTER 62

WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS ARE NOT COLOR-BLIND: AN ARCHIVAL EXAMINATION OF EXONEREE RACE

MEGAN GRISWOLD (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY RODRIGUES (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), MAEVE HALDEMAN (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), GARRETT BERMAN (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL TOGLIA (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

Among exonerees, Non-whites are disproportionately incarcerated and more likely receive longer sentences. We examined 2,882 National Registry of Exonerated cases through the lens of race for conviction causes, age convicted, time incarcerated, and crime type. Non-white identities were sentenced twice as often across all conviction causes. Black exonerees had longer incarcerations and were convicted younger. The results show a need for further examination of discrepancies among race, causes, and age in erroneous conviction cases.

POSTER 63

PERCEIVED BEAUTY OF THE 17 WALLPAPER GROUPS

JAY FRIEDENBERG (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), RICHARD MOURANI (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), ISABELE CAMERON (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), MARINA PACE (THE NEW SCHOOL), JESSICA COYLE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), BRIANNA VENKATASAMI (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Artists and mathematicians have studied the 17 symmetric wallpaper groups for centuries but to date there has been no empirical investigation of their aesthetic properties. We show that preference for these patterns is systematically related to the number and type of symmetries they contain. We find that rotations of patterns with motifs are liked the most,

followed by reflection, glide reflection, and finally translation.

POSTER 64

PAUL KLEE'S KEYBOARD OF COLORS: 1914/1929/1937

PAMELA FLATTAU (STUDIO VAN NESS)

Bauhaus artist Paul Klee assigned himself "algebraic, geometrical and mechanical problems" to advance his art. Art historians identify 3 pivotal experiences in Tunisia (1914), Egypt (1929) and his last years in Switzerland (e.g. 1937) that accompany changes in his artistic compositions. Was Klee, in fact, exploring three separate channels of human vision to balance the power of the eye and brain to create optical sensations: color, visual complexity, motion?

POSTER 65

THE WOMEN WHO MADE HISTORY: WOMEN PRESIDENTS OF THE EASTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

ISTEAQ ZIM (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), ROSEANNE FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY)

Today while the history of leadership roles held by underrepresented men and women at the American Psychological Association has been documented, we still need to learn more about leadership roles held within Regional Psychological Associations. The present paper explores the differences between the men and women who served as president of the Eastern Psychological Association from 1903-2023 across gender, race, year of service, areas of expertise, and service to the American Psychological Association as president.

POSTER 66

BLACK WOMEN WHO PAVED THE WAY IN PSYCHOLOGY

ALLENA-MONET POLLARD (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), KINNIDY WILLIAMS (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), BRIANNA BULLOCK (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), NADINE BECKFORD (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), IMANI DOUGLAS (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), REBEKKA TWINE (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY), MARY E JENSON (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Women such as Mamie Philips Clark, Inez Beverly Prosper, and Ruth Winifred Howard have all impacted the field of Psychology. Mamie Clark focused her career on identity development, racism, and segregation. Inez Prosper on the other hand focused

much of her career on educational psychology. Ruth Winifred Howard focused her career on child assessment therapy and developmental psychology. Together, they put Psychology at the forefront by identifying the intersectional disparities found in many scientific fields.

POSTER 67

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING: A SOCIOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF HYPERSEXUALITY

ANDREW DEMEO (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND),
DARRYL HILL (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

This presentation describes the history of a condition variously called sexual addiction or hypersexuality from its conception in the 1970s into today, tracing theories about its origins and treatments. A review of the literature, Reddit online communities, and case studies, explores the gradual acceptance of hypersexuality into psychology, the role of high-speed internet pornography, and current conceptions of causes and treatment.

Saturday, March 4, 2023

8:00am – 9:20am

Paper

St. George A

CLINICAL PAPERS: UNDERSTANDING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE

Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

CHAIR: TBA

8:00am – 8:15am

AUTISTIC DISCUSSION FORUMS: INSIGHTS INTO THE TOPICS THAT CLINICIANS DON'T KNOW ABOUT

TIFFANY MCGLOWAN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY),
CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY),
KATHERINE BEITIA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

User-led autism discussion forums provide a wealth of information about autistic lived experience. We contend that health-care professionals should read autism discussion forums to gain insight, be informed, and to correct assumptions about autistic persons' lives and possibilities. To argue our case, we conducted content analysis on 342 posts. We established that forums contain high-value information

for clinicians by documenting that all concepts in the DSM 5 text revision were discussed by posters.

8:20am – 8:35am

TRYING TO FEEL GOOD AND ACCEPTED IN A NEUROTYPICAL WORLD

USHA BARAHMAND (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY),
RAVINDER KAUR (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE),
MONICA SONI (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE),
SIMONA ESKANDER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE),
NAILA SHAMSINA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE)

Our findings indicate that autistic traits were associated with low self-efficacy, and this relationship was serially mediated by assimilation, a camouflaging factor, and fear of positive evaluation, while also being partly mediated by the camouflaging factor of compensation. Masking failed to play a role in this relationship. Findings imply that the problems associated with camouflaging arise from individuals with autistic traits attempting not to conceal their deficits, but rather to adapt to a neurotypical world.

8:40am – 8:55am

WHY AUTISTIC SOCIALITY IS DIFFERENT: REDUCED INTEREST IN COMPETING FOR SOCIAL STATUS

CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY),
ANNA SCHWARTZ (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We propose the "reduced Machiavellian hypothesis" to explain autistic people's challenges with social interaction, small talk and status-negotiation. Autistics are less concerned than are neurotypical people (NTs) with navigating social hierarchies. They evaluate the usefulness of the information conveyed, rather than the strategic benefits of associating with a new person. Supporting evidence exists in autistic discussion forums, memoirs and advice books, where authors frequently express confusion regarding NT people's status-seeking, thin-slice judgements and social conformity.

9:00am – 9:15am

THE INTERACTION OF INVOLUNTARY CELIBACY AND SEX/GENDER ON A HOST OF CONSTRUCTS

WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE),
KIRSTEN E. SMITH (NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, INTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAM),
JEFFERY M. ROGERS (NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, INTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAM),
JEREMIAH W.

BERTZ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, INTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAM), DAVID H. EPSTEIN (NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, INTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAM)

Mental health treatment often overlooks the need for sexual intimacy, particularly in substance use disorders. We addressed that issue by examining relationships of "involuntary celibacy" (IC) with mental health and related measures. Participants were 2,615 registered Amazon Mechanical Turk "Workers" who use alcohol and other drugs. IC had robust associations with poorer mental health and wellbeing, and although rates of IC were similar for men and women, its associations with wellbeing were worse for men.

9:20am – 9:35am

CAPACITY AND CULTURAL PERCEPTION BETWEEN CHURCH-BASED VOLUNTEERS AND REFUGEES

KRISTIN DELEEUW (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MARTHA STRICKLAND (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Church-Based Volunteers crucially establish communities of hope and spirituality for refugees (Nawyn, 2005). However, the literature is limited on emotional capacity within this volunteering relationship. The present study will explore capacity, cultural humility, and experiences of CBVs working with refugees by analyzing 24 group therapy session transcripts and 4 codes within the developed codebook (see Winkeljohn Black & Klinger, 2022; Strickland & Winkeljohn Black, under review). This research hopes to offer direction toward intentional interactions.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

Paper

Independence B

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

8:00am – 8:15am

A TRULY DEVELOPMENTAL THEORY OF ATTACHMENT IS NEEDED

PATRICE MILLER (SALEM STATE COLLEGE)

Since the initial work of Bowlby (1969) and Ainsworth (1974), empirical work and theorizing on attachment has largely followed one paradigm. The infant-mother relationship has been seen as a largely unchanging template for later relationships. Based on research and theorizing on how interpersonal tasks change across the lifespan this presentation proposes a broader and more developmentally-based view of lifespan attachment.

8:20am – 8:35am

HIERARCHICAL COMPLEXITY: A BETTER MEASURE OF DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGE

MICHAEL LAMPORT COMMONS (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

This paper describes a scale of measurement called the Order of Hierarchical Complexity. This measure explains stage-like development in non-human and human animals. Unlike previous stage proposals, it is a measure of tasks. The 16 Orders of Complexity result in 16 stages of performance. Results based on this measure illustrate its broad applicability to behavior across domains. The Model is also the basis for more effective interventions and more powerful artificial intelligence models.

8:40am – 8:55am

TOWARD CONSTRUCTING A CONNECTIVE SELF THROUGH GROWTH-FOSTERING RELATIONSHIP

QIN QIN (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE)

This paper focuses on a central theme: constructing a connective self through facilitating the growth-fostering relationship in human development. This touches on major central psychological debates and basic issues – the nature of human development, the healthy self-other relationship, the desirability of connection, the value of growth-fostering relationship, and so forth. At the heart of this chapter lies the idea of "connection", that which makes human 'relational beings' in a good society.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

Paper **Independence A**

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS: LIFESPAN CHANGES

Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

CHAIR: NICOLE FERRARA

8:00am – 8:15am

EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY AND EXERCISE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON THE EPIGENOME

TAYLOR CAMPBELL (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE),
 KATELYN DONOGHUE (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE),
 SAM FERN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), TANIA ROTH
 (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Aversive caregiving in early life perturbs proper brain and behavioral development. This outcome is related to epigenetic dysregulation of the Bdnf gene. Disruptions in nurturing care interactions between a caregiver and infant often lead to increased methylation and decreased expression of the Bdnf gene. Given that positive experiences like exercise may be neuroprotective, the current study sought to mitigate this effect through an aerobic exercise treatment intervention.

8:20am – 8:35am

MATERNAL EPIGENETIC PROGRAMING OF ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIOR OF OFFSPRING UNDER DEVELOPMENTAL PREDATION THREAT

NICHOLAS COLLINS (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE),
 SYDNEY ROSS (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), MAEVE O'SHEA (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), OLIVIA BIGHAM (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), LUKE AYERS (WIDENER UNIVERSITY), JEFFREY ROSEN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), TANIA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

The presence of a caregiver during adversity has the capacity to lower fear responsivity. Rodent pups exposed to predator odor with their dam have altered defensive responses later in life, with observed changes in the quality of maternal caregiving compared to controls. The current project found that maternal separations lowers gene expression, alters defensive responses, and increases anxiety-like behavior of pups, suggesting a relationship of maternal programming at the level of the epigenome and behavior.

8:40am – 8:55am

SOCIALLY-RELATED CHANGES IN THE BASOMEDIAL AMYGDALA FROM ADOLESCENCE TO ADULTHOOD.

NICOLE FERRARA (ROSALIND FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE), ALEXANDRA RITGER (ROSALIND FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE)

Social engagement transitions from playful, exploratory social behavior in adolescents to regulated social behavior in adulthood. This behavioral transition coincides with cortical-amygdala maturation. The basomedial amygdala is sensitive to the social environment, and its maturation may therefore impact social behavioral transitions. We found that cortical inputs excite the basomedial amygdala during the exploratory social period in adolescents to a greater extent than adults, suggesting that cortical-basomedial amygdala maturation may differentially influence social behavior.

9:00am – 9:15am

FEAR REDUCED THROUGH UNCONDITIONAL STIMULUS DEFLATION IS DISTINCT FROM EXTINCTION

SYDNEY TRASK (PURDUE UNIVERSITY)

We found that contextual fear could be reduced by presenting weaker versions of the shock unconditional stimulus that was used to initially condition fear. This weak shock was not enough to condition fear on its own and reduced fear in a context-independent manner suggesting it was distinct from extinction learning. Finally, the weak-shock procedure, but not extinction, produced long-term changes in synaptic function in the basolateral amygdala organization suggesting a neural mechanism distinct from extinction.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

Paper

Great Republic

TEACHING PAPERS II
Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

CHAIR: THOMAS HEINZEN

8:00am – 8:15am

GAME MECHANICS CAN INCREASE COLLEGE STUDENT RETENTION

THOMAS HEINZEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), KATE MAKAREC (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This presentation 1. acknowledges the deep philosophical and religious roots of games, 2. compares game mechanics to poorly designed student motivation techniques, 3. reports an archival study demonstrating a long-term rise in games in PsychInfo, 4. describes a qualitative and quantification replication testing a simple game mechanic, 5. demonstrates how the game model can be applied to increase student retention, 6. recruits psychologists to apply their skills to an urgent problem: college completion.

8:20am – 8:35am

TEACHING THE DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS THROUGH AN ILLUSTRATED NARRATIVE

ALISA GIRARD (RUTGERS-ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL), ANTHONY TOBIA (RUTGERS-ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL)

An original illustrated narrative video was developed to teach the 11 DSM-V diagnostic criteria for Substance Use Disorders using creative memory devices. Surveys were distributed to students, half of which also received the video, and 304 students participated. The video group demonstrated better knowledge of the total number of criteria ($p < 0.001$) and the list of individual criteria ($p < 0.001$) compared with the standard education group. Most viewers expressed interest in future similar medical education videos (72.2%).

8:40am – 8:55am

ROLE IDENTITY IN FACULTY PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT: AN UNDERSTUDIED FACTOR IN PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

MOIRA TRAPPER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated teacher role identity, motivation, and action among faculty members participating in an a professional development (PD) program for instructors whose courses had high student failure and attrition rates. Findings from in-depth interviews with 5 participants highlighted role identity content, structure, and processes that may hinder meaningful instructional change. These findings suggest centering role identity processes in PD programs that seek to change teaching to improve student course retention and success.

9:00am – 9:15am

EXPLORING FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EXPECTANCY-VALUE BELIEFS OF INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS

RAOUL ROBERTS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), C. DONNAN GRAVELLE (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), ELIZABETH S. CHE (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), NICOLE M. ZAPPARRATA (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), ARSHIA K. LODHI (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), JESSICA E. BRODSKY (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), AMRUTA WAGH (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

Academic motivation is influenced by expectations and perceived value of coursework. We examined the motivation of undergraduates ($N = 984$) taking Introductory Psychology online. The student cohort who attended high school online reported higher expectancy, value, future interest, and lower cost than older students, but also reported greater difficulties concentrating while studying. Gender (favoring women), self-efficacy, and reading comprehension were positively associated with motivation. These results may inform efforts to support persistence in online coursework.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

Symposium

St. George C

**TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: INCREASING MINORITY
 PH.D.'S IN PSYCHOLOGY THROUGH THE RON
 MCNAIR SCHOLARS PROGRAM**
Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

CHAIR: MICHAEL REED

**INCREASING MINORITY PH.D.'S IN PSYCHOLOGY
 THROUGH THE RONALD MCNAIR SCHOLARS
 PROGRAM**

MICHAEL REED (INDEPENDENT)

The Ronald McNair Scholars Program is funded by the US department of education with a goal of increasing "attainment of PhD degrees by students from underrepresented segments of society," including first-generation low-income individuals and members from racial and ethnic groups historically underrepresented in graduate programs. This symposium will review the design of the program, how it is perceived by students, and will review data of current functioning. The program can facilitate increased Psychology Ph.D's

Presentations

**Use of Ronald McNair Scholars Program to
 increase minority Psychology Ph.D's**

by Michael Reed (Hampton University), Reggie Rucker (Johnson C. Smith University), Kolitta LeSueur-Reed (RCR Technology), Zoe Treadwell (Hampton University)

Discussant

Michael Reed (Hampton University)

Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

Keynote

America North

COGNITIVE KEYNOTE: DANIEL SCHACTER
Saturday, March 4, 2023
8:00am – 9:20am

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

**CONSTRUCTIVE EPISODIC SIMULATION IN
 MEMORY, IMAGINATION, AND CREATIVITY**

DANIEL L. SCHACTER (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

According to the constructive episodic simulation hypothesis, simulation of future and other hypothetical experiences depends on episodic retrieval processes that allow individuals to flexibly recombine elements of previous experiences. However, these processes may also be responsible for some memory errors. I will consider cognitive and neural evidence from episodic remembering, memory distortion, future imagining, and creative thinking studies that reveal the operation of constructive episodic simulation processes and provide clues concerning their nature and function.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

Poster

America Central/South

DEVELOPMENTAL POSTERS
Saturday, March 4, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

9:30am – 10:50am

**FRAMING INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES WITH
 BIOECOLOGICAL THEORY**

KELSEY BIANCA (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

While infant feeding decisions are made at the individual or family level, wider contextual factors influence these decisions. This theoretical review applies Bronfenbrenner's bioecological theory, specifically the PPCT model, to infant feeding decisions, drawing on relevant recent literature. Factors including partner attitudes, mothering identity, social support, race, class, and the medicalization of infant feeding are nestled within the systems of context, highlighting the contextual influences on infant feeding decisions in the United States.

POSTER 2**DOES PARENTING STYLE PREDICT THE QUALITY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH?**

KATELYN BUCHER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY),
ASHLEY WARNER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY),
ISABEL VALENZUELA (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY),
HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The present study aims to investigate the relationship between parenting styles and the effect on college student's mental health. Seventy-seven participants from Susquehanna University were given the Parental Authority Questionnaire, the Beck Depression Inventory, and the Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 scales. After running two linear regressions we found authoritative parenting had the only significant effect on depression and anxiety. Authoritative parenting styles can lead to lower levels of depression and anxiety in children later in life.

POSTER 3**INFANT POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONALITY: THE ROLE OF BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS**

CYNTIA BARZELATTO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KELSEY SMITH (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), LYDIA GREENWOOD (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Infant emotionality interacts with different parental factors to shape developmental outcomes. We examined associations between obstetric, biological, psychological, and sociodemographic factors and infant positive and negative emotionality, using parent-rated and laboratory-based metrics at ages 6 and 12 months. Parent-reported and observed emotionality measures were mostly independent with distinct correlates. Psychosocial factors correlated with mother-rated infant emotionality, while biological factors correlated with observed joy/pleasure and anger/frustration. These results support using multiple measures to assess infant emotionality.

POSTER 4**MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' DEPRESSION AND PROBLEM AVOIDANCE IN RESPONSE TO CONFLICTS**

KATHRYN LEDLEY (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), LILLIAN TUCK (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA RODRIGUEZ-SCHACK (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), KELLY WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Parents with severe depression are more likely to display problem avoidance in response to conflicts, especially fathers. Participants were 140 mothers and 99 fathers who completed the 7-item depression subscale of the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales-21. Results showed fathers with very severe depression were more problem avoidant, opposite for mothers. With moderate depression, fathers were less problem avoidant due to irritability during conflicts, mothers were more problem avoidant due to loss of interest.

POSTER 5**CHILDREN'S CONCEPT OF CONFLICTING JUDGMENTS IN AMBIGUOUS MORAL SITUATIONS**

GWYNETH PHILBIN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), BRENDAN ROBINSON (GOUCHER COLLEGE), AVIVA DATLOF (GOUCHER COLLEGE), DANIELLE WILLIAMS (GOUCHER COLLEGE), SUZANNAH BLOCK (GOUCHER COLLEGE), KATHERINE CHOE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study aims to examine four-to-six-year-olds' representation of moral dilemmas with inconsistent intentions and outcomes. In the Good-to-Bad condition, the protagonist's intention is positive but their outcome is negative, while, in the Bad-to-Good condition, the outcome is positive when the intention is negative. The results show significant differences across age groups between the conditions. Implications of the findings are being further discussed.

POSTER 6**"THE MOST RESPECTFUL ONES ARE THE BEST STUDENTS:" RESPECT NARRATIVES IN CLASSROOMS**

RACHEL HONG (SMITH COLLEGE), AUDREY (DREY) ELIZABETH REIS (SMITH COLLEGE), SHANNON AUDLEY (SMITH COLLEGE)

This study examines teacher respect from a structural and individual perspective by focusing on how white teachers narrate their respect expectations and experiences within their classrooms. We conducted inductive and deductive coding on interviews with five white mid-southern teachers in primarily Black classrooms. Early findings suggest that both authority-based and mutuality-based respect uphold and shape master narratives of respect in the classroom.

POSTER 7**CONTEXTUAL FACTORS IN SURVEYING PARENTING STRESS IN TIMES OF COVID-19**

KATHERINE ARENTSEN (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY), YALISMARIE MARTINEZ (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY), GIANNA TIRONA (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY), PERI YUKSEL (NEW JERSEY CITY UNIVERSITY), ŞENNUR GÜNAY AKSOY (ISTANBUL GALATA UNIVERSITY)

This cross-cultural study aimed to bridge the literature gap on how stress and prior knowledge of child development shape parenting styles during COVID-19 among Turkish (n=136) and US parents (n=104). Results show cultural differences in the experience of stress, yet greater prior knowledge of child development seemed to buffer pandemic stress and led to effective (authoritative) parenting. The data highlight the need to develop crisis-informed, culturally sensitive training programs that build family function and resilience.

POSTER 8**MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND THEIR RESPONSES TO CHILDREN'S NEGATIVE EMOTIONS**

ALEXANDRA RODRIGUEZ-SCHACK (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), KATHRYN LEDLEY (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), LILLIAN TUCK (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), KELLY WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

How mothers and fathers respond to their children's negative emotions may be linked to parents' use of corporal punishment. Participants were 145 mothers and 102 fathers who completed the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire and the Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale. Results showed that parents were more likely to utilize corporal punishment when they respond in an unsupportive manner to their children's negative emotions. These findings emphasize the link between unsupportive parental responses and corporal punishment.

POSTER 9**THE EFFECT OF TASK DIFFICULTY ON CHILDREN'S SENSE OF AGENCY**

DANIELLE WILLIAMS (GOUCHER COLLEGE), BRENDAN ROBINSON (GOUCHER COLLEGE), GWYNETH PHILBIN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), AVIVA DATLOF (GOUCHER COLLEGE), SUZANNAH BLOCK (GOUCHER COLLEGE), KATHERINE CHOE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Sense of agency is central to the concept of taking responsibility for our own actions. This study examined the effect of task difficulty on 6-to-11-year-old

children's sense of agency. Participants completed a locus-of-control scale before and after playing either an easy or challenging word-search game. Results examined the pattern of agency development across different age groups. Implications for developing coping strategies and reducing helplessness were further discussed.

POSTER 10**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN HOME LEARNING ENVIRONMENT AND EARLY NUMERACY DEVELOPMENT**

KATELYN WHETSTONE (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), MUSHARRAF KHAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), VINAYA RAJAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Number sense is a reliable predictor of overall mathematical achievement. Activities performed in the home learning environment can influence a child's numeracy skills. In this study, associations between the home learning environment and math outcomes were examined while controlling sociodemographic factors such as socioeconomic status (SES). We found that when the home learning environment consists of a high frequency of parents teaching their children letters and numbers, children will exhibit greater numeracy skills.

POSTER 11**EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND EMOTIONAL REGULATION IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS**

ISABELLA ROMÁN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KENNEDY WALKER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ARCADIA EWELL (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Executive function (EF) and emotional regulation (ER) are critical to socioemotional development and academic achievement, and have been linked with socioeconomic status (SES). This study investigated which aspects of SES uniquely correlate to EF and if ER can moderate those associations in preschool children. Parent education uniquely contributed to inhibitory control. ERF did not moderate this association and SES did not relate to sustained attention. Future work should replicate these findings in a larger sample.

POSTER 12**FAMILY CONNECTIONS: HOW COLLEGE STUDENTS CONNECT WITH THEIR FAMILIES**

TAKERA JONES (JUNIATA COLLEGE), ABBY ANGUS (JUNIATA COLLEGE), EMILY WILLIAMS (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This study explored current trends regarding the form, frequency, satisfaction, and content of parent-student communication, and evaluated how aspects of demographics influence these trends. Results found that mothers were most commonly reported as the primary source of support and communication. Text messaging and communicating over the phone were the two dominant forms of communication. Preliminary analysis showed no significant differences in satisfaction with levels of communication based on gender identity and first-generation status.

POSTER 13

THE IMPACT OF ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

LAREDO REGULAR (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), SINDY KALAUCH (HUNTER COLLEGE), SALIH MANSUR, AWWAB SIDDIQUI (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Prior studies found that adverse childhood experiences (ACE) affect later wellbeing and relationships. This study looks at the relations between ACEs, Covid experiences, resiliency and community college student experiences. 96 college students participated in a survey answering 37 questions regarding their childhood, Covid 19 and college experiences. Analysis of the data suggests ACEs are related to the number of problems students have in college but not to resilience or GPA.

POSTER 14

DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES IN MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' POSITIVE PARENTING AND INVOLVEMENT

LILLIAN TUCK (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA RODRIGUEZ-SCHACK (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), KATHRYN LEDLEY (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), KELLY WARMUTH (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Mothers and fathers may exhibit differences in their involvement and positive parenting with their children. Participants were 97 couples with 5- to 9-year-old children who completed the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire. Results showed that mothers reported higher involvement and positive parenting with their children than fathers, and there were no differences based on the total number of children in the family. These findings emphasize the differences between mothers' and fathers' parenting styles.

POSTER 15

STRESS AND JOB ENGAGEMENT IN DIFFERENT HEAD START POSITIONS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

EMMA SMITH (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), KARLA RODRIGUEZ-PAZ (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), MOLLY DUBUC (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), ROSE DIBIASE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Differences in perceived stress and job engagement among differing Head Start positions were explored. There were no differences in perceived stress between job positions, however, a linear regression model demonstrated that job engagement was predicted more by perceived stress for teachers than for directors and family advocates. This could be due to the more proximal facets of COVID-19 that teachers feel from direct contact with children and the changing policies surrounding cleaning and documentation.

POSTER 16

IDENTIFYING GAPS AND EQUITY CHALLENGES IN ECERS-3 THROUGH FOCUS GROUPS

NICOLE TELFER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL), NOREEN YAZEJIAN (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL), IHEOMA IRUKA (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL), RACHEL KAPLAN (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL), JOHN SIDERIS (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL)

Early childhood education research requires reflection on our science enterprise and a commitment to improve the tools designed to lead to better outcomes for Black and Latine children and families. This study sought to capture the experiences of Early Childhood Education Rating Scale-3 (ECERS-3) users, which included Black and Latine participants. Four themes emerged from the focus group discussions, and findings highlight the need for revision and equitable outcomes in all ECE methods and measures.

POSTER 17

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN EARLY LIFE INSTABILITY AND ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY PATTERNS IN INFANCY

GEORGIA F. SPURRIER (BOSTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL), LARA J. PIERCE (YORK UNIVERSITY), CHARLES A. NELSON (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Chaotic home environments have predicted early-life health and developmental risks. This study of 137 mother-infant dyads investigates how instability in the environment may affect neural patterns across the first year of life. We found that higher 2-month instability

significantly predicted greater 6-month frontal alpha asymmetry and higher 6-month instability significantly predicted lower absolute power in all 6-month frequency bands. Our findings suggest that instability in the early environment may contribute to variability in infant neurodevelopment.

POSTER 18

NMDA RECEPTOR ACTIVITY REGULATES ER81 EXPRESSION

LEWIS NUNEZ (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), KEVIN JONES (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN), TAYLOR CRAIG (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN), ALEXANDER DECK (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors (NMDAR) are a subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptors that are critical for healthy brain development and function. Pre-clinical studies established that NMDAR block during development causes deficits in animal models that mimic schizophrenia, but the mechanisms are unclear. Preliminary studies show that administering the Ca^{2+} -NMDAR blocker, MK-801, changes expression of an activity-dependent transcription factor, ER81. Our is to determine if MK-801 reduces ER81 expression specifically through NMDAR block or decrease in network activity.

POSTER 19

THE ROLE OF THE HIPPOCAMPUS IN MATERNAL SUPPRESSION OF INFANT FEAR

ALEJANDRA URQUIETA PINAYA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), REGINA SULLIVAN (NYU LANGONE)

Children use parents as a safe-base. Animal research shows this safety-signal suppresses amygdala and fear (social buffering); maltreatment disrupts this. We hypothesize that hippocampus codes parent-safety and maltreatment disrupts it. Rat pups were adversity-reared or control-reared from postnatal-day (PN)8-12. PN18/PN28 testing used threat (0.5mA footshock) with/without the mother and assessed 2-DG hippocampal activity. PN18 immature hippocampus was not responsive to threat nor buffering, but was following maltreatment. PN28 showed the reverse.

POSTER 20

INFANT AMYGDALA RESPONSE TO NOVELTY IS ALTERED IN PARENTAL PRESENCE.

ROSHNI RAJ (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), SYLVIE WEINSTEIN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), REGINA SULLIVAN (CHILD STUDY CENTER, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE)

Children use parents as a safe haven when afraid but the neural circuitry is not well understood. Here, we explore maternal buffering (reduction) of infant rats' response to novelty, focusing on amygdala subareas: basal (BA), lateral (LA), and central (CeA). After undisturbed rearing, amygdala assessment at postnatal day (PN)18 used 14C 2-DG autoradiography. Results showed the LA was significantly lowered with maternal presence relative to without. BA and CeA did not.

POSTER 21

PARENTAL GENDER ROLES AND CHILD DEPRESSION: MODERATION BY SELF-PERCEPTION AND INHIBITORY CONTROL

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

Little is known about how parental gender roles influence child depression. We hypothesized that parental gender rigidity would affect child depression and that this link would be moderated by child self-perception and inhibitory control. Children (N=290) had less depression when parents had more equal gender roles and children had higher levels of self-perception. There were no significant interactions. This study adds to our knowledge of how gender roles impact child depression.

POSTER 22

ARE WOMEN AND GENDER-DIVERSE INDIVIDUALS INCLUDED IN AUTISM RESEARCH?

JACQUELINE TESTAIUTI (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), ETHLYN SALTZMAN (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), LEANNE CHUKOSKIE (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), ANNA SCHWARTZ (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Until around ten years ago, gender diversity has been underrepresented in autistic research, with women and individuals with diverse gender identities being systematically excluded from diagnoses and therefore research samples. This poster examines a sample of research articles to see who is included in autism research, comparing articles from 2012, before the publication of the DSM-5, to almost a decade later. While improvements have been made, greater inclusion is needed.

POSTER 23**RACE, ETHNICITY, AND NATIONALITY: REPRESENTATION IN AUTISM RESEARCH**

KAELA HERZOG (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY),
ETHLYN SALTZMAN (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER),
LEANNE CHUKOSKIE (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY),
ANNA SCHWARTZ (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

There is a racial/ethnic bias in who receives a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders (ASD) which establishes a system where diagnoses are racialized signifiers of high status. This poster examines a sample of research articles to see how race/ethnicity is reported, and, crucially, who is included as autistic in research from right before the publication of the DSM-5 to ten years after its publication. While improvements have been made, greater inclusion is needed.

POSTER 24**RISK AND RESILIENCE IN PARENTS DURING COVID-19: MEDIATING EFFECTS OF REFLECTIVE FUNCTIONING**

DEANNA COLARUSSO (PACE UNIVERSITY), K. MARK SOSSIN (PACE UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN SALBOD (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The psychological impact of pandemics have been documented in the literature; however, less is known about factors that may promote resilience during these health crises. Correlations and Hayes mediations were pursued to indicate the mediating effect of mentalization on event stress, coping resiliency and psychological distress. Findings suggest that interventions promoting parental mentalization are of key importance in order to mitigate the intergenerational effects of stress and trauma in the context of COVID-19.

POSTER 25**PARENTAL DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT AND CHILD PROBLEM BEHAVIOR: THE ROLE OF SIBLING RANK**

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

Differential parenting (one child receives different levels of parenting than another) has been linked to negative outcomes in children. We hypothesized that younger siblings would receive more warmth and control, and that differential parenting would increase child behavior problems. Families (N=145) with two children participated in a laboratory observation.

Younger children received more warmth and control, and receiving more control was linked to more hyperactivity/inattentiveness. These findings support research on the harms of differential parenting.

POSTER 26**ADULT ATTACHMENT AND CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT: A META-ANALYTIC REVIEW**

JEFFERY ASPELMEIER (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), HALEY CASHWELL (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), ABBY RUTIGLIANO (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), ANN ELLIOTT (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

A meta-analytic approach assesses the association between child maltreatment and adult attachment. Results from 26 studies were combined to estimate the overall association between adult attachment and childhood maltreatment. The strength of the association between childhood maltreatment and adult attachment varied across eleven different attachment variables, but the overall association represented a medium effect ($r = .26$). Modest associations between victimization and maltreatment suggests other factors may moderate the relationship between maltreatment and adult attachment.

POSTER 27**EXAMINING THE ROLES OF ATTENTION AND WITHDRAWAL IN SHAPING CHILDREN'S EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE**

BRIANNA KAURANEN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), EMILY KING (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH),
ROBIN LOCKE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Withdrawal behavior may increase risk for context-inappropriate (CI) anger because it affects attentional processes that inhibit accurate learning of the emotional context. Participants were 150 preschoolers. Measures included attention problems, situational emotion knowledge, and parent-reported CI anger. As expected, attention problems mediated the association between withdrawn behavior and EK. Further, attention problems mediated the association between withdrawn behavior and CI anger. Findings highlight the relevance of attention for emotional competence.

POSTER 28**SELF-REGULATION STRATEGIES VARY WITH SUBCLINICAL AUTISM FEATURES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION**

AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY),
CHRISTINA LAGOMARSINO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

UNIVERSITY), SHAMIRA CONTRERAS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

While there is research about self-regulatory, and particularly self-stimulatory, behaviors in atypical populations, there is less research examining these self-regulation behaviors in the general population. The current study investigated several measures of subclinical autism features (BAP and ASQ) and self-regulation strategies and the frequency participants engaged in self-stimulatory behaviors. Data show a significant correlation between measures of subclinical autism and the frequency of self-stimulatory behaviors in the general college population ($r=.27$, $p=.04$).

POSTER 29

RELATIONS BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD SELF-REGULATION AND OBSERVED CHILD FEAR

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

Considerable research supports the intergenerational transmission of temperament (Bridgett et al., 2015), focusing on self-regulation. We hypothesized that parental inhibition would predict child fear, and that this would be moderated by parent and child self-regulation. Using a laboratory manipulation of fear in a sample of 290 children, neither parental inhibition nor parental self-regulation related to child fear. Children who had better self-regulation displayed lower levels of fear. These findings challenge the intergenerational transmission model.

POSTER 30

DOES MORAL VIOLATION TYPE DIFFERENTIALLY AFFECT PRESCHOOLERS' NARRATIVE SKILL AND MEMORY?

EMILY KWEN (COLBY COLLEGE), FLORENCE O. KANE (COLBY COLLEGE), NANCY LU (COLBY COLLEGE)

To examine how moral violation type affects narrative skill and memory performance, 3- to 5-year old children were read stories depicting physical harm, psychological harm, or unequal resource distribution. Children had better recall for physical harm stories compared to psychological harm but not unequal resource distribution. Children's narrative skill did not differ by story type. This suggests that children's understanding of different moral violations must be considered when assessing their memory performance and narrative skill.

POSTER 31

EXPERIENCES OF AGING IN PLACE IN THE COMMUNITY INDEPENDENTLY AND WITH FAMILY

ELISHA LANGEVIN (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), ELIZABETH RICKENBACH (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Older adults often prefer to age in place, as they can maintain a sense of independence through managing their own lives. Independence and self-management may prevent cognitive decline and promote overall well-being. This study surveyed 24 individuals and found no differences on measures of well-being and everyday cognition. However, there was a relationship on the language memory subscale. Future work should examine well-being and cognition in older adults living in the community and care facilities.

POSTER 32

ROLE DEMANDS INFLUENCE CHILD AND CAREGIVER ENJOYMENT OF SHARED PICTURE BOOK READING

LAURA MILLS-SMITH (ST LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

To better understand enjoyment of shared reading, caregivers of young children completed a survey about their experiences. Child age, reading frequency, and caregiver enjoyment influenced child enjoyment. Child age, child enjoyment, reading style, and the presence of other children were all factored toward caregiver enjoyment. Child enjoyment scores were higher than those of caregivers. Caregivers' roles are more active, thus their enjoyment is tied to reading demands. Child enjoyment is influenced by their own characteristics.

POSTER 33

AT MY OWN PACE: MEMORY INTEGRATION WITH SELF-READ VERSUS OTHER-READ MATERIALS

JAYANTIKA CHAKRABORTY (CLARK UNIVERSITY), ALENA ESPOSITO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Self-derivation through integration is the process of integrating separately learned facts to generate new information that extends beyond explicitly taught information. We attempted to understand if there is a developmental difference in self-derivation performance if the information to be integrated is self-read versus experimenter-read. Results support a developmental progression in self-paced reading and self-derivation performance, with self-paced reading being detrimental to third-graders and facilitative to fifth-graders. Results are discussed considering cognitive load theory.

POSTER 34**NUMERICAL COGNITION DEVELOPMENT IN MANDARIN-SPEAKING CHILDREN**

CAO ZHIYU (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), XINMING ZHOU (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), TONGYU LI (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), YUAN CHANG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), ERXIAO WANG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), TIANYI LIU (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), SHENGYUE XIONG (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON), WANJUN XIONG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JEAN TANG (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), PETER GORDON (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This study will investigate numerical cognition development in 2- to 4-year-old Mandarin-speaking children using a battery of numerical cognition tasks studied previously in English-speaking children and Pirahã adults. General Linear Mixed Models will be deployed in data analysis to determine whether age and number-knower level together predict performance. We anticipate that Mandarin-speaking children show a similar pattern in numerical cognition development as English-speaking children except for later acquisition of the meaning of number one.

POSTER 35**VARIANCE IN LANGUAGE PRIOR TO AND FOLLOWING DIRECTION-GIVING INSTRUCTION IN CHILDREN**

MATTHEW BAKER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), NARDIN YACOB (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), YINGYING YANG (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Individual ability to effectively provide direction is reliant on the efficacy of relevant spatial understanding. One hundred and sixteen children (M age=7.4, SD age=2.03, 58% male; aged 4-10 years old) participated and were instructed to provide route directions in both map and video conditions, following which they were asked to listen to a pre-recorded research assistant give directions. Results showed a significant decrease in language in the teaching condition compared to the practice condition.

POSTER 36**THE IMPACT OF SUGGESTIVE INFORMATION ON SCRIPT KNOWLEDGE AND EVENT MEMORY**

AINSLEY K. BONIN (COLBY COLLEGE), ANNE H. EDDY (COLBY COLLEGE), EMILY L. MARRINAN (COLBY COLLEGE), KATHRYN E. POTTER (COLBY COLLEGE)

The present study investigated children's event memory, suggestibility, and script reconstruction as they relate to age, narrative skill, and initial script knowledge. Three- to 5-year-old children's script knowledge about going to McDonald's was assessed before and after they read a story and were questioned suggestively. Age and narrative skill predicted suggestibility, and prior knowledge predicted script reconstruction; in addition, younger children incorporated more information from the suggestive questioning into their scripts about going to McDonald's.

POSTER 37**THE IMPACT OF A MINDFULNESS BASED PROGRAM ON KINDERGARTENER'S SCHOOL RECORDS**

SERENA CUTANEO (MARIST COLLEGE), KARINA BREA (MARIST COLLEGE), ABIGAIL MCMILLAN (MARIST COLLEGE), SARINA PETERS (MARIST COLLEGE), MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

This poster reflects data from a waitlist-control study intended to assess the impact of a universal mindfulness program on kindergartners' attendance, behavior, and academics. Students in the waitlist/control group had significantly more absences and higher math scores than the treatment group at baseline. No pre-existing differences in behavior ratings or English scores were observed between groups. The impact of the intervention will be discussed in terms of within and between group differences post intervention.

POSTER 38**"WHEN I GET RESPECT...": IDENTIFYING RESPECT MASTER NARRATIVES IN ELEMENTARY CLASSROOMS**

SHANNON AUDLEY (SMITH COLLEGE), JULIANA WELLS (SMITH COLLEGE), MARTA ALMAZOVAITE (SMITH COLLEGE), ANNIE CHIMGEE (SMITH COLLEGE), JESS POLIN (SMITH COLLEGE)

We qualitatively analyzed 198 elementary school children's narratives and descriptions of classroom to determine whether and under what conditions children identify social conventional views of respect. We found that children's respect descriptions reflected respect social conventions, while children's personal narratives did not. Our findings suggest that while some children can identify respect norms, they do not always refer to them when identifying personal respect experience.

POSTER 39**BREASTFEEDING IN TAJIKISTAN: EFFECTS OF GAHVORA CRADLING**

BRIAN VILLANI (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY),
AMRUTA WAGH (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY),
LANA KARASIK (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY)

The practice of breastfeeding ensures the health and wellness of children. It is more practical and affordable than formula and provides numerous benefits to infants and mothers. We observed breastfeeding in Tajikistan, where mothers often breastfeed while infants are swaddled and bound in gahvora cradles. We asked whether gahvora use affects the frequency and duration of breastfeeding in and out of the gahvora providing a cultural perspective on this universal practice.

POSTER 40**STUDYING THE STUDIES ON RACE AND ETHNICITY IN DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

LEAH H. CHAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), JASMINE Y. KANG (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA C. VERGARA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), AMY S. JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Race and ethnicity shape development by influencing how we see ourselves, others treat us, and expectations and beliefs are placed on us. How researchers understand race and ethnicity depends on how we study these topics. We compiled and coded articles published in 3 high-impact developmental psychology journals to gain a better understanding of the frequency and content of recent race and ethnicity-related research in the field of developmental psychology.

POSTER 41**A HANDY TOOL: LINKING REPRESENTATIONS OF NUMBER TO IMPROVE EARLY QUANTITATIVE SKILLS**

GABRIELA KOVARSKY ROTTA (WILLIAMS COLLEGE),
CHLOE R. MOFFITT (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), MYLA A. VERA (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ELIZA L. CONGDON (WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

Early math difficulties can stem from children's failure to link non-symbolic and symbolic representations of number. To date, forty kindergarteners have participated in a four-week intervention that targets quantitative skills through three distinct approaches to math games. Previous findings suggest that quantitative skills improve proportionally to children's exposure to and practice with different representations

of number, but that that response additionally varies based on approach. These results may impact our outlook on foundational math instruction.

POSTER 42**EMPLOYING TESTS ONLINE TO REMOTELY ASSESS ATTENTION IN PARTICIPANTS OF DIFFERING AGES**

NANCY HUGUENIN (BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS & TECHNOLOGY, INC.)

Stimulus-control procedures were successful in assessing the visual attention of participants differing in age. Prior reinforcement histories associated with individual stimuli determined which elements of stimulus compounds participants attended to and which elements they ignored even when the procedures were administered online at remote sites where the author was not present. Online programs, such as these procedures, could be provided to young children requiring only parental supervision to both identify and reduce attentional impairments.

POSTER 43**THE ROLE OF SURPRISE IN SPATIAL LANGUAGE ACQUISITION**

EMILY FERRER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
STEPHANIE SPIVAK (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
JIZETTE BAYRON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Surprise can facilitate word learning (Stahl & Feigenson, 2017). We extend this research by testing whether surprise can facilitate the acquisition of words that refer to one object supporting another object by some mechanism (e.g. "sticks"). The current study tests this idea with children on a word mapping and a manual exploration task.

POSTER 44**THE EFFECT OF INTERACTIVITY ON TODDLERS' SEARCH TASK PERFORMANCE**

MENGGUO JING (BOSTON COLLEGE), HEATHER KIRKORIAN (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON),
TIFFANY PEMPEK (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

The experiment reported here was designed to examine the effect of interactivity on toddlers' video-based symbolic transfer. Two-year-olds participated in an object-retrieval task in one of four conditions (interactivity-by-modality factorial design). Interactivity was found to enhance children's errorless performance when and only when in video conditions, but not disproportionately affect the perseverative

errors and the latency of children's searches. These findings have implications for the particular mechanisms by which interactivity affects toddlers' symbolic transfer.

POSTER 45

CHARACTERISTICS OF ENDURING ACADEMIC EPISODIC MEMORIES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

MIKAELA NEWMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), MICHELLE LEICHTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), DAVID PILLEMER (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

This study explored the characteristics of lasting episodic memories for academic learning events. Undergraduate participants completed a survey in which they described episodic memories of learning about the self and about a fact or concept during high school. Participants answered questions regarding the timing, emotionality, and impact of the remembered events, and a measure of academic self-efficacy. Reported memories occurred around transitions. The positivity with which they were recalled was associated with higher academic self-efficacy.

POSTER 46

QUESTIONING HAPPILY EVER AFTER: RELATIONSHIP SCRIPTS IN DISNEY PRINCESS MOVIES

MCKENNA DOUGLASS (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA GAGNON (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), ANTONIO BULZOMI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), JOHANNA COLAPINTO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), KATELYN PHILLIPS (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), LISA DINELLA (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The goal of the current study was to determine the frequency and strength of messages about relationships present within Disney Princess movies. The gendered and racial trends of these romantic and sexual 'scripts' were investigated via content analysis. Results indicate all movies portrayed messages about sexual and romantic relationships, most commonly conveying gendered roles for women within romantic relationships. The messages in these films are concerning, especially as the movies are a popular socialization source.

POSTER 47

MOTHERING A CHILD WITH A DISABILITY: INTENSIVE MOTHERING, IDENTITY, AND WELL-BEING

GABRIELLE DECOSTA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), KATHRYN FRAZIER (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Mothers of children with disabilities face unique challenges and societal expectations that they often internalize as they raise their children. Seven mothers participated in an interview where they discussed their perceptions of parenting a child with disabilities, and endorsement of intensive mothering (IM) and gatekeeping ideologies. These mothers tend to endorse some IM ideologies and some also partake in maternal gatekeeping, but their experiences and well-being varied based on the child's age and support systems.

POSTER 48

NON-PARENTS' CO-CAREGIVING DYNAMICS DURING A SIMULATION TASK: PRECURSORS OF THE COPARENTING RELATIONSHIP?

REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA GOLEMO (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY)

The coparenting relationship emerges during pregnancy when partners prepare for their new roles as parents, though precursors to coparenting may already exist in non-parents. Undergraduate roommate pairs were observed during a simulated co-caregiving task with a computerized doll and their ideas about coparenting in future relationships were assessed via interviews. Findings indicated that co-caregiving was evident prior to the transition to parenthood. Young adults' antagonistic co-caregiving was associated with pessimism about their future coparenting relationship.

POSTER 49

MATERNAL WELL-BEING: THE ROLE OF INTENSIVE MOTHERING BELIEFS AND PARENTING BEHAVIOR

ARHUM RIZVI (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE), ALIX BARRY (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), KATHRYN FRAZIER (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), JACQUELYN RAFTERY-HELMER (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Intensive mothering refers to the belief that mothers must fully devote themselves to rearing their children, however its links to parenting behavior and maternal well-being are unclear. Mothers (N = 284) completed a survey assessing intensive mothering beliefs, parenting behavior and mental health. Essentialist

beliefs (that mothers are naturally skilled at parenting) predicted worse mental health and maladaptive parenting behaviors. Findings suggest that components of intensive mothering may impact mothers differently and nuanced study is needed.

POSTER 50

HOW CHILDREN'S CONCEPTIONS OF RACE AND GENDER INFLUENCE MEMORY AND PERCEPTION

SADE GREENIDGE (COLBY COLLEGE), LILLIAN B. RICE (COLBY COLLEGE), SARAH B. LAUB (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate how children's perceptions of race and gender influence memory, 3- to 5-year-olds were questioned about their perception of different characters. Children read one of six versions of a story about a bike theft, the race and gender of the thief were manipulated. Perception of boy thieves was more negative. The intersection of race and gender impacted the children's negative perception to a higher degree, suggesting that intersectionality is important when reporting details.

POSTER 51

CHILDREN'S BELIEF IN SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS UNOBSERVABLE ENTITIES

FLORA COHEN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), AYSE PAIR (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Children use first-hand investigate skills to understand the world. However, this is sometimes impossible when learning about scientific or religious unobservable entities (e.g., germs, God). In these cases, children rely on the testimony of others. The present study explores how relying on such testimony influences children's judgements of unobservable entities. We find that children express higher certainty for the existence of scientific, compares to religious, entities – consistent with subtle linguistic cues in adult testimony.

POSTER 52

"I HAD BREAST PAIN CONSTANTLY": PERSONAL AND PRACTICAL FACTORS INFLUENCE CONTRACEPTIVE DECISION-MAKING

THERESA JACKSON (BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE), ALEX SCHLOESSER (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), BAILEY TURNER (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), ISABELLA LAFRATTA (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine reasons why women obtain and discontinue various contraceptives.

This is important because some contraceptive methods have been shown to cause negative physical and emotional changes. Twelve biological females (Mage = 28.25) participated in qualitative interviews. Thematic analysis revealed that personal and practical factors play a role in decision-making. Doctors should inform patients about these possibilities so they can make more informed decisions.

POSTER 53

THE EFFECT OF CEREAL BOX CHARACTER GENDER ON CHILDREN'S CONSUMPTION

HEATHER MACALISTER (MARY BALDWIN UNIVERSITY), MAISIE WHITING (WESTERN ALBEMARLE HIGH SCHOOL), MONIQUE POE (MARY BALDWIN UNIVERSITY)

We examine the hypothesis that boys self-serve and eat more breakfast cereal than girls do, when it is offered in a cereal box featuring a male character. Previous research shows that boys eat more unhealthful cereal than girls do; and that the great majority of cereal box characters are male. Using fabricated cereal boxes featuring male, female, or no character, we weigh children's self-servings in a 2x3 (gender x character gender) between-subjects design.

POSTER 54

GENDER AND AGE INFLUENCE CHILDREN'S DEGREE OF GENDER ESSENTIALISM

KALINA MCNEIL (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), E.B. GROSS (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

Transgender and gender-nonconforming children experience discrimination from their cisgender peers, potentially related to gender essentialism. Prior research has indicated that there may be differences in essentialism between boys and girls. We examined gender essentialism among 90 cisgender children ages 6-10 (49 male) and found that younger boys, aged 6-7, are substantially more essentialist than younger girls, but this difference diminishes such that essentialism levels are similar among 8-10 year old boys and girls.

POSTER 55

"I WAS KINDA SCARED INTO IT": AGE AFFECTS CONTRACEPTIVE DECISION-MAKING

LAUREN MASAPOLLO (BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE), PAULINA AGUILAR DELGADO (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), KAITLYN GORTON (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), THERESA JACKSON (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored factors influencing women's contraceptive initiation and discontinuation motivations. Research shows the use of contraceptives has recently become almost a social norm for people with a uterus. Qualitative interviews were conducted with 12 participants. Thematic analysis revealed the major theme of how age limits and enables contraceptive decisions. This should be considered as doctors are informing patients about contraceptive options across their lifespans.

POSTER 56

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND QUALITY-OF-LIFE AMONG REFUGEES AGING IN THE US

JONIX OWINO (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), NICOLE SPERLING, REBECCA BARAKAT, VAIBHAVI SIDDHARTHA, EMILY GORSKI, KATELYN BOUDREAU

Minimal research exists on aging refugee experiences. Present study investigates sociodemographic and social connection factors associated with quality-of-life among aging refugees. The study had 108 participants, ages 50+ who completed a survey. Hierarchical regression was used for analysis. Results showed that females, older individuals, and refugees from Africa reported lower quality-of-life. Length-of-residence was not associated with quality-of-life. Social integration positively associated whereas loneliness negatively associated with quality-of-life. The study highlights well-being variations among refugees.

POSTER 57

DIET DIVERSITY AND CAREGIVER KNOWLEDGE IN IMPOVERISHED SOUTH AFRICAN CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT

CARLOS ALMEIDA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), EMELI DIAZ (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS - LOWELL), LEZANIE COETZEE (WITS HEALTH CONSORTIUM), DENISE EVANS (WITS HEALTH CONSORTIUM), JUKKA LEPPÄNEN (UNIVERSITY OF TURKU), PETER ROCKERS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

In 357 Black children (154 female, M age = 16.38 months SD = 0.54) from an underresourced South African province, household assets, caregiver and child diet diversity, and caregiver knowledge of child development positively correlated with child development at 17 months. Household assets was the strongest predictor for growth in all developmental measures, but caregiver knowledge of child development at 17 months was a protective factor for socioemotional and cognitive development accounting for household assets.

POSTER 58

LONGITUDINAL EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA BEHAVIORS ON ADOLESCENT BODY IMAGE

SIDRAH DURRANI (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), CAROLYN BACAJ (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), HILLARY SCHAEFER (LYNCH RESEARCH ASSOCIATES), LINDA CHARMARAMAN (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Most teens use social media, yet longitudinal links between adolescents' social media (SM) practices and body image are still unclear. Our longitudinal study surveying 1,098 adolescents found that age of SM initiation, larger SM network size, and gender were significantly related to adolescent body image. Poor body image consistently resulted in more appearance-related social media-consciousness. These findings could inform how adolescent clinicians identify social media-related indicators of poor body image and eating disorder behaviors.

POSTER 59

CHILDREN SELECTIVELY TRUST (AND PREFER OBJECTS FEATURING) ENTERTAINMENT CHARACTERS OVER BRAND CHARACTERS

ISABELLE HARDEN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ALLISON WILLIAMS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Children trust entertainment characters (e.g., SpongeBob SquarePants) claims over unfamiliar characters claims. They also prefer broken objects depicting entertainment characters over plain, undamaged versions of the same object. The present study explores if the same pattern of results is established for ninety 3–5-year-olds, when using brand characters (e.g., Tony the Tiger) as well as entertainment characters. The study finds that children selectively trust (and prefer objects featuring) entertainment characters over brand characters.

POSTER 60

EXPLORING SELF-COMPASSION & BODY IMAGE IN NON-BINARY & GENDERQUEER INDIVIDUALS

REESE WELLS (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), KAYLA WITZKE (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), CATHERINE MASSEY (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The objective of this study is to examine the effects of perceived sociocultural pressures and gender identity on body image and to explore how self-compassion may moderate the effects of perceived sociocultural pressures to have a thin body. Our sample included

men, women, and non-binary and genderqueer individuals (NGBQ). Data analysis thus far found that NGBQ identity is associated with higher levels of perceived sociocultural pressures and lower levels of self-compassion.

POSTER 61

THE LACK OF GENDER, SEXUALITY, AND ABILITY DIVERSITY IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

KRISTEN DOVGAN (MARIST COLLEGE), EMMA FREDRICK (MARIST COLLEGE), JOELLE FINGERHUT (MARIST COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to perform an audit of a random selection of children's easy reader books in the public library of a diverse city. Coding 451 children's books published from 1940 to 2022, we found that the majority (n = 404; 89.6%) did not explicitly present any themes of DEI in the storyline; however, 24.8% (n = 112) of the books represented these themes implicitly. Details of our findings are discussed.

POSTER 62

HOPE AND WELL-BEING AMONG YOUTH EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

NICOLE HOLBROOK (LEHMAN COLLEGE CUNY), SANDRA CAMPEANU (LEHMAN COLLEGE), MIA BUDESCU (LEHMAN COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the association between hope and well-being among homeless youth. Research shows that hope is a psychological resource for people experiencing stress. This is a longitudinal study with 2 timepoints conducted on n = 100 youth (ages 18 – 24) experiencing homelessness. Results reveal that hope was positively associated with social and psychological well-being. These results suggest that hope promotes well-being even for individuals experiencing duress.

POSTER 63

THE INFANT MU RHYTHM AND PRESCHOOL SOCIAL COGNITION: PRELIMINARY FREQUENCY BAND ANALYSES

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

The EEG mu rhythm is recorded over sensorimotor areas and desynchronizes during action observation and execution. This overlap in cortical activity is hypothesized to support a myriad of social cognitive functions, including theory of mind. In the present study, we measured 6-month-old infants' mu activity

within individualized and standardized (6-9 Hz) frequency bands during action observation and execution and examined whether this activity predicted social cognition during early childhood.

POSTER 64

LOW INCOME FAMILIES' INVOLVEMENT IN COLLEGE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

SYDNEY RUCKDESCHER (JUNIATA COLLEGE), SARAI MARTINEZ-LUNA (JUNIATA COLLEGE), JOHN YATES (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This study examines how low-income parents support their children's exploration of and transition to college. Interviews about family involvement in college were conducted with the parents of six undergraduate students and were coded using thematic analysis. Initial analysis indicates that parents were willing and comfortable helping their children transition to college and often use communication to aid in this transition. Further analysis will expand on these findings.

POSTER 65

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND INFANT SCREEN TIME DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

TORI REINHARD (SIENA COLLEGE), NICOLE HELLER (SIENA COLLEGE)

This study investigated the role of socioeconomic status (SES) and household chaos on infant screen use during the pandemic. We hypothesized that higher SES and lower chaos scores would relate to lower rates of infant screen use. Parents of infants were recruited using Amazon M*turk to self-report rates of infant screen time and household chaos. We found that higher SES scores were related to lower infant screen time rates, however, chaos scores were not.

POSTER 66

FACTORS RELATED TO CAREER DECIDEDNESS: EXPLORING SOCIOECONOMIC AND FIRST-GENERATION STATUS

GREY GOLDMAN (JUNIATA COLLEGE), VIANCA ESCOBAR (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This study explores how type of educational or career goals and level of confidence in attaining these goals vary by first-generation college and socioeconomic status for students at a small, liberal arts college. Results found no significant differences between first-generation and socioeconomic status in their ranking of career goals. First-generation students, however, had

less confidence in their short-term goals compared to their peers. Implications and limitations of the research will be discussed.

POSTER 67

YOUNG CHILDREN'S CONCEPT OF DANGER THROUGH STORY-MAKING PROCESS – QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW

NATALIE SIMPSON-PASE (SUNY ONEONTA), EMMA SMITH (SUNY ONEONTA), EMILY MORSE (SUNY ONEONTA), JASMINE ODLE (SUNY ONEONTA), KEVIN REYNA (IONA COLLEGE), YOKO TAKAGI (SUNY ONEONTA)

Children's developmental ability to understand causes/intentions behind consequences of transgressions and danger may be tied to their age-related development and the socio-cultural influences. We devised an assessment tool to uncover children's ability to correctly connect consequences to causes and their ability to recognize danger. We transcribed the qualitative interviews to code their responses and conducted content analysis. Our preliminary findings support our hypothesis that older children could connect more behavioral causes with the appropriate reason/cause.

POSTER 68

TRANSMISSION OF GENDER STEREOTYPES FROM PARENT TO CHILD THROUGH PLAY

EMMA NESSEL (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), EMILY HOPKINS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Parents may communicate their own stereotypes about gender and gender roles to their children through play. Twelve parent/child dyads (children were 2.5- to 4-years-old) participated in a free play session. Children completed a gender-stereotype sorting task while parents completed three questionnaires about gender-role identification and gender stereotypes. Key findings suggest that parents who have more strict explicit gender stereotypes tend to convey those to their children through play.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

Symposium

Great Republic

PSI CHI AND CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: GRADUATE SCHOOL: CAREER OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN A CHALLENGING JOB MARKET

Saturday, March 4, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

CHAIR: PAIGE FISHER

GRADUATE SCHOOL: CAREER OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN A CHALLENGING JOB MARKET

TONY CRESPI (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Clinical Psychologist or Counseling Psychologist? School Psychologist or School Counselor? What about Forensic Psychology? Do you know the job market? Where are areas of oversupply and shortages? Is Marriage and Family Therapy viable? Is licensure necessary? For students this maze is daunting. This presentation examines graduate school options, considers the job market, explores certification and licensure, and examines options. The interactive discussion format is intended to provide an interesting and engaging platform for participants.

Presentations

School Psychologists To Forensic Psychologists: Possibilities and Probabilities

by Tony Crespi (University of Hartford)

Traditional and Distance Graduate Programs: Education And Employment In Contemporary Society

by Michael Amico (Housatonic Community College)

Inside Graduate School: Life Lessons As A Graduate Student

by Brittany Felder (University of Hartford)

Saturday, March 4, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

Paper

Independence A

LEARNING PAPERS: FUNDAMENTALS
Saturday, March 4, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

9:30am – 9:45am

HABITUATION: IS IT WHAT YOU THINK IT IS?

RUTH M. COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

I will discuss the triple threat that has limited progress in our understanding of the neural mechanisms underlying habituation. I will discuss the perils and pitfalls of defining habituation as a change in behavior, of drawing conclusions from comparisons of habituation curves, and of conceptualizing habituation as a nonassociative learning process. I will argue that the search for the neural mechanisms of habituation is best guided by a psychological theory validated by empirical (behavioral) research.

9:50am – 10:05am

IMPACT OF 'IRRELEVANT' INFORMATION DURING INTERTRIAL INTERVALS ON CONTINGENCY RATINGS.

KEVIN ARTUS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BINGHAMTON), JOVIN HUANG (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BINGHAMTON), RIDDHI JAIN (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), SANTIAGO CASTIELLO (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), JAMES WITNAUER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BROCKPORT), ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BINGHAMTON)

The occurrence of the co-absence of two potentially associated stimuli (D-cell events) influences contingency judgments. We previously found manipulating co-absence frequency had more effect than co-absence duration on contingency judgments. We hypothesized filling the co-absence periods with irrelevant information ('Trash') would better clear working memory, resulting in stronger learning. We have found this not to be the case and will discuss possible reasons for this observation.

10:10am – 10:25am

LEARNING ABOUT STIMULI: HABITUATION, PERCEPTUAL LEARNING AND ASSOCIATIVE THEORY

J W (BILL) WHITLOW (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN)

The idea that habituation is a non-associative form of learning was challenged by Wagner's theory of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which proposed that habituation has a short-term non-associative component and a long-term associative component. This talk examines challenges to SOP, responses to those challenges, and modifications of SOP to address short-term and long-term data on habituation and perceptual learning in systems of varying complexity.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

Keynote

America North

TEACHING KEYNOTE: STEPHEN CHEW
Saturday, March 4, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

STUDENT TRUST IN TEACHERS: AN OVERLOOKED BUT CRITICAL FACTOR IN STUDENT LEARNING

STEPHEN L. CHEW (SAMDOR UNIVERSITY)

Research has highlighted the importance of interpersonal variables between students and teachers for academic success. No interpersonal variable is more critical than student trust in the teacher. Although this has been studied extensively, there has been little research on student trust in teaching. I will define three components of trust in the teacher: competence, integrity, and beneficence. I'll describe the development of the Teacher Trust Inventory and discuss factors that build and undermine student trust.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
9:30am – 10:50am

Paper

St. George A

SOCIAL PAPERS: SOCIAL PERCEPTION

Saturday, March 4, 2023

9:30am – 10:50am

CHAIR: VALERIA VILA

9:30am – 9:45am

**COMPARATIVE COPING: EMOTIONAL AND
 BEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL
 COMPARISONS DURING COVID-19**

MAGGIE ALBRIGHT-PIERCE (RUTGERS THE STATE
 UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK),
 SHANA COLE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Across three studies, we tested the affective and behavioral consequences of comparing one's own COVID-19 related challenges to others'. Results suggest downward (vs. upward) comparisons elicited positive emotions (i.e., gratitude, luck, and empathy), which, in turn, was associated with lower acute stress and increased prosocial behavior (i.e., financial and emotional support). These findings highlight the benefits of making downward comparisons during times of stress and uncertainty.

9:50am – 10:05am

**EXPLORING RELATIONSHIP PROTECTION
 STRATEGIES WITHIN SOCIAL COMPARISON
 CONTEXTS**

KYLE BRENNAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SHANA COLE
 (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Existing research offers mixed conclusions about the role of social comparisons in relationship satisfaction. We tested two mediators—devaluation and bolstering—that may help romantic partners protect their relationship satisfaction against threatening comparison information. Devaluation was a strategy employed in response to negative comparison information. However, neither devaluation nor bolstering appeared to mediate the relationship between relationship social comparisons and relationship satisfaction. Protective strategies may help clarify inconsistent findings regarding relationship social comparisons and satisfaction.

10:10am – 10:25am

**HOW EMOTIONAL DISCLOSURE AFFECTS
 INTERPRETATIONS OF AMBIGUOUS SOCIAL
 SCENES**

VALERIA VILA (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF
 NEW JERSEY - NEWARK), KENT HARBER (RUTGERS
 UNIVERSITY)

The current research tested whether emotional disclosure affects emotional reactions to ambiguous scenes. Participants (n = 118) completed a writing task where they disclosed or suppressed about a past personal difficulty for ten minutes. Then they rated their emotional reactions to COVID-related, emotionally ambiguous photos. Disclosers, compared to suppressors, felt more positive emotions but did not differ in negative emotions. Psychosocial resources derived from disclosure partially mediated the effect on felt positive emotions.

10:30am – 10:45am

**THE EFFECTS OF SELF-CONTROL FAILURE
 RATIONALIZATION ON SUBJECTIVE
 PERCEPTIONS OF GOAL-INCONSISTENT
 BEHAVIOR**

HAYLEY SVENSSON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SHANA
 COLE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

To combat the negative feelings associated with self-control failure, people may choose to rationalize the failure. In two studies, we found that failure rationalization had affective (e.g., less negative post-indulgence emotions), cognitive (e.g., believing the failure was less severe), and behavioral (e.g., weaker future goal intentions) consequences for current and ongoing goal pursuit. This work demonstrates the effects of self-control failure rationalization in the moment as well as on successful goal achievement in the long-term.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

Paper

Independence A

**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS: SEX
 DIFFERENCES**

Saturday, March 4, 2023

11:00am – 12:20pm

CHAIR: JULIA MITCHELL

11:00am – 11:15am**THE ROLE OF INFRALIMBIC-PERIAQUEDUCTAL GRAY CIRCUITRY IN PAVLOVIAN FEAR CONDITIONING**

JULIA MITCHELL (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY),
LEILANI POTGEITER (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY),
LEENA ZIANE (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), EMMETT
BERGERON (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), MIKAELA
LAINE (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), ROSE CLARK
(NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), REBECCA SHANSKY
(NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Darting, a sex-biased escape-like response elicited by a conditioned stimulus, is predictive of heightened unconditioned responses during fear conditioning and of enhanced extinction retention. We investigated the involvement of the infralimbic cortex and dorsal periaqueductal gray during fear conditioning and how activation of the circuit connecting the two regions influences conditioned fear responses during fear conditioning, extinction learning, and extinction retention.

11:20am – 11:35am**SEX DIFFERENCES IN EXTINCTION OF THE NICOTINE SD: DRIVE STATE VARIATION**

JOSEPH TROISI II (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), ADYSYN
KILTY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), CAROLINE KUKAS
(SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), SARAH SIUDUT (SAINT
ANSELM COLLEGE)

Nicotine functions effectively as an interoceptive operant discriminative stimulus in male rats. Far less is known about its efficacy in female rats. To date, nothing has been reported regarding sex differences in extinction and recovery of the discriminative stimulus effects of nicotine. Here we present data showing such differences with a devalued operant food reinforcer. A parallel to sex differences in drug treatment is drawn.

EAVESDROPPING ON RATS: SEX DIFFERENCES IN VOCALIZATIONS DURING FEAR CONDITIONING AND EXTINCTION

MIKAELA LAINE (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Behavioral neuroscientists measure various outcomes during behavioral tests to understand animals' internal states. We recorded several motor and vocal threat behaviors to determine how they relate to each other, and how such relationships vary across sex. We found, for example, robust differences in how often male and female rats emitted so-called alarm vocalizations. As we include more females in preclinical research, it is crucial that we understand how similar-appearing behaviors may reflect sex-biased features.

12:00pm – 12:15pm**SAFETY LEARNING ATTENUATES LATER THREAT RESPONDING IN AN AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC MANNER**

HEIDI MEYER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Inability to disengage attention from threat can contribute to fear-related psychiatric disease. We investigated the capacity of explicit safety training to diminish generalization and facilitate fear extinction in adult and adolescent mice. Initial generalization was high in all mice with any history of fear conditioning. Notably, mice safety conditioned during adolescence were protected from pitfalls of previous fear conditioning. Intervention early in life may provide a powerful opportunity to mitigate the adverse impacts of anxiety.

Saturday, March 4, 2023**11:00am – 12:20pm****Poster****America Central/South**

SOCIAL POSTERS II
Saturday, March 4, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

POSTER 1**BODY POSITIVITY TRENDS AT NAZARETH COLLEGE**

RUTH RIGGIE (NAZARETH COLLEGE), LINDSEY
LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

A study was conducted to investigate body positivity trends at Nazareth College. Undergraduates answered open-ended questions identifying potential obstacles and supports to body positivity on campus. Using a grounded theory approach, various obstacle and support codes were identified. Results suggest that Nazareth College should offer spaces for students to talk about body positivity. Future research might look at the disconnect that exists between students' feelings towards the atmosphere on campus.

POSTER 2**CAN MATH ANXIETY BE LOWERED WITH A 4-WEEK ONLINE MINDSET INTERVENTION?**

PATRICIA TOMICH (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY), MIN HE
(KENT STATE UNIVERSITY), DAKOTA SMITH (KENT
STATE UNIVERSITY), TIFFANY BYRNE (KENT STATE
UNIVERSITY), SUMMER PAWLOWSKI (KENT STATE

UNIVERSITY), SHANNON HARRIS (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Academic achievement is often hindered by math anxiety. This research examined whether a 4-week online intervention would change undergraduates' math mindsets ($n = 37$) in comparison to controls ($n=37$). Contrary to expectations, math anxiety did not decrease for either group. However, self-liking increased for the experimental group, but decreased for controls. Overall, although mindset interventions may not decrease math anxiety, they may strengthen self-liking, which in turn may help students achieve their academic goals.

POSTER 3

CAN A SOCIAL MEDIA MISINFORMATION CORRECTION INFLUENCE MISINFORMATION BELIEFS?

NATALIE CIAROCCO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), MICHELE VAN VOLKOM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), JUDITH NYE (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE DEMPSEY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), JESSICA MAZUR (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), SOPHIA MORALES (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Participants read misinformation about e-cigarettes on a fabricated social media post and then were randomly assigned to one of three types of corrections: peer (social), platform (algorithm), or no correction (control group). Participants rated the misinformation as more accurate in the algorithm correction group versus the social correction group, suggesting that peer correction was more effective than the platform. No differences were found in ratings of trust, credibility, or willingness to share the misinformation.

POSTER 4

COLLEGE STUDENTS' IDENTIFICATION AS IDEAL STUDENTS: HOW FIRST-GENERATION STUDENTS PERCEIVE THEMSELVES

ASHLEY HANSEN-BROWN (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), KERRIE FRADE (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), MADYSON GILBERT (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), MYKALA ESPINOLA GUZMAN (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), SHAELYN DONOVAN (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH TONG (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

In the Ideal Student study, we took Wong et al.'s (2021) eight dimensions of the ideal student and looked for differentiating factors between first-generation college students and continuing generation. We had current college students fill out the ideal student survey. No significance was found between groups (all $ps > .22$) on either scale. The results tell us that first-generation college students perceive

themselves as the ideal student similarly to continuing generation college students.

POSTER 5

DAMAGE AWARDS AND RIDESHARE COMPANIES: AN EXAMINATION OF THE DEEP POCKETS HYPOTHESIS

RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), ISABEL DESANNO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MELANIE CONTI (SAINT ELIZABETH UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH PRECKAJLO (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Participants were administered the Belief in Just World Scale (BJW) and Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (RLAQ) and asked to read a vignette describing a civil case about an automobile accident involving either an individual or rideshare company and recommend a damage award. Jurors awarded greater dollar amounts when a rideshare company was involved in the accident. Participants with higher scores on the BJW and RLAQ awarded less compensation overall. No significant gender differences were found.

POSTER 6

DISGUST SENSITIVITY AS A DISEASE-AVOIDANCE SAFEGUARD: AN ANXIETY CAVEAT?

ALEXANDER J SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), EMILY M VANCE (UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS), KELLY C WERKHEISER (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), MADISON N PRISTERA (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Trait disgust sensitivity (DS) is theorized as integral to a behavioral immune system that aids individuals to avoid contagious threats. In two studies we found significant positive relationships among DS, health anxiety (HA), and emotion regulation difficulties. Might high DS individuals have regulatory concerns with health threats that override DS benefits? Or might HA drive up DS? A third study found COVID-19 pandemic DS was higher than prepandemic DS, suggesting an important HA-DS relationship.

POSTER 7

DISPOSITIONAL EMPATHY AS A PREDICTOR FOR SUPPORT OF UNDERDOG MUSICIANS

COURTNEY SHECKLER (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE), HOPE HUFFMAN (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE), ALEX TRINIDAD (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE), KENNETH MICHNIEWICZ (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE), LAURA EDELMAN (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

We explore support for underdog musicians as a function of people's dispositional empathy. Results suggest that personal distress, perspective-taking, fantasy, and emotional contagion each uniquely moderate the experience of evaluating an underdog musician.

POSTER 8

DO STUDENTS ACCURATELY PERCEIVE HOW HARDWORKING THEIR CLASSMATES ARE?

TIANGE DAI (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), JEFFERY ASPELMEIER (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), THOMAS PIERCE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), JENESSA STEELE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigates pluralistic ignorance (PI) within academic self-efficacy and procrastination. A sample of 101 college students reported their own academic self-efficacy and procrastination, made estimates for their peers, and reported their own social desirability. Participants underestimated their peers' self-efficacy and overestimated their procrastination. Although high social desirability exacerbated the misestimation of norms, low social desirability did not eliminate the misestimation of norms.

POSTER 9

DOES SENIORITY MATTER? ASSESSING DIFFERENT CLUTTER IN DIFFERENT WORKPLACE ROLES

HETAL A. PATEL (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), DEVKI A. PATEL (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Western nations citizens own, accumulate, and hold-on to an abundance of "stuff," labeled clutter. Great amounts of clutter lead to lower life satisfaction, negatively affecting one's quality of life. Recently, psychologists explored the impact of clutter on quality of workplace performance. We focused on self-reported levels of clutter among older, tenured employees with newer employees. We assessed both physical and digital workplace clutter, for a contextual assessment. Results are presented and discussed.

POSTER 10

EFFECT OF CREDENTIALS AND POPULARITY ON TIKTOK FOOD INFLUENCER TRUST AND IMPACT

RANDI BALL (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), MADELYN GEDNEY (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), MEGHAN MCLEES (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), ALEXIS ST. CLAIR (UNIVERSITY

OF MARY WASHINGTON), CHRISTINE MCBRIDE (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Food influencers on TikTok have the potential to motivate healthier eating behaviors. This study used concepts from the Yale attitude Study to examine how food influence works through social media. Participants (N=192) reacted to food-related TikTok videos by rating the influencers' trustworthiness and indicating their intention to make the recipes demonstrated in the videos. Key findings suggest that follower count and stated credentials of influencers have no effect on trust and eating intentions.

POSTER 11

EFFECTS OF PARENTING, ACADEMIC SUCCESS, ATTACHMENT, AND GRIT ON STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH

KATHERINE DUNHAM (SUNY PLATTSBURGH), CHRISTINE PARMETER (SUNY PLATTSBURGH)

Previous studies have identified a myriad of factors that are associated with mental health in young adults. The present study aggregated factors from a variety of realms including parenting, adult attachment style, growth mindset, academic success (broadly defined), and grit to assess their effects on anxiety, stress, depression and stress overload in college students. Several significant correlations were obtained across these realms with the mental health indicators.

POSTER 12

EMOTION PERCEPTION FOR AMBIGUOUS EXPRESSIONS: GENDER STEREOTYPES AND EMOTION CATEGORY INFORMATION

KYRA R. WOODWARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), AMIR ROBERTSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), KAITLYN M. MCMULLEN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), JOLIE B. WORMWOOD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

There is growing evidence that emotion expressions are highly variable and that their perception may be influenced by emotion category knowledge. In this work, we demonstrate categorical processing biases for ambiguous facial expressions of emotion, such that labeled expressions are misremembered as more like the stereotypical expression for their emotion category. We also explore how gender norms and stereotypes surrounding emotions may influence the perception of ambiguous facial expressions of emotion.

POSTER 13**EMPATHIZING WITH OTHER'S POSITIVE EMOTIONS AS A STRATEGY TO REDUCE CAREGIVER BURNOUT**

MICHAEL ANDREYCHIK (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY),
TAYLOR LEWIS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), BRIDGET
CONLON (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), FRANCESCA KLEIN
(FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), ALESSANDRA MELE
(FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Existing research shows that, among caregivers, connecting with clients' negative emotions increases burnout, whereas connecting with clients' positive emotions reduces burnout. We extended this work in an experimental study and showed that connecting with the positive emotions of a struggling (yet hopeful) target caused decreased burnout-related emotions in potential helpers.

POSTER 14**EVENT-BASED BENEFITS OF RELATIONSHIP NOSTALGIA**

FRANCESCA GIBSON (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON),
ALEX MARSDEN (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON),
CHELSEA REID (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

The study examined the role of relationship nostalgia and two subsets—relationship nostalgia for companionate and passionate love—in relationship satisfaction and quality. The study used the relationship nostalgia scale before breaking it down based on measures of companionate and passionate love. There was a significant, positive relationship between greater relationship nostalgia for companionate love and higher levels of relationship satisfaction and quality, but relationship nostalgia for passionate love had no significance on relationship satisfaction and quality.

POSTER 15**EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL USE, IMPULSIVITY, AND SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG BISEXUAL WOMEN**

GILLIAN MITKOWSKI (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), SABRINA TODARO (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), MELISSA ROTHSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), ANNA SHERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), SARAH COOKE (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), AMY STAMATES (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), SARAH ELHKE (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE KELLEY (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

Bisexual women are at greater risk for increased alcohol use severity, sexual risk-taking, and

impulsivity, relative to other women. Scant research has examined the interaction between these behaviors in bisexual women. Participants were 225 bisexual women who completed an online survey. Moderation analyses revealed a stronger relationship between alcohol use severity and sexual risk-taking for those with greater impulsivity. Results could inform intervention strategies aimed at reducing sex and alcohol-related consequences in bisexual women.

POSTER 16**EXAMINING THE SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL BENEFITS OF GREEK LIFE DURING THE TRANSITION TO COLLEGE**

ABIGALE JANTON (MARIST COLLEGE), GARY GLICK
(MARIST COLLEGE)

Research on Greek life (e.g., fraternities, sororities) finds social-emotional benefits of membership in broad samples of college students. Yet first-years, in particular, might uniquely benefit from Greek involvement given the opportunities it provides during the (often difficult) college transition. 299 first-years were surveyed, 162 of whom were in Greek Life. Greek first-years reported lower loneliness, depression, and homesickness. Greek first-years also reported heightened levels of belongingness across college contexts (e.g., in town, with other students).

POSTER 17**EXAMINING DISGUST AND ORAL SEX AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

DESTINY K MILES (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY),
ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Oral sex is intimate and involves potential exposure to contaminants. We tested how disgust sensitivity might predict people's engagement in sexual behaviors, especially anilingus, a rarely studied sex act. Performing anilingus was positively predicted by sexual arousal, and negatively by sexual disgust. Surprisingly, intimacy, pathogen, moral, propensity and sensitivity of disgust were not significant predictors. Thus, the less sexually disgusted and more aroused a person, the more likely they are to perform anilingus.

POSTER 18**EXPLORING INFLUENCING FACTORS OF ATTRIBUTION JUDGEMENTS**

CASSIDY IERVASI (TEACHERS COLLEGE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA UNIVERSITY)

When humans evaluate the causes of negative behaviors in others, situational attributions require more cognitive resources and more elaborate neural processing than that of dispositional (person) attributions. The current study examined the effects of self-reported fatigue on attribution ratings, using the Chalder Fatigue Scale and an attribution task with positive and negative scenarios. Results revealed that fatigue levels (low vs. high) had no effect, but that valence (positive or negative scenario) did influence attribution ratings.

POSTER 19

EXPLORING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND ACCULTURATION IN CHILDREN IN A NATIONAL STUDY

FRANCES ALFONZO (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY), ASHLEY SPLAIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY), MEGHAN FLYNN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

As the population of immigrants in the US grows, research is exploring how acculturation impacts overall health following this transition. Broadly, acculturation has been found to predict physical activity (Mikell & Kelber, 2020), but results have been mixed (Afable-Munsuz et al., 2010). Further, the research has mostly focused on adults, limiting our understanding of underlying mechanisms. The present research explores the relationship between acculturation and physical activity in youth across the US (N = 2,889).

POSTER 20

FUZZY COGNITIVE REPRESENTATIONS MAKE OUR GROUPS SEEM LESS IMPORTANT

DANIELLE WY SOCKI (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY- NEW BRUNSWICK), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Construal level theory (CLT) states that cognitive representations are related to psychological distance. Little evidence exists regarding how importance is affected by these variables. We manipulated temporal distance and measured the resulting importance placed on social groups. Results showed that anticipating interactions now versus later led subjects to place more importance on their groups. Overall, relational groups were rated as closer in psychological distance and more important than collective groups.

POSTER 21

GRIT, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND DEPRESSION DURING COVID-19: A MEDIATION ANALYSIS

MARIANO STO DOMINGO (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY), MEGHAN FLYNN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

A mediation analysis of the impact of grit on depression among a diverse group of undergraduate STEM scholars (N= 284) indicated that the former also indirectly leads to the latter through social support. This indicates the contributory role of contextual factors in outcomes for individuals especially in the time of COVID-19.

POSTER 22

HAVING AUTONOMY AND YOUR RELATIONSHIP, TOO; CATEGORIZING ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE CONFLICT RESPONSES

REBECCA M. AYDELOTTE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), LEAH R. BARONDES (GOUCHER COLLEGE), CHARLIE A. COLLINS (GOUCHER COLLEGE), TY'AIRA K. JOHNSON (GOUCHER COLLEGE), AVERY F. MCEACHERN (GOUCHER COLLEGE), BRIAN C. PATRICK (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Previous research suggests the value of conceptualizing relationship conflict resolution using frameworks emphasizing the dynamic interplay of autonomy and relatedness (Wiltse et al., 2020). The current study establishes a reliable and valid coding protocol for categorizing responses to hypothetical interdependence dilemma scenarios using a scheme (Bisimwa et al., 2022) informed by self-determination theory (Ryan & Deci, 2017) and provides initial evidence that strategies designed to preserve both autonomy and relatedness are adaptive and emotionally satisfying.

POSTER 23

INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL CONFORMITY ON SUBJECTIVE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICES OF MOTION-INDUCED NAUSEA

MAX LEVINE (SIENA COLLEGE), SAMANTHA FONTAINE (SIENA COLLEGE), JUSTIN HSU (SIENA COLLEGE), BAILEY LEONE-LEVINE (SIENA COLLEGE)

Social conformity has been consistently demonstrated to have a profound effect on human behavior, but its influence on reports of health-related symptoms has not been extensively investigated. In this experiment, participants who were led to believe others before them had experienced considerable sickness when subjected to a stimulus inducing the illusion of self-motion ultimately reported significantly more severe

nausea than those who were led to believe prior participants had reported few and/or relatively mild symptoms.

POSTER 24

INVESTIGATING JUDGMENTS OF ALTRUISTIC LIES AND BLUNT TRUTHS

DANIEL HRUBES (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), GABRIELLA LOBUE (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study explored the effects of information usefulness on evaluations of altruistic lies and blunt truths. Participants completed questionnaires containing scenarios in which they imagined they were giving feedback to someone. The feedback varied in honesty and usefulness. For each scenario, participants had to judge how acceptable their feedback was. Results indicated that judgments of both altruistic lies and blunt truths were influenced by the usefulness of the information, but in opposite ways.

POSTER 25

INVESTIGATING PERSONALITY & RESPONSE TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

ANNE WINKLER (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

We investigated factors related to personal hygiene behaviors and the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants were surveyed on healthy selfishness behaviors, mindfulness practices, fear of COVID-19 variants, and personal hygiene behaviors. As predicted, fear of COVID-19 variants was positively correlated with hygiene behaviors, but the healthy selfishness and mindfulness measures were negatively correlated with hygiene behaviors. Results suggest these personality markers and behaviors might play a role in peoples' use of hygiene practices and potential preventative measures.

POSTER 26

LOOK WHAT THEY DID! RELIGIOSITY, DISTRESS AND SOCIAL SHARING OF HEADLINES

ANUSHKA BARTHWAL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK), KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK)

Why and when do people share certain news stories? Participants (N=171; 78% female) were asked how likely they were to share news headlines concerning people who behaved in a harmful, admirable, or unusual manner. People who were more distressed (anxious, depressed) shared these headlines more, but

only if they were more religious. Findings suggest that people with formalized moral codes might seek belief affirmation from their social networks when they are distressed.

POSTER 27

LOW NEED TO BELONG, BUT HIGH LONELINESS: AN INVESTIGATION OF AVOIDANT ATTACHMENT

SARAH JANE SAFFER (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), GINA VELTRI (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

The current research integrates attachment theory, belongingness, and loneliness research to test the hypothesis that avoidant attachment is associated with a lower baseline need to belong but a higher degree of perceived loneliness. Knowing that a lack of social skills may contribute to loneliness in unique ways for avoidantly attached individuals (Pickett & Gardner, 2005), we hope to raise awareness of the importance of social skills training for individuals with avoidant attachment styles.

POSTER 28

MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOM SEVERITY IS ASSOCIATED WITH MOMENTARY AWARENESS OF BODY SENSATIONS

ALEXANDRA MACVITTIE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), CHARLOTTE KISLEVITZ (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), MADELINE MEYERS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), JAYDA VAZQUEZ (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), EWA KOCHANOWSKA (IESE BUSINESS SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF NAVARRA), CAITLIN MILLS (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA), JOLIE WORMWOOD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

Self-reported beliefs about body awareness have been shown to be associated with clinical symptomatology, but less is known about actual bodily awareness assessed in the moment. Using a 7-day ecological momentary assessment protocol (N = 116), we found that average in-the-moment awareness of 8 different bodily sensations was positively associated with self-reported levels of anxiety, depression, and somatic symptom severity among a non-clinical sample. Results highlight the importance of body awareness across mental health conditions.

POSTER 29

MOBILIZING INDIVIDUALS IN A DIGITAL WORLD: DO INSTAGRAM POSTS INFLUENCE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT?

STEPHANIE MILITO (MARIST COLLEGE)

As social media rapidly advances, researchers continue to analyze the influence of these platforms on civic engagement. Participants (n=120) engaged in an experiment that assessed their levels of civic engagement in response to Instagram posts that call an individual to action to benefit a cause. Key findings suggest that Instagram posts do not have a significant effect on civic engagement, and those who use the platform for news consumption are more likely to be influenced.

POSTER 30

OPTIMISM, COOPERATION, AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AMONG PRESERVICE TEACHERS

ERIN ROBINSON (HARTWICK COLLEGE), JUSTIN WELLMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

We examined the relationship between cooperation goals, optimism, and attitudes towards people with disabilities. Education majors/minors were also compared to non-education students. After measuring optimism, we randomly assigned participants to a cooperation prime or neutral prime using a scrambled sentence task. We then measured attitudes towards and awareness of disability. Predicted effects and interactions with cooperation prime weren't found. However, among education majors/minors, optimism was unexpectedly related to more negative attitudes towards disabilities.

POSTER 31

PERCEIVED LOCUS OF CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

MADELINE RADER (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), TRE ROBERTS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ELLA PETERSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), JUDAH BENJAMIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), HYEYOUNG SHIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study investigated effects of culture and education level on perceived locus of control. We found that people in the United States, where the value of personal choice and responsibility are emphasized, perceived a higher level of locus of control compared to those in China, where common fate and conformity to norms and conventions are highlighted. Also, across the two countries, people with a higher-level (vs. lower-level) education perceived a higher-level of locus control.

POSTER 32

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT, EMOTIONAL REGULATION & WELLBEING IN SOUTH ASIAN IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS

FAIZA FAROOQ (PACE UNIVERSITY), AKRUTI PATEL (PACE UNIVERSITY), SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between perceived social support (PSS), emotion regulation (ER), and quality of life (QoL) among South Asian immigrant populations (N = 102). in the United States. Results indicated that PSS was positively correlated with ER and QoL.

POSTER 33

PERCEPTIONS OF VIGILANTES AND VIGILANTIC BEHAVIOR

MARYBETH APRICENO (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE A CAMPUS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JULIAN PEREZ (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

More than 2,000 people stormed the US capital in January 2021 because they believed the presidential election was stolen. A close examination of factors that lead individuals to break the law for what they perceive is a just cause — vigilantism — is timely. We examined how endorsement of libertarianism and economic political views (left-right) predict endorsement of vigilantism. How political ideologies predict tolerance for and engagement in vigilantism could help foresee future extra-legal behavior.

POSTER 34

POLITICAL AFFILIATION, COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS, AND PARENTAL STRESS

ELYSE LANTERMAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA BARBIERI (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

The current study investigated if a state's most prominent political party (e.g., Democrat or Republican) and statewide COVID-19 policies were associated with the amount and type of stress that parents experienced. One-way ANOVAs revealed that both the dominant political party and severity of states' COVID-19 restrictions were significantly associated with parents' reported emotional impact and general anxiety regarding COVID-19. These results provide evidence suggesting a relationship between COVID-19 restrictions, political affiliation, and parental stress.

POSTER 35**PARTISANSHIP AND SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS**

LAUREN O'ROURKE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ALICIA DRAIS-PARRILLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study, in two parts, aims to evaluate how partisanship influences social perceptions. Research supports that we view political out-group members as "worse" and form relationships around partisanship. Two studies, with two conditions, compared how partisan cues influenced perception. Preliminary results revealed in-group preferences and that Republicans gave lower positive scores than Democrats. Given how tribalistic politics are, examining intergroup perceptions matters and has implications for bipartisanship and relationship consequences.

POSTER 36**PORTRAYALS OF AUTISM AND THE MAGNITUDE OF THE THIRD PERSON EFFECT**

EMILEE NEDZ (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Previous research has found that negative media portrayals of mental disorders are common and associated with attitudes toward mental health in the real world. Through a survey of 152 college students, I assessed the third-person effect as a function of type of media and the identity of the person whose influence is being estimated. The third-person effect was strongest in the context of negative content and when participants were describing those that are unlike themselves.

POSTER 37**PRODUCT PROMOTER INFLUENCE ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES**

ALYSON DURAN (KEAN UNIVERSITY), VERNEDA HAMM-BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the influence of advertisements with and without a product promoter. A video advertisement with a product promoter using a new brand of lotion was compared to a static website advertisement displaying the same product. Results found that the product advertised on the website was estimated to be higher in price. However, the overall rating, interest in, and likelihood of purchasing the product did not differ between the two advertisements.

POSTER 38**RELATIONSHIP AND GENDER EFFECTS ON BYSTANDERS IN NON-CONSENSUAL DISTRIBUTION OF SEXUAL IMAGES**

BRIANNE AIKEN (INDEPENDENT), DEVIN FUNG (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), YARDANA NEUMAN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Among 493 undergraduate students, the present study examined the relationship between the response of bystanders to Nonconsensual Distribution of Sexual Images or Videos (NCD) and their gender or relationship to the perpetrator/victim. Results indicated that women were more likely to witness and positively intervene against NCD. Further, bystanders are more likely to do nothing when the perpetrator or victim are strangers. These results help explain the complex interactions affecting bystander response to NCD.

POSTER 39**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRIT, BURNOUT, AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS**

ASHLEIGH HUHN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), M. L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

College students experiencing academic problems often cite burnout and heavy course loads as the reason, but psychological and cognitive factors may be more important. Grit, perseverance and sustained interest in long-term goals, correlates with both burnout and academic performance, and positive attitudes toward academic work may also play a role. Our 59 participants completed measures of burnout, grit, academic performance, and life satisfaction. Internal factors were better predictors of burnout than was course load.

POSTER 40**RELATIONSHIPS AMONG OPTIMISM, RELIGIOSITY AND PERCEPTIONS OF TOXIC POSITIVITY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

JULIE NEILD (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MADELYN CORRELLUS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), LANEY KAUFFMAN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA NORDMARK (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MARY LOU KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Positive messages of encouragement can become toxic if they suggest to recipients that they should not be experiencing negative emotions, such as worry. We investigated college students' reactions to affirmations that varied on two dimensions: authentically vs. toxically positive and religious vs. secular. Participants (N = 86) reacted similarly to authentic and toxic

religious messages, but distinguished between authentic and toxic secular messages. Participant religiosity correlated with ratings of religious but not secular messages.

POSTER 41

RELIGIOUS IDENTITY PRIMING AND MORAL FOUNDATIONS FRAMING TO INFLUENCE ENVIRONMENTAL ENGAGEMENT

MAYA SATERSON (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), MONIQUE SANTOSO (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), THOMAS OLSON (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), MICHELLE MCCAULEY (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

This study assessed the role that religious identity priming and moral foundations framing have on support for environmental policy in Christians. Moral foundations framing had a significant effect on clean water policy support, but the use of framing seemed to reduce support compared to the control. These findings can have significant implications in environmental communication methods and emphasizes the need for careful consideration in environmentally focused messaging.

POSTER 42

RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY ACROSS INSTITUTION TYPES

ISABELLA FERREIRA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KAITLYN BROWN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), OLIVIA KRUKOWSKI (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), RACHEL GULOY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), JUNE KIM (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We investigated group level differences in faculty article publications based on category of institution. The data included the number of publications by faculty from Elite Doctoral Universities, Doctoral Universities, Master's I & II programs, and Liberal Arts institutions. After comparing the mean article publications by institution type, results found a significant difference in the total number of publications. Faculty at Elite Doctoral Universities had the greatest number of publications, followed by the other institution types.

POSTER 43

SELF-ESTEEM, SOCIAL MEDIA USE, AND PERCEPTIONS OF TOXIC POSITIVITY

JOHNNIE BRYANT (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), GRACE BONONNO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JURNEE COKER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KELLY DIMARZIO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Social media use has been found to correlate with self-esteem, with higher self-esteem associated with active use (posting) rather than passive use (viewing posts). We hypothesized that self-esteem would correlate with perceptions of a toxically positive post, as well as with motives for social media use. Our 56 participants responded less positively to a toxically positive post, but self-esteem did not show expected correlations. However, active and passive use were related to the predicted motives.

POSTER 44

SMARTPHONE USE MEASUREMENT: COMPARING SELF-REPORT AND INTERNAL PHONE USE TRACKING DATA

VAISHALI BELAMKAR (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CAROLINE SALAFIA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), BRADLEY M. WAITE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), LAURA L. BOWMAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined variations in the measurement of smart phone use assessed by different methods. Results indicated that internal smartphone tracking time use data, participant estimated use, and survey measures of use were positively correlated for social media, entertainment, and total use, however correlations were weak. When differences between internal phone data and estimated use were significant, participants underestimated their use. Certain participant demographic characteristics were modestly related to underestimation or greater magnitude of estimation error.

POSTER 45

STATUS QUO BIAS SIGNALS LOYALTY

SHANNON MILLIGAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JOHN PROTZKO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines whether or not individuals viewed others who adhered to the status quo as more likable, reliable, trustworthy, and suitable for certain roles. Sixty college students were presented with a positive perception scale which included two subscales assessing trust and likeability (Sacco et al., 2017). The results of the study revealed that those who adhered to the status quo were viewed as more loyal and reliable.

POSTER 46**STOP THE STIGMA: TED TALK IMPACTS ATTITUDES ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT SEEKING**

NICOLE COCCODRILLI (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY),
LINDSAY MORTON (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY),
GIAVANNA VILLANO (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY),
EMILY FALTINGS (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Mental illness stigma poses a barrier to treatment seeking, yet educational interventions may reduce such stigma. College students (N = 141) were randomly assigned to watch a brief TEDtalk about mental illness (intervention) or physical disability (control). The mental illness video condition showed more positive attitudes about mental health treatment seeking, suggesting accessible, educational videos may reduce mental health stigma. Limitations include participant demographics and use of self-report. Future research would benefit from longitudinal designs.

POSTER 47**STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY WORK BENEFITS**

CRYSTAL DAWN SNYDER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Professors' influence on student attitudes toward family friendly benefits were experimentally examined with undergraduate students. Participants completed surveys (egalitarianism, family work benefits, & demographic) and were randomized into a condition (professor support for family friendly benefits or not). Participants ranked possible internships with varying levels of family friendly benefits. Women had higher egalitarianism, but not family work benefits, scores compared to men. Analysis on the effect of intervention on internship selection is currently underway.

POSTER 48**STUDY OF TRUST IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RELATIONSHIP TO LYING**

ANNIKA STONE (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), RILEY BROUILLARD (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Trust in the criminal justice system is constantly being looked at throughout the different institutions it consists of. This study assesses the relationship between an individual's trust in the criminal justice system and lying. The experiment compares these two topics through a survey of trust in the criminal justice system followed by polygraph examination. Correlational analyses will be used to determine if there is a relationship between the two.

POSTER 49**THE EFFECT OF CAMERA SETTINGS IN ZOOM ON ATTENTION AND SELF-VIEWS**

CAROLINE TAYLOR (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), GABRIEL RICHARDS (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), NICK ASHENFELTER (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JENNIFER TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Research has shown increased cognitive load and appearance concerns when interacting over video conferencing. This study experimentally manipulated video settings (camera on, camera on but self-view hidden, camera off) to examine how these settings would affect attention to a presentation, attention to self or others, appearance concerns, and zoom fatigue. Results have implications for suggested video settings in classroom and work environments.

POSTER 50**THE EFFECT OF VIRTUAL REALITY, ONLINE, AND TRADITIONAL COLORING ON RELAXATION**

NICHOLAS ASHENFELTER (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), NICOLETTE IACONA (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), DREW SONNENBERG (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JACINDA THOMAS (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JENNIFER TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Coloring has been found to reduce stress and anxiety, but little is known about how the format of coloring might affect these results. The present research examined differences in relaxation and stress provided by three forms of coloring: coloring within virtual reality, coloring in a 2D coloring app, or coloring on paper. The findings will be discussed in terms of facilitating mental health.

POSTER 51**THE EFFECTS OF CUSTOMER INCIVILITY ON SUMMER WORKERS**

ERICA KOSSMAN (MARIST COLLEGE), KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

We administered a Qualtrics survey to explore the relationships between customer incivility, burnout, negative affect, and coworker and supervisor support. Customer incivility had a positive relationship with burnout and negative affect, which may stem from coping methods and emotional responses. Burnout and negative affect were negatively associated with increased coworker support, while supervisor support had no effect. Additionally, those with no job had higher negative affect, implying that productivity prevents dissatisfaction.

POSTER 52**THE EFFECTS OF MASK WEARING AND PARTICIPANT GENDER ON PERCEIVED THREAT**

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

This research explored how target mask wearing and participant gender influenced targets' perceived threat. Participants rated photos of individuals either wearing a mask or not in terms of how threatening they appeared to be, among other characteristics. Mask wearing and participant gender were significant predictors of perceived threat, but the interaction between the two variables was not. This research contributes to further understanding of gender differences in society and the factors influencing threat levels.

POSTER 53**THE EFFECTS OF REACTING TO ALTRUISM**

JAMES BLAIR (ELMIRA COLLEGE), KELLY KANE (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

This study observed participants' likelihood of reacting with helping behavior after seeing a news video. People were randomized into either a helpful behavior group or an unhelpful group, based on which type of behavior from the news story they answered questions about. Participants were then invited to help by providing more data. Those who were in the unhelpful group were not inclined to provide help than those in the helpful group.

POSTER 54**THE EFFECTS OF STATUS, TARGET-SEX, AND GENDER-ROLE ON EVALUATIONS.**

URSULA SANBORN-OVERBY (SUNY ONEONTA)

It is important to understand how androgynous people are evaluated. We hypothesized that gender-role consistent targets would be evaluated more positively than gender-role inconsistent targets, with androgynous targets rated somewhere in between; and high social-status would mitigate the negative evaluations. Participants (N=145) rated targets who varied in status (i.e., low, high), gender-role (i.e., masculine, feminine), and sex (i.e., male, female). Results revealed interactions between status, gender-role consistency, and sex of target. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 55**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HELPING BEHAVIORS, SELF-EFFICACY, AND GENDER**

BRYANA AGUIAR (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), MELISSA MARCOTTE (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

This study explored how gender, gender attitudes, and self-efficacy (SE) in helping impacted how long a person would be willing to help a graduate student. Participants filled out a survey analyzing gender attitudes and SE in helping and asked if they would volunteer to help another student. Results showed that increased SE resulted in an increase of helping and women were slightly more likely to choose to help than men and for a longer amount.

POSTER 56**THE ROLE OF MORAL CONSTRUAL IN DIFFERENTIATING MORAL AND NON-MORAL JUDGMENTS**

RALPH OLIBRICE (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), JULIETTE PANGILINAN (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY HANSON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), DANIEL WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

This study replicates past work showing that moral (versus pragmatic) judgments are made more quickly, are more evaluatively extreme, and are more universally applied. We also extend it by (1) collecting participants' skin conductance responses while they made moral/pragmatic judgments and 2) validating any response time and skin conductance data results by collecting individual difference variables related to affective/intuitive responding such as participants' tendency to make judgments based on different types of intuition.

POSTER 57**THE SOCIAL FACILITATION OF EATING AMONG URBAN AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES**

JESSICA KORINS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ANDREW MIELE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN REILLY (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IRENE BLAIR (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) experience obesity and related illnesses at higher rates than the general population (CDC, 2003). We aim to understand associations between social context and eating behavior within an urban sample of AI/AN residing in Colorado. We employed ecological momentary assessment (EMA) to examine momentary

context and allow for a more comprehensive temporal understanding of the social correlates of eating. Findings may inform public health and eating behavior interventions.

POSTER 58

THE USE OF NON-VERBAL BEHAVIOR AND NORMATIVE INFORMATION IN TRUST-BASED PREDICTIONS

TESSA-FRANCESCA REID (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), EMILY HOPKINS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), TAYLOR ITALIA (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), JOLIE WORMWOOD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

Research suggests individuals use normative information and non-verbal behavior (NVB) when making predictions about how others will behave. In the present studies, we analyzed participants' use of NVB and normative information when making predictions about others' behavior in an economic exchange game. We found that participants only used NVB when normative information was provided before NVB observation, suggesting that the order in which information is received influences its use in behavioral predictions.

POSTER 59

USING CONTINUUM INTERVENTIONS FOR PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOM STIGMA REDUCTION

MASON DRUSANO (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Undergraduate students participated in an online study (n=83) measuring the effect of a novel continuum intervention on stigmatized beliefs about individuals with psychotic symptoms. Additionally, the study measured correlations between stigmatized beliefs and social rejection. Results suggested that there were no significant differences between video and vignette interventions on stigmatized beliefs. However, there was a negative correlation between continuum beliefs and social rejection likelihood.

POSTER 60

WHAT DOES THAT FACE MEAN? MOTHERS AND FACIAL EMOTION RECOGNITION.

DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (ST JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK), BRITTANY VINCENT (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), TAYLOR MARIANI (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), NICOLE FERNANDEZ (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

We examined relations among perceptions of mothers and recognition of six emotions in facial expressions. Young adults (1) completed implicit and explicit measures of mothers' caregiving characteristics (e.g., rejecting, loving) and emotional expressivity and (2) identified emotions in photographs of female faces presented at different angles. Accuracy and speed of identification of facial expressions were related to perceptions of mothers and mothers' expressivity in varying ways.

POSTER 61

WHEN "HAVE TO" MOTIVATION SEEMS MORE USEFUL THAN "WANT TO" MOTIVATION

SHYANNE DUNN (ITHACA COLLEGE), GAVIN RUDDY (ITHACA COLLEGE), VANESSA IBARRA (ITHACA COLLEGE), ERIN MOSELY (ITHACA COLLEGE), ABBY SCHROEDER (ITHACA COLLEGE), DAVID CHUN (ITHACA COLLEGE), IZABELLA DEVETT (ITHACA COLLEGE), RILEY OLSEN (ITHACA COLLEGE), HARLEY GROSSMAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), ABIGAIL KIMERLING (ITHACA COLLEGE), JAYNE KONATSOTIS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Research shows that really wanting to do something feels more positive than feeling pressured to do it. However, feeling positive may seem more useful for doing well at tasks that also feel positive. Participants overwhelmingly viewed "want to" motivation as more useful than feeling pressured for doing well at eager and vigilant tasks, which feel more versus less positive. However, they also viewed feeling pressured as more useful for vigilant tasks than for eager tasks.

POSTER 62

WHICH SEEMS MORE USEFUL FOR TASK PERFORMANCE: THINKING ABOUT GAINS OR NONLOSSES?

HARLEY GROSSMAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), RILEY OLSEN (ITHACA COLLEGE), NICK GUARINO (ITHACA COLLEGE), JAYNE KONATSOTIS (ITHACA COLLEGE), ABIGAIL KIMERLING (ITHACA COLLEGE), VANESSA IBARRA (ITHACA COLLEGE), ERIN MOSELY (ITHACA COLLEGE), IZABELLA DEVETT (ITHACA COLLEGE), SHYANNE DUNN (ITHACA COLLEGE), GAVIN RUDDY (ITHACA COLLEGE), ABBY SCHROEDER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Gains feel more positive to imagine than nonlosses. Additionally, brainstorming and other tasks that benefit from eagerness (eager tasks) feel more positive to imagine than proofreading and other tasks that benefit from vigilance (vigilant tasks). Our research replicated pre-pandemic findings showing people believe that thinking about gaining rewards helps with eager tasks, whereas thinking about not losing rewards helps with

vigilant tasks. However, our results are stronger. We discuss possible reasons for this difference.

POSTER 63

RELATIONSHIP JET LEG IN FIRST-YEAR UNDERGRADUATES: LONG-DISTANCE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS AND SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT

JAMES MALTBY (MARIST COLLEGE), GARY GLICK (MARIST COLLEGE)

Research on long-distance romantic relationships (LDRRs) focuses on broad groups (e.g., college students, emerging adults), yielding mixed results. First-year college students in LDRRs are at a unique risk, given the abrupt shift from a geographically-close relationship, to one that is long-distance, during the college transition. 299 first-years were surveyed, 107 had relationships, 58 considered these long-distance. First-years in LDRRs report more loneliness, depression, and homesickness. Greater feelings of missing a long-distance partner adversely affected well-being.

**Saturday, March 4, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm**

Symposium

America North

PRESIDENTIAL SYMPOSIUM: THE APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE TO ADDRESS REAL-WORLD PROBLEMS: INNOVATIONS, ADVANCES, AND OPPORTUNITIES
Saturday, March 4, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

CHAIR: ROSEANNE FLORES

THE APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE TO ADDRESS REAL-WORLD PROBLEMS

ROSEANNE FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Psychological science can inform how we use theory and research methods to address actual problems faced by individuals daily. The application of psychological science provides insight into many fields, such as education, healthy workplaces, law, the built environment, human development, and technology. This symposium will draw on the expertise of educational, clinical, and developmental psychologists who will explore the application of psychology within the context of education and data analytics, moving from the lab to the field, and the application of

behavioral science to address racial/ethnic disparities in behavioral health.

Presentations

Behavioral Health Disparities and the Criminal Legal System: An Approach to Advance Equity within Adult Drug Courts

by Ayorkor Gaba (University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School)

The Role of Psychology in the Data Analytic Revolution

by Jimmy Jung (Rutgers University-Camden)

Reimagining Education: A view from the science of learning.

by Kathy Hirsh-Pasek (Temple University)

Moving from the Lab to the Living Room

by Tricia Skoler (Hunter College)

Discussant

Amy Learmonth (William Paterson University)

**Saturday, March 4, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm**

Workshop

Great Republic

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: IMPROVING THE COMMUNICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE
Saturday, March 4, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

CHAIR: JOHN SCHWOEBEL

IMPROVING THE COMMUNICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

STEPHANIE ANGLIN (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

Research findings from psychology studies are often misinterpreted and miscommunicated by the public, journalists, and even scientists themselves. With the tools to evaluate research, psychology students can help reduce the spread of misinformation and hyped claims by critically analyzing research, contextualizing findings, and communicating empirically supported conclusions. Drawing from examples, I will discuss what to look for when evaluating research claims and the role we all play in improving the communication of psychological science.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

Symposium

Independence B

**CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: SUPPORTING STUDENTS
 WITH DISABILITIES: PERSPECTIVES FROM
 MIDDLE SCHOOL, COLLEGE AND PARENTS**
Saturday, March 4, 2023
11:00am – 12:20pm

CHAIR: TAMARAH SMITH

**SUPPORTING STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES:
 PERSPECTIVES FROM MIDDLE SCHOOL, COLLEGE
 AND PARENTS**

TAMARAH SMITH (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This symposium will triangulate the findings from three studies with students with disabilities in middle school and college and their parents. Findings highlight the common challenges to both academic success and emotional wellness including a lack of social connection, reluctance to disclose a disability in college due to a belief that it is not warranted and will not be supported, and the resulting unseen emotional trauma experienced by students. Implications will be discussed.

Presentations

**Understanding a Sense of Belonging for Students
 on the Autism Spectrum**

by Bria Hoey (Gwynedd Mercy University)

**Primary Factors Influencing Disability Disclosure
 and Use of Accommodations for Students with
 Disabilities in Postsecondary Schools**

by Lucinda Schaeffer (Gwynedd Mercy University)

**Determinants of Stress among Caretakers of
 Children with Autism**

by Tamarah Smith (Gwynedd Mercy University)

Saturday, March 4, 2023
12:30pm – 1:50pm

Keynote

America North

PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE: KIMBER BOGARD
Saturday, March 4, 2023
12:30pm – 1:50pm

CHAIR: ROSEANNE FLORES

Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

Symposium

Great Republic

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: HUMANITARIAN
 RELIEF IN TIMES OF GLOBAL CRISES:
 CHALLENGES & LESSONS-LEARNED**
Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: DR. ANI KALAYJIAN

**HUMANITARIAN RELIEF IN TIMES OF GLOBAL
 CRISES: CHALLENGES & LESSONS-LEARNED**

DR. ANI KALAYJIAN (MEANINGFULWORLD &
 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

COVID-19 pandemic continues to bring about massive devastation in both physical and psychological wellbeing across the globe. Close to 7-million people worldwide have died from the virus. Significant, too, has been the psychological toll of lockdowns, loss, economic insecurity, and social isolation, with noted increases in levels of stress, anxiety, depression, suicide, and uncertainty. In many regions of the world this was also compounded by increasing intergroup conflict, war, displacement, and natural disasters.

Presentations

**Humanitarian Relief in Times of Global Crises:
 Challenges & Lessons-learned**

by Dr. Ani Kalayjian (Meaningfulworld & Columbia University), Shubhrata Shukla (Meaningfulworld & Pace University), Michael Buckhout (Meaningfulworld & Fordham University)

Discussant

Harold Takooshian (Fordham University & Psi Chi)

Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

Symposium

Independence B

**DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: CHILDREN'S
 DEVELOPING STEM ENGAGEMENT**
Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: DAVID SOBEL

CHILDREN'S DEVELOPING STEM ENGAGEMENT

DAVID SOBEL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

STEM engagement in everyday behavior begins before formal education starts. The first paper considers how reading storybooks about scientists' life struggles relates to children's STEM engagement and the ways children persist when faced with challenging tasks. The second paper examines teacher-child conversations and how they relate to children's questions-asking about STEM topics. The third paper finds relations between goal-setting during parent-child interaction about a STEM activity related to germs and children's handwashing behaviors.

Presentations

Caregiver-child discourse during a scientific storybook reading impacts children's mindset beliefs and persistence

by Amanda Haber (Boston University), Sona Kumar (Boston University), Mia Holder (Boston University), Kathleen Corriveau (Boston University)

Exploring individual differences in the development of children's science questions

by Hannah Puttre (Boston University), Amanda Haber (Boston University), Maliki Ghossainy (Boston University), Kathleen Corriveau (Boston University)

Parent-child interaction during a home STEM activity and children's handwashing behaviors

by David Sobel (Brown University), Laura Stricker (Brown University)

Discussant

Kathleen Corriveau (Boston University)

Saturday, March 4, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

Paper

Independence A

LEARNING/BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS: ERROR CORRECTION

Saturday, March 4, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

2:00pm – 2:15pm

BEHAVIORAL AND NEURAL SYSTEMS UNDERLYING REWARD IDENTITY PREDICTION ERRORS

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

YORK - BROOKLYN COLLEGE), ANDREW DELAMATER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Across two experiments, we investigate the behavioral contributions and neural underpinnings of sensory-specific reward identity learning. In experiment 1, outcome-specific unblocking was demonstrated following unexpected shifts in reward timing and identity. In experiment 2, immunofluorescence following reward identity prediction errors revealed neural activation changes in the midbrain, ventral striatum, and central amygdala. Midbrain activity reflected a quantitative increase in the number of cells activated, but not firing rates, an effect not exclusive to dopamine neurons.

2:20pm – 2:35pm

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN MEMORY SAMPLING IN BACKWARDS BLOCKING

SARA E. KEEFER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ALEX WILTSE (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), HANNA PICKARD (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY), DONNA J. CALU (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

One aspect of addiction postulates that memory retrieval plays a key role in decision-making and drug choice. This framework suggests individuals that are most vulnerable to relapse may over-sample initial drug-associated memories, which biases towards drug-seeking and relapse even when more recent outcomes should discourage drug-seeking. We investigated memory sampling using backwards blocking in rats. We found sex differences in performance on backwards blocking, which correlated with behavioral flexibility in Pavlovian outcome devaluation.

2:40pm – 2:55pm

THE ROLE OF INFRALIMBIC CORTEX IN PUNISHMENT AS WELL AS EXTINCTION

MATTHEW BROOMER (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Punishment and extinction produce similar forms of context- and response-specific inhibition of instrumental responding. In extinction, inactivation of infralimbic cortex (IL) is thought to impair retrieval of inhibitory learning, although a corresponding role of IL has not been demonstrated in punishment. Here, we compare ABA renewal of punished versus extinguished responding within a single experiment, and report that IL inactivation during testing similarly impairs response inhibition in both conditions.

3:00pm – 3:15pm

THE ROLE OF LOCUS COERULEUS ACTIVITY IN APPETITIVE EXTINCTION AND OVEREXPECTATION.

LAURA CORBIT (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO), SIMON LUI (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO)

Adaptive behaviour requires animals to update previous learning when environmental conditions change. This series of experiments examined effects of manipulation of the locus coeruleus (LC) on learning when reward was omitted (extinction) or less than expected based on previous learning (overexpectation). We find that optogenetic LC stimulation enhances, whereas pharmacological LC inhibition with clonidine impairs learning in extinction and overexpectation paradigms pointing to a fundamental role for noradrenaline in learning driven by negative prediction error.

Saturday, March 4, 2023

2:00pm – 3:20pm

Paper

St. George C

TEACHING PAPERS III
Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: NICOLE M. ZAPPARRATA

2:00pm – 2:15pm

ONLINE COURSE FORMATS AND STUDENT SELF-EFFICACY PREDICT PERSISTENCE IN ONLINE INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY

NICOLE M. ZAPPARRATA (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY), ELIZABETH S. CHE (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), C. DONNAN GRAVELLE (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), ARSHIA K. LODHI (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY), RAOUL ROBERTS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), TERESA M. OBER, JESSICA E. BRODSKY, PATRICIA J. BROOKS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

We assessed online learning outcomes of undergraduates (N = 563) enrolled in asynchronous or synchronous (Zoom) Introductory Psychology during the pandemic. Asynchronous students more often expressed challenges managing coursework and work obligations, synchronous students more often expressed challenges sustaining attention/motivation. Controlling for demographics, asynchronous students, students with lower self-efficacy, and those reporting family obligations had higher withdrawal rates. Among

students completing the course, final grades were associated with accessing the textbook and reading comprehension.

2:20pm – 2:35pm

A STUDY ON STUDENT'S EXPERIENCE WITH HYFLEX COURSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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

This empirical study examined undergraduate college students' perceptions about HyFlex courses during the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 305 students completed an online survey that assessed technological/instructional strategies, and perceptions about HyFlex classes. Student perceptions indicated that they felt challenged in their classes and that course materials were available to them "during" and "after" class. Open-ended questions generated comment themes indicating the need for classroom flexibility, classroom engagement, instructor communication, leveraging technology, and minimizing distractions.

2:40pm – 2:55pm

HOW DID GRADUATE STUDENTS TEACH EMPLOYABLE SKILLS ONLINE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC?

ELIZABETH S. CHE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

We surveyed graduate students teaching undergraduate courses online during the COVID-19 pandemic about their teaching practices and curricular emphasis on teaching employable skills. Graduate students (N=151, 67.5% psychology) reported emphasis on teaching analytic inquiry and communication skills, which aligned with introducing research methodology and using active learning. Graduate students in psychology reported less emphasis on skills development than their peers in other disciplines, suggesting the need for pedagogical training to foster skills development.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

Poster

America Central/South

PSI CHI POSTER SESSION II
Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

POSTER 1

GENDER-ALIGNMENT, EATING BEHAVIORS AND MENTAL HEALTH IN THE TGNCNB POPULATION

DAKOTA PIÑON (MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE), LEAH MANNING (MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE)

Mental health issues in the transgender (TGNCNB) population may be related to internal and external stressors. Thirty-seven TGNCNB-identifying adults (18–83 years) participated in filling out a survey, asking about gender-body alignment satisfaction, eating behaviors, anxiety, depression, and experiences with harassment. Findings indicated that Harassment was positively moderately correlated with depressive symptoms. No relation was found for gender-body alignment satisfaction and mental health variables. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 2

GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF NICOTINE USAGE WITHIN EMERGING ADULTS

MEGAN SULLIVAN (ITHACA COLLEGE), CARLEY RANDALL (ITHACA COLLEGE), JUDE BUTLER (ITHACA COLLEGE), SOPHIA SCHER (ITHACA COLLEGE), LUIS PEREZ (ITHACA COLLEGE), AMANDA FAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study investigated the forms of nicotine used and aimed to understand the roles daily stressors, parental usage, social motivation, public and internal stigma, and peer and parental pressures played in the use of nicotine and tobacco products. Results indicated social motivation significantly predicted use of nicotine. Additionally, cigarettes were the most used product (37.7%), followed by rechargeable device usage (36.4%) and disposable device usage (28.6%).

POSTER 3

HIGH SCHOOLERS AND STUFF: THE EMOTIONAL IMPACT OF OVER-PREDICTING CLUTTER

JULIA LAURENTOWSKI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), DEVKI PATEL (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH R FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

U.S. citizens have opportunities for owning and accessing an abundance of "stuff" – possessions that may make one's life satisfying. In recent years, psychologists explored the impact of excessive possessions, called "clutter," on quality of life for adults. In this study, we focused on high school students and their clutter. We focused on clutter in their bedrooms for a contextual assessment. Results of our exploratory study are presented and discussed.

POSTER 4

HOW MENTORSHIP AND COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS FOSTER RESILIENCE AGAINST ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

ISABELLA MORELLI (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), SUKANYA RAY (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), SOPHIA KOZLOWSKY (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), STEFAN SCHMIDT (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are social determinants of physical and mental health and increase chances of negative health outcomes in adulthood. However, protective factors related to mentorship and community connections help children overcome some of the harmful effects of ACEs. This presentation presents a meta-analysis and review of the current significant themes in the literature associated with resilience factors against ACEs. This presentation highlights implications for future public health prevention and community interventions.

POSTER 5

IMPACT OF FACE MASKS ON SOCIAL INTERACTION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

RILEY MCHUGH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), COLE CORRIGAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We investigated how the presence of facemasks in social interactions due to the COVID-19 pandemic has affected sociability amongst college students. Specifically, we looked at the variability of approachability ratings participants gave in response to masked and unmasked subjects. The study yielded significant results, demonstrating a discrepancy between the approachability ratings of subjects based on mask presence. Participants rated masked subjects as less approachable ($M = 3.59$, $SD = 0.872$) than unmasked subjects ($M = 3.67$, $SD = .729615$).

POSTER 6**IMPACT OF PARENT-CHILD INTERACTIONS ON EMOTION REGULATION IN ADULthood**

BRIDGET BURGOYNE (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), HOLLY GRANT-MARSNEY (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Children's experiences of their parents may predict some emotion regulation skills in adulthood. A survey was completed by 141 US adults that assessed their perceived experiences with their parent and their current ability to emotionally regulate. The main finding of the study found when controlling for age, parental warmth in childhood predicted one's later ability to use cognitive reappraisal skills. The results highlight the need for further research on emotion regulation into adulthood.

POSTER 7**INFLUENCES OF PARENTAL MOOD DISORDERS ON EMERGING ADULT SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS**

KAYLA JOYCE (ITHACA COLLEGE), PAIGE MARSHALL (ITHACA COLLEGE), IZZY BRETT (ITHACA COLLEGE), INGRID SWANSON (ITHACA COLLEGE), ALI BRANCH (ITHACA COLLEGE), AMANDA FAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study examined how having a mood-disordered parent influenced relationships between emerging adults (EA; N=152; Mage = 24.21, SD = 3.18; 62.3% White; 65% female), 18-29-year-olds, and their siblings. Results indicated that EAs reported significantly greater depressive symptoms and greater parentification when having a mood-disordered parent. This study implies that emerging adult children do suffer when their parent(s) has a mood disorder.

POSTER 8**INTERNET-RELATED BEHAVIORS: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN FACETS OF IMPULSIVITY, GENDER, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS**

JEREMIAH RAMKISSOON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), REBECCA HOUSTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

This study examined impulsivity, gender, and socioeconomic status (SES) in relation to internet, social media, and gaming addiction in young adults. Negative and positive urgency were significant predictors for all three internet-related addictions. Surprisingly, lack of premeditation was negatively related to these outcomes. Gender findings were consistent with prior research. SES was only associated with internet addiction. These results further extend research on potential vulnerabilities that

certain populations may have towards developing problematic internet-related behaviors.

POSTER 9**INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF MEN'S ALEXITHYMIA ON SEXUAL AGGRESSION**

SOLANGE ROUSSETZKI (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MICHAEL T SHAW (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), RICHARD E MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

The aim of this study was to investigate the role of men's alexithymia, an emotion recognition and processing deficit, on hypothetical sexual aggression along with the beliefs and orientations proposed by the Confluence Model. Results revealed that alexithymia is a significant moderator for the influence of hostile masculinity on sexual aggression. Implications of this work indicate the importance of emotion skills as a risk factor for sexually aggressive behavior.

POSTER 10**JAPANESE ACQUISITION FOR CHINESE VS. ENGLISH L1S: EMPIRICAL AND ANECDOTAL DATA**

JIAYI WANG (HARVARD UNIVERSITY), JACQUELINE CHANG (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

41% of words in a normal Japanese text are written in kanji (Chinese characters), and Chinese native speakers anecdotally report "understanding Japanese text without having learned these words" because they can "intuitively feel the language" when studying Japanese. Does the similarity in writing systems help Chinese L1 speakers learn Japanese "better" or "differently" than English L1 speakers? In our experiments, we find that Chinese and English L1 speakers process Japanese text differently in various ways.

POSTER 11**KNOWING A SEX WORKER: IMPLICATIONS FOR VIEWING THE PROFESSION**

HANNAH IRWIN (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), FERNANDO GATON (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY), DREW BARTOS (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY), DAVID LIVERT (PENN STATE LEHIGH VALLEY)

In a previous study in the UK, researchers found a population of student sex workers and their peers' views about their involvement. This study attempts to evaluate college students' views on sex workers and possible influencers. This survey consists of 166

participants from the Penn State Lehigh Valley campus. We found that specific social networks, pornography consumption, religiosity, and race all have some type of impact on student views.

POSTER 12

LOW-INCOME CAREGIVERS WITH YOUNG CHILDREN EXPERIENCE RISK AND RESILIENCE THROUGH PANDEMIC-RELATED STRESSORS

NICOLE KINGDON (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), MOLLY DUBUC (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), ROSEMARIE DIBIASE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Using qualitative analysis, this study examines how low-income caregivers with young children adapted to pandemic-related stressors and how stressors may have altered relationships and well-being in the household. Caregiver responses (N= 38) to two open-response questions were analyzed using a thematic analysis approach. Researchers extracted four themes answering the research questions. Findings delineate that caregivers with increased resources built stronger relationships with their child/ren, whereas caregivers who encountered more stressors reported reduced feelings of well-being.

POSTER 13

MEASURING INDIVIDUAL AND GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE

ALEXANDRA MARSDEN (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON), STEPHEN SHORT (COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON)

We developed and validated a new scale to measure one's level of government and individual responsibility for climate change (CC). Across two studies participants completed an online survey containing our scale items, and other measures. Study 1 exploratory factor analysis established the factor structure that was validated by a confirmatory factor analysis in study 2 and correlations with existing measures. With this validated measure, researchers can develop experiments to investigate changing one's responsibility to CC.

POSTER 14

MECHANISMS OF BODY IMAGE: HOW POSITIVE BODY TALK RELATES TO BODY DISSATISFACTION

BAILEY CAREW (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study investigated the relationship between positive body talk and body dissatisfaction by examining body appreciation as a mediating variable.

Researchers analyzed participants' levels of positive body talk, body dissatisfaction, and body appreciation using survey data collection. Results indicated a strong negative relationship between positive body talk and body dissatisfaction among women, but a non-significant relationship among men. In addition, body appreciation appeared to partially mediate the association between positive body talk and body dissatisfaction.

POSTER 15

NOT SURE YET: REGULATORY MODES AND DEALING WITH UNCERTAINTY

DREW SONNENBERG (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), JENNIFER TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Undergraduate students (n=149) completed an online study to examine whether Crowe and Higgins' (1997) regulatory modes moderated the negative relationship between uncertainty and happiness. Although none of the moderation analyses were significant, there was evidence to show the links between assessment ("do it right"), uncertainty, and unhappiness, and the opposite: locomotion ("just do it"), less uncertainty, and happiness.

POSTER 16

OPTIMISM AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: ROLE OF NON-COGNITIVE VARIABLES

CLAIRE KENDALL (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), KYOUNG RAE JUNG (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the role of optimism in academic performance with non-cognitive variables such as academic self-efficacy and well-being. Data were collected from students taking an introductory psychology course. With correlation and regression analyses, the relationship between optimism, expected GPA and non-cognitive variables is examined. Correlation analysis indicates a moderately positive relationship between students' dispositional optimism, and academic self-efficacy and well-being. Regression analysis reveals optimism is predicted by academic self-efficacy and well-being, over expected GPA.

POSTER 17

PARENTING STYLES, GENDER, SELF-EFFICACY, AND EXPECTATIONS ON COLLEGE ACHIEVEMENT

JOSEPHINE SARNO (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), KAREN JENNINGS (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), DONNA VIVEIROS (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), SHAILEE WOODARD (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This research extends the understanding of gender, self-efficacy, and perceived parenting style on first-year college students' expectations and actual academic and social achievement. Seventy-one college freshmen volunteered to participate in three phases of data collection in their first college semester. Self-efficacy ($\beta = 0.515$), gender, and parenting style were statistically significant predictors of expectation and achievement in this sample. In females, social expectations were the strongest predictor of actual achievement ($\beta = 0.671$).

POSTER 18

PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE CONTEXT OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY

MIRANDA SIMAO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study seeks to find public perceptions about sexual assault in the LGBTQ+ community. Past literature has found that an assault with a victim who is potentially attracted to their attacker will receive lower severity ratings than a victim whose sexuality does not match their attacker. Participants will answer questions about their perception of fictional sexual assault scenarios with manipulated gender and sexuality of the dyads. This study is currently underway.

POSTER 19

PERSPECTIVES ON WELL-BEING AMONG JORDANIAN AND PALESTINIAN YOUNG ADULTS

KAITLYN ARROW (EASTERN UNIVERSITY), TARA STOPPA (EASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Well-being and happiness have primarily been studied within WEIRD populations. To foster more inclusive perspectives, semi-structured interviews were conducted in Jordan with 16 young adults living in the Middle East. Analyses revealed that conceptualizations of well-being among young adults in the Middle East were aligned with traditional collectivist values but also incorporated certain values typically attributed to the West. Results highlight the perspectives of individuals within non-WEIRD contexts in seeking to understand well-being more fully.

POSTER 20

PREDICTING GRIT THROUGH ASCRIPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY AND OTHER MODES OF THINKING

SAMANTHA PARADISE (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), LOU MANZA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), MOLLY FARON (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), TORI HUNYARA

(LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JULIA GABRIEL (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), SOPHIE STRANICK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), ALEXANDRA WARD (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

A high level of grit-related persistence was correlated with an understanding of how cognitive processes function and being accepting of one's own thoughts, but no ascription of responsibility (AOR) elements played a role here. In terms of grit-based consistency, a high level was associated with having a high degree of metacognitive awareness, a growth mindset towards general talent, as well as the AOR element of taking personal responsibility for outcomes experienced by individuals.

POSTER 21

PREDICTORS OF WELL-BEING AND UTILIZATION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AMONG VETERANS

ABIGAIL LASHINSKY (SUNY AT OSWEGO), SAMARA RICE (SUNY AT OSWEGO), KAREN WOLFORD (SUNY AT OSWEGO)

Veterans face several challenges and barriers to accessing care. Data from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health sponsored by the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality within the SAMHSA, a representative data set of the U.S., which included 2,432 veterans was analyzed. Findings included veterans with the lowest well-being had higher rates of health care services utilization. These findings can help guide future interventions in transitioning from the military.

POSTER 22

PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S TEMPERAMENT AND MATERNAL RESPONSIVITY WHILE OCCUPIED

KAYLEIGH MAIMONE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), MACKENZIE WESTFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), NYAJA JACKSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between child temperament and maternal responsivity while occupied. Seventy-eight mothers completed a questionnaire while their children played and the frequency and quality of their responses to their children's bids were recorded. Mothers responded marginally more frequently to children higher in effortful control and quality was higher for boys. It appears that mothers are tailoring their responses based on their child's temperament, in line with providing goodness of fit.

POSTER 23**PROSPECTIVE EXAMINATION OF VIOLENT PORNOGRAPHY AND SEXUALLY COERCIVE BEHAVIOR IN COLLEGE MEN**

DANIEL CASHIN (STONEHILL COLLEGE), PRACHI BHUPTANI (BROWN UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

The current study prospectively examines mediators of the association between pornography use and sexual aggression in a sample of 247 college men. Data were collected at baseline, 4-month and 7-month intervals using self-report surveys. Viewing violent pornography at baseline was positively associated with endorsement of sexually coercive behavior at the 7-month follow-up via 4-month self-report of lower gender-equitable attitudes, higher drinking behavior, and lower levels of responsibility assigned to men for rape.

POSTER 24**PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF REHABILITATIVE RESOURCES FOR JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUTH**

DELANEY CAREY (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY), SARAH FISCHER (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

This research aims to collect and analyze data regarding public perceptions of rehabilitation for justice-involved youth, as well as to evaluate psychological resources within the U. S. juvenile justice system. We disseminated and contextualized a national survey regarding differences in public perceptions of rehabilitation and reentry for justice-involved youth between different demographic groups. Key findings included significant differences in support of rehabilitation and reentry services for youth between different genders, races, and political affiliations.

POSTER 25**RELATIONSHIPS AMONG COVID ANXIETY, SOCIAL ANXIETY AND LONELINESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

LAUREN POSTELNEK (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), EVANGELINE WHEELER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

In a post-pandemic world, this study aimed to discern the effects of the pandemic on the young-adult college population since the diagnosis of anxiety in this group is at record levels. University students completed scales regarding social anxiety, loneliness, and anxiety in response to the pandemic. A positive correlation was discovered between social anxiety and loneliness, expressing that participants who self-reported high social anxiety reported greater levels of loneliness, but none correlated with COVID anxiety.

POSTER 26**RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS OF COVID-19-RELATED SECONDARY TRAUMATIC STRESS IN HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS**

MADELINE TRAVERS (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), SELIN GULGOZ (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Healthcare professionals who worked during the COVID-19 pandemic may be at greater risk for secondary traumatic stress, yet few studies have examined it in this population. This study analyzes COVID-related secondary traumatic stress (measured with the Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale and the Professional Quality of life scale) in healthcare professionals related to social and occupational factors. We will use this data to identify potential risk and protective factors of secondary traumatic stress in healthcare professionals.

POSTER 27**SELF-EFFICACY, FAA, AND DMN ACTIVATION AS PREDICTORS OF PERCEIVED STRESS**

EMMA RILEY (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), KELISE GIBSON (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JOSHUA HUNTE (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), JESSICA I. FLECK (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Stress has been linked to increased right frontal activity and decreased activity in the default mode network (DMN). There are few studies utilizing EEG to examine the relationships between stress, self-efficacy, and the DMN. We found that increased right frontal activity, midline alpha power, and self-efficacy predicted perceived stress. Additionally, self-efficacy was inversely related to alpha power along midline electrodes, suggesting that activation of the DMN is key to coping with stress.

POSTER 28**SENDER GENDER AND EMAIL INTERPRETATION**

KIELY PARIS-RODRIGUEZ (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ALLISON CONTRERAS-ORTIZ (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We hypothesized that gender affects the interpretation of emails. Prior literature on gender and digital communication indicated messages were interpreted differently if they were sent from females than males. 114 participants evaluated four emails for five characteristics. Two multivariable statistical tests, a 2x2 and a 2x3, were performed for each characteristic evaluated. The results of this study indicated that knowing the gender of the sender does impact the interpretation of an email.

POSTER 29**SEX AND SEXUALITY DIFFERENCES TOWARDS
CONDOM USE IN COLLEGE-AGED POPULATIONS**

RACHEL BLANSFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MACKENZIE FLANDERS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), KYLIE GULOTTA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), GABRIELLE STOKES (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ALICIA DRAIS-PARRILLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Anyone engaging in sexual acts must decide when to use condoms. Approximately 1,000 college-aged participants were surveyed on their attitudes and behaviors towards condoms, using novel scales and other psychosocial factors. Key findings suggest that males and females differ in attitudes toward condom use and that sexual narcissism is involved. Beyond attitudes, gender and power dynamics are theorized to moderate condom use behaviors. These findings expand on previous research investigating when condoms are used.

POSTER 30**SIBLING CONFLICT AND DISCLOSURE DURING
YOUNG ADULTHOOD**

BRIANNA WEISSEL (UNION COLLEGE), LINDA STANHOPE (UNION COLLEGE)

Siblings play a major role in each other's lives. Stressful life events may relate to conflict as well as disclosure levels between siblings. In Study 1, 55 college students reported on sibling conflict while younger vs. while in college. In Study 2, 200 college students read hypothetical situations to imagine their relationships during various stressful events. Findings suggest that stressful events increase sibling conflict, and family-wide stressful events lead to more sibling disclosure.

POSTER 31**SOCIAL MEDIA USE, GENDER, AND SELF-ESTEEM**

ELIZABETH CROCKETT (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MARK G. RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), ASHTON NORTON (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), SERENA CHAPMAN (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MELANIE NOFTZ (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The relationship between the variety of ways in which people use social media (actively, balanced, passively) and mental health has not been examined thoroughly. Gender, however, has been examined in relation to self-esteem in prior research. 97 undergraduate students were surveyed, and a main effect of gender on self-esteem was found. Men were shown to have higher self-esteem than women. More research needs

to be done in the future to determine type-of-use's influence on self-esteem.

POSTER 32**SOCIAL SUPPORT AND IDENTITY STRESS**

NICHOLAS CALL (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), DEVEN DANCY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KELSEY YOUNG (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ERIN SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the correlations between social support aspects of minority group identifications and participation, and stress and well-being. We hypothesized that multiple minority identities will predict lower perceived stress and higher well-being. More minority identities significantly related to lower happiness scores; overall group involvement significantly predicted higher happiness scores. Minority group involvement did not significantly predict happiness or stress scores. Results indicate that involvement is significantly related to wellbeing.

POSTER 33**STRESS LEVELS BETWEEN FIRST GENERATION
AND CONTINUING COLLEGE STUDENTS**

BRENDON LEE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), NATALIE OBRECHT LINDEMANN (WILLIAM PATERSON), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON)

This study examines if first generation students have higher stress levels than continuing generation college students. Participants took an online survey that asked about institution support from the University as well as experiences and stressors in the last week. Currently there are no differences between first and continuing generation students reports of institutional support and experiences with data collection almost complete, possibly because data was collected at a university with a large first generation population.

POSTER 34**SUBJECTIVE AWARENESS AND THE VALIDITY OF
SYNESTHESIA SURVEYS**

VICTORIA PERONI (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), SHAWN GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Synesthesia is a rare phenomenon that, for years, was understood through subjective reports. Recently, computer-based tests have opened the door to objective assessment that can validate the subjective claims. Thirty-nine participants completed a subjective self-report survey and then an objective Synesthesia Test to evaluate the validity of their claims. Results suggest that those with synesthesia are aware of their

unique circumstances and self-describe in a way that is consistent with objective assessments.

POSTER 35

TESTING THE FEASIBILITY OF A MOBILE APPLICATION IN DELIVERING PANIC ATTACK INTERVENTIONS

TIFFANY CORTEZ (CALDWELL COLLEGE), STEPHANIE SITNICK (CALDWELL COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to test the feasibility of a conceptually designed, empirically-supported mobile application in delivering panic attack interventions. The application was conceptualized according to the promotion of knowledge, autonomy, and preparation, which were identified as factors contributing to PA mitigation. 120 undergraduate and graduate students self-reported the feasibility of the application through a survey. Participants with higher levels of panic and anxiety reported greater feasibility. These findings will inform application development.

POSTER 36

THE ASSOCIATION OF MATERNAL WARMTH WITH CHILDREN'S RESPONSES TO A MISHAP

LAURYN KONIECZKA (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), JACOB LAFFERTY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KATELYN KING (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Previous research has found that higher maternal warmth is associated with greater levels of guilt in children. The present study observed maternal warmth and children's behaviors following a guilt-induced scenario. The results revealed that higher levels of maternal warmth were correlated with lower levels of reparation and greater unease after the simulation. Mothers with sensitive children (observed in the guilt task) might have displayed more warmth to help their children become comfortable in the environment.

POSTER 37

THE BELIEF IN LIFE AFTER DEATH PREDICTS LOW SUICIDE ACCEPTABILITY

CHLOE STANFA (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), KHADIJA BADJI (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), LONY MARTINEZ (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), RICHARD TOWNSEND (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), MELISSA MARCOTTE (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Personal characteristics may be attributed to one's likelihood of suicide acceptability. 1,766 responses were obtained from the General Social Survey (GSS) on several items regarding one's personal

characteristics, and suicide acceptance, and were analyzed using a binomial logistic regression. Findings suggest that psychological well-being, physical well-being, age, and the belief in life after death are related to one's level of suicide acceptance. Findings highlight the attributes associated with higher or lower acceptance of suicide.

POSTER 38

THE EFFECT OF GRATITUDE AND COMPASSION ON PERSUASION PROCESSING

PATRICK OTTO (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE), MARIA PARMLEY (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY)

This study explored whether gratitude and compassion, separately, increase or decrease persuasion. Participants were induced to feel gratitude or compassion and rate how persuaded they were by arguments. Based on previous literature, we hypothesized gratitude would increase, while compassion would decrease, persuasion. Although results were not significant, means were in the opposite of the predicted direction. The compassion group was more persuaded than the gratitude group. This research highlights the importance of understanding positive emotions.

POSTER 39

THE EFFECT OF MASKS ON EMOTION RECOGNITION AND EMPATHY LEVELS

HANNAH TINGLEY (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), BLAISE BISHOP (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), FAITH KEATING (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), SUNI MISSOURI (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), LAUREN LITTLETON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

We are interested in the psychological effects of face masks and empathy. We recruited 150 participants. Each group watched a different video of a person telling an emotional story, either masked or unmasked, male or female. Next, they completed the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI). We concluded there were no statistically significant results to support our hypothesis that people would be more empathetic when responding to people who were not wearing masks.

POSTER 40

THE EFFECT OF PET IMAGES ON STRESS REDUCTION

MADELEINE CAREY (WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE), MARISSA HELMS (WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE), PRINCY S. QUADROS-MENNELLA (WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE)

The impact of viewing images of pets and animals on physiological and psychological stress reduction was examined. Stress was induced twice using anticipatory electrical stimulation, once while viewing pet images and another while viewing animals. Changes in skin conductance and state anxiety levels were measured. No significant differences were observed for either stress measure in either condition. However, if images of pets or animals can reduce stress, they can serve as an accessible coping mechanism.

POSTER 41

THE EFFECT OF SELF-AFFIRMATION ON MEMORY FOR NEGATIVE IMAGES

ALEXANDRA AZALDEGUI (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), MICAELA DEUTSCH (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY), ADRIENNE CROWELL (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

Self-affirmed individuals high in behavioral inhibition system (BIS) sensitivity may process negative stimuli more deeply, resulting in better memory for negative pictures. Eighty-seven college students randomly assigned to a self-affirmation condition viewed images and assessed their memory one week later. Findings suggest that self-affirmed participants high in BIS did not have higher memory for negative images. More research on the emotional processing effects of self-affirmation for threat-prone individuals would be beneficial for therapeutic purposes.

POSTER 42

THE EFFECTS OF POLITICAL IDEOLOGY ON PERCEPTIONS OF THREAT

KAYLA ANTHONY (DREW UNIVERSITY), CARLY ORENT (DREW UNIVERSITY)

In our study, we investigated what people currently perceive to be the biggest threats to American society, specifically looking at factors of group membership and political party influence. We distributed a survey through Amazon M-Turk, receiving a total of 238 participants, all 18 or older. We found that Democrats reported climate change as the most threatening issue to American society, Republicans reported inflation/rising prices, and unaffiliated participants reported economic inequality as the most threatening.

POSTER 43

THE EFFECTS OF SAVORING AND NOSTALGIA ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

JULIA DEMIRO (INDEPENDENT)

Capitalization, or the sharing of positive life events, helps build and maintain relationships (Gable et al., 2004). Nostalgia and savoring may be considered two more specific forms of capitalization that could benefit relationships. The goal of this study was to determine if savoring and nostalgia play a role in positive relationship outcomes among college students. Significant associations between savoring and stronger relationship quality were found.

POSTER 44

THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY

LUCAS VACCO (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study explored the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the young LGBTQ+ community. Overall, the data showed that most participants displayed some difficulties related to the COVID-19 pandemic. These difficulties included psychological distress, a lack of access to health care, distrust of health and mental health care professionals, and low levels of general well-being.

POSTER 45

THE IMPACT OF A MINDFULNESS-BASED INTERVENTION TO SCHOOL CLIMATE IN KINDERGARTEN CLASSROOMS

SARINA PETERS (MARIST COLLEGE), KARINA BREA (MARIST COLLEGE), SERENA CUTANEO (MARIST COLLEGE), ABIGAIL MCMILLAN (MARIST COLLEGE), MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study explores the effect of a 6-week mindfulness-based intervention (MBI) in kindergarten classrooms on student, staff, and caregiver perceptions of school climate. A 30-minute MBI lesson was administered in 8 classrooms once a week. Responses from students, staff, and caregiver school climate surveys were compared pre-to-post intervention and to 6 treatment-as-usual classrooms. Pre-intervention differences in climate perceptions between classrooms were observed. Implications for using MBIs to improve school climate will be discussed.

POSTER 46

THE IMPACT OF MEDIA ON BLACK ADOLESCENTS' RACIAL IDENTITY FORMATION

CAITLIN MBUAKOTO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ADAURENNAYA ONYEWUENYI (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Media plays an important role in the racial identity formation of Black adolescents. Through an extensive review of pre-existing literature and the utilization of the Multidimensional Model of Racial Identity (MMRI), the current literature review found that Black representation in print, television, film, and social media has a dual effect on racial regard for Black adolescents. These findings provide insight on how media can impact racial identity, an important buffer for Black youth.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

Paper

St. George A

SOCIAL PAPERS: EFFECTS OF COVID
Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: CHRISTINE REYNA

2:00pm – 2:15pm

SHOULD I STAY OR GO? A THEORETICAL EXAMINATION OF TURNOVER POST COVID19

CORINNE DONOVAN (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

This study surveyed FT employees (N = 255) to examine burnout and turnover based on job demands-resource theory and self-determination theory. Regression shows both disengagement and exhaustion are significant predictors of turnover. Four variables account for 42% of the variance predicting exhaustion; two variables account for 36% of the variance predicting disengagement. A full regression model examining turnover shows 38% of the variance of turnover is predicted by all 8 predictors; disengagement is strongest.

2:20pm – 2:35pm

FACULTY DESIRES TO LEAVE HIGHER EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

MEGAN CARPENTER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE BERHEIDE (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), DAVID COTTER (UNION COLLEGE)

The present study explores how negative mental health outcomes (i.e., depression, stress, anxiety) and intensified family and work conflicts affected faculty intentions to leave higher education one year after the onset of the pandemic. Results showed 27% of participants were seriously considering leaving higher education. Depression and stress were significant

predictors of this outcome for women and gender non-conforming faculty, whereas work-family conflict was a significant predictor for men faculty.

2:40pm – 2:55pm

THE RISE OF AUTHORITARIANISM IN TIMES OF CRISIS ACROSS THE IDEOLOGICAL SPECTRUM

CHRISTINE REYNA (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), KARA HARRIS (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), ANDREA BELLOVARY (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), GEOFFREY WETHERELL (FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY)

The Covid-19 pandemic created widespread fear and upended societies in unprecedented ways. These circumstances are ideal for the rise in authoritarianism and the dismantling of democratic norms and institutions. Using a representative sample of Americans (N=2913) collected during the summer/fall 2020, we found that both liberals and conservatives endorsed authoritarian interventions but in different ways: Liberals endorse authoritarianism within the central government, while conservatives endorsed the "strong man" model of authoritarianism (via Donald Trump).

3:00pm – 3:15pm

UNDERSTANDING INTERGENERATIONAL TENSION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: THE ROLE OF AMBIVALENT AGEISM

ASHLEY LYTTLE (STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), MARYBETH APRICENO (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, older adults have been depicted in negative stereotypical ways (e.g., a burden), which may have heightened intergenerational tensions, including conflict regarding relinquishing resources and positions (succession), shared resources (consumption), and distinct groups (identity). Hostile and benevolent ageism predicted greater perceived intergenerational tension. Consumption and identity tension as well as hostile ageism predicted fewer intentions to help older adults, whereas benevolent ageism predicted greater behavioral intentions. Implications and future directions are discussed.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

Keynote

America North

HISTORY KEYNOTE: THEOPIA JACKSON
Saturday, March 4, 2023
2:00pm – 3:20pm

CHAIR: CATHY FAYE

Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Poster

America Central/South

UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS II
Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

POSTER 1

CHRONIC PAIN AND BMI: PREDICTING RISK OF DEATH IN U.S. ADULTS

SARAH E. FRANCIS (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY),
 MEREDITH A. WILLARD (WEST VIRGINIA
 UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS A. TURIANO (WEST
 VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Chronic pain and obesity prevalence rates are climbing in U.S. adults, and these health factors are associated with numerous negative outcomes (e.g., poorer mental health, poorer physical health, and poorer quality of life). The present study found that chronic pain and BMI independently predicted mortality risk in the Midlife in the U.S. Study (MIDUS). As such, research on chronic pain and obesity should focus on treatment and weight management interventions to increase life expectancy.

POSTER 2

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AND DEPTH OF RELATIONSHIPS

JASON RUBB (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KEVIN
 AYOSO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ANDREW
 JACQUES (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), DELANEY
 TANGUAY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), HELEN KISO
 (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Social media use is increasing exponentially (Sana Ali et al., 2021). We examined the effects of this increase on contemporary relationships. Data was collected

through a survey measuring social media use (SNSQU; Shi et al., 2014) and perceived social support (ISEL; Cohen et al., 1985). ANOVA testing found no significant interaction between levels of consumption, gender, and perceived social support. These findings supplement research on the outcomes of social media usage among college students.

3:30pm – 4:50pm

HOW INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES PREDICT GESTURE'S EFFECT ON MATH LEARNING

MADDIE MOORE (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ISABEL
 RODDEN (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), HANNAH DINEEN
 (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), ELIZA CONGDON (WILLIAMS
 COLLEGE)

Individual differences such as working memory, task knowledge, and spontaneous gesture production likely affect student learning outcomes when instruction involves gesture. Existing literature suggests that iconic gestures can be useful instruction tools, but that they are confusing for some students – those with lower working memory or less gesture experience. Eighty first-grade students will receive training with a pointing (deictic) or pinching (iconic) gesture and the role of key individual difference measures will be assessed.

POSTER 4

HOW PARENTAL ATTACHMENT EFFECTS STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH DURING THE TRANSITION TO COLLEGE

LAUREL ALLEN (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), SARAH
 MILLER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS
 TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Parental relationships play an important role in development, but research is limited on how these relationships continue to affect outcomes into emerging adulthood. The current study examined how maternal and paternal relationship attachment affects mental health during the college transition. The study found anxious attachment to mother and avoidant attachment to father was associated with higher depression symptoms. We also found that higher reported psychological control from parents was associated with higher depressive symptoms.

POSTER 5

IDENTITY AND STIGMA IN ADOLESCENTS WITH ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUG USE DISORDERS

SOPHIA BLYTH (HARVARD UNIVERSITY), AGATA
 PIETRZAK (RECOVERY RESEARCH INSTITUTE), EMILY
 HENNESSY (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Alcohol or other drug use (AOD) disorders are highly stigmatized, and adolescents may be vulnerable to stigma due to their stage of social identity development. This paper uses qualitative data from a study of 28 adolescents with AOD disorders and aims to assess how adolescents conceptualize their disorder. Participants discussed who they chose to tell and how they preferred to describe their disorder. Findings may inform recommendations for treatment and discussion of youth AOD disorders.

POSTER 6

IMPACT OF VIRTUAL REALITY MEDITATION ON AUTONOMIC AND AFFECTIVE INDICATORS OF STRESS

MADELINE VAN WINKLE (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), MACKENZIE COSTELLO (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), COLBY FANE-CUSHING (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), JORDYN MOREY (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), ELIZABETH MARINI (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), MELISSA VANDERKAAY TOMASULO (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), ADAM WEAVER (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), DAGAN LOISEL (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

Virtual Reality (VR) meditation is an immersive therapeutic for stress management that has increased in popularity. We systematically assessed changes in real-time autonomic (heart rate, blood pressure, heart rate variability) and affective indicators of the stress response in VR meditation, audio-only meditation, and control groups. We hypothesized that VR-delivered meditation would be most effective at reducing autonomic and mood indicators of the stress response and thus may be an effective and engaging stress management tool.

POSTER 7

IN-SILICO INVESTIGATION OF ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AND ASSOCIATED DISEASES IN CONTEXT OF COVID-19

MEGHNA THOMAS (INSTITUTE OF NEUROIMMUNE PHARMACOLOGY AND DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), SULIE L. CHANG (INSTITUTE OF NEUROIMMUNE PHARMACOLOGY AND DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), HWEI-HSIEN CHEN (CENTER FOR NEUROPSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH (CNPR) AT NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTES (NHRI), TAIWAN), ROOHAN PATEL (INSTITUTE OF NEUROIMMUNE PHARMACOLOGY AND DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The biological mechanisms and implications in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and its influence on overall wellbeing, remain vastly unexplored. We hypothesize that various mental disorders, including

those related to anxiety and depression, are associated with the augmentation of pathologies in the context of COVID-19. Using QIAGEN Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA) bioinformatics tools, our study aims to characterize the diseases associated with anxiety and depression, with and without impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

POSTER 8

INFLUENCE OF CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES ON EMOTION PROCESSING AND MOOD IN YOUNG ADULTS

TRINITY ROSADO (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), ENYONAM AGBEMADZO (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), ALISHA ALLI (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), CHRISTEL CHANGEAU (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), LAURA EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The experiences we endure during our childhood can have an impact on the way we perceive things we are exposed to in adulthood. This study predicted that exposing participants to negative versus positive childhood videos would induce feelings of anxiety and depression. Contrary to predictions, results show depression and cognitive anxiety was significantly higher for the group given the positive versus sad video condition, suggesting participants reflected on the positive video in a negative way.

POSTER 9

INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MOTIVATION AND SOCIAL ANXIETY IN AUTISTIC ADULTS.

ELISHA SOTRAH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), EMANUEL AVILA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), CLAUDIA CUCCIARA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), ROBYN HIMELSTEIN (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE GOTHAM (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Many hypothesize autistic individuals who experience social anxiety are socially motivated, as is noted in the general population. We compared measures of social motivation and social anxiety in samples of autistic adults (N=77) and non-autistic adults (N=41). No significant relationship was observed among either cohort. Autistic women displayed a (nonsignificant) negative correlation between these variables, unlike other subgroups. This mixed direction of findings suggests this should be repeated with more robust samples by gender.

POSTER 10**LANGUAGE RUNS THE WORLD: THE IMPACT OF WORDING ON ATTITUDE- PILOT STUDY**

SARA HALLAMEYER (ALVERNIA COLLEGE)

This study aimed to understand the relationship between wording and attitude. This study used two groups, one group was given two vignettes worded positively about two topics, and the other group was given two vignettes worded impartially about the same two topics as the positive group: zoos, and dieting. Participants attitude was measured through Likert-scale pre/post survey questions. The results showed a main effect between wording and attitude towards a topic's importance.

POSTER 11**LGBTQ+ COLLEGE STUDENT RISK FACTORS AND PREVENTION SERVICES**

ABIGAIL DEGARMO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), LAUREN KUCZMARSKI (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), JUNE KIM (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

A literature review was conducted that investigated mental health amongst college students who identify as LGBTQ+. The review found that acts of discrimination, such as victimization, microaggressions, the recent COVID-19 pandemic, and sexual assault & intimate partner violence correlated with increased feelings of anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation while on campus. Evidence was additionally found that accessible healthcare and a supportive campus climate such as gender-inclusive housing and resource centers can help ease mental health.

POSTER 12**LINKING PAIN AND FEAR: A BEHAVIORAL AND NEURONAL APPROACH**

AKSHARA KANNAN (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), EMMETT BERGERON (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), GENEVIEVE HULSHOF (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), MARYCLARE PIKUS (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), JULIA MITCHELL (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), REBECCA SHANSKY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

The role of pain in Pavlovian fear conditioning is unknown. We investigated the relationship between pain and conditioned fear response, and its contribution to sex differences seen during fear conditioning. Rodents underwent a hot plate assay followed by fear conditioning. cFos+ expression in regions implicated in pain perception and fear response was quantified. Pain perception correlated with fear responses in a sex dependent manner, suggesting that

sex-driven differences in the processing of aversive stimuli exist.

POSTER 13**MEANINGS AND MEANINGFULNESS IN THE SAME-SEX FRIENDSHIPS OF FEMALES**

AMILEE MILLER (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

Research has shown an increase in widespread loneliness with specific threat to meaningful connection, specifically friendship. 89 participants were surveyed to examine the relationship between meaningful same-sex friendship and overall life satisfaction, as well as the value of specific friendship functions (i.e., meanings). A significant relationship between participants' meaningful friendship and life satisfaction was found, and results suggest that meaningful friendship is key to broader life meaning, and therefore important to cultivate.

POSTER 14**MEDITATION AND BREATHING CLASSROOM-INTERVENTION: EFFECTS ON SALIVARY CORTISOL AND PERCEIVED STRESS**

NAFEESAH AHMED-ADEDOJA (PROGRAM IN NEUROSCIENCE AND BEHAVIOR, MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), ALLY KULIKOWSKI (PROGRAM IN PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION, MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), LILIANNA KELLY (PROGRAM IN PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION, MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), KARIN CHELLEW (PROGRAM IN PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION, MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE)

We investigated the effect of breathing and meditation in the classroom, and the effect of having an instructor (experimental group) to reduce cortisol and psychological stress. Cortisol "post" decreased significantly in the experimental group. Reductions in perceived stress were observed in both groups, suggesting that sitting and breathing is enough to produce immediate changes in psychological stress. These results highlight the importance of incorporating such practices into college wellness curriculums for students to leverage stress.

POSTER 15**MEOWS TO MUSIC: THE IMPACT OF ACOUSTIC MANIPULATIONS ON THE SPEECH-TO-SONG ILLUSION**

OLIVIA RIPLEY (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ASHLEY SMOLENSKY (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), CALVIN ARBENZ (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), DANIEL SHANAHAN (NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY), HALEY E. KRAGNESS

(BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), DOMINIQUE T. VUVAN
(SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study explores the speech-to-song illusion using cat meows, a form of non-verbal vocal stimuli. 121 college students listened to meow loops, each varying in either rhythmicity or pitch slope, and rated their musicality. Meows with lower rhythmic variability were perceived as more musical, but pitch slope manipulations had no effect. Further study is recommended to investigate how acoustic characteristics impact this illusion, and its implications for the relationship between music and language.

POSTER 16

ONLINE HATE MESSAGING DURING THE PANDEMIC: IMPACT ON ASIAN AMERICAN TEENS

KAITLYN WANG (WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN), SANCHIA M. GONZALEZ (WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN), ALICE ZHANG (WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN), ELIZABETH KIEL (WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN), J. MAYA HERNANDEZ (UC IRVINE, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECOLOGY), LINDA CHARMARAMAN (WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN)

Increased anti-Asian sentiment during the pandemic fueled concerns about Asian American adolescents' mental health. Expanding on previous research relating online racial discrimination and poor mental health, this study examines survey data from 668 students (ages 10-17), revealing types of online hate messages. Frequency of hate messaging significantly correlates with depressive symptoms for Asian American youth. These findings underscore the necessity for increased family and peer socialization strategies to improve mental health amongst Asian American youth.

POSTER 17

OPTIMIZING WELL-BEING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: HOW PRACTICING GRATITUDE IMPACTS STATE HEDONIC WELL-BEING

TORI WILCOX (NAZARETH COLLEGE), LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Well-rounded well-being contributes positively to the lives of college students (Salami, 2010), and the impact of gratitude on well-being has been explored in research and discussed in popular media (Emmons & McCullough, 2003). The present study examined the effects of gratitude on the well-being of college students through a brief gratitude journaling exercise. It was found that those in a gratitude condition experienced decreased negative affect compared to a neutral journaling condition.

POSTER 18

PARENTAL RULES AND LEGITIMACY AS MEDIATORS BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND RULE-VIOLATING BEHAVIOR

CHRISTIANA BARBER (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), ELLEN COHN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

Parental authority comes from the rules set, therefore parental rules may be the missing link between parenting styles and legitimacy in explaining rule violating behavior. We found that parental rules and legitimacy sequentially mediated the effect of permissive parenting style on rule violating behavior ($IE = .15$, $p = .047$), but not for authoritative or authoritarian parenting styles. This has implications for permissive parents and the rules they set.

POSTER 19

PARENTING STYLE AND SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIORS

ABBY ANGUS (JUNIATA COLLEGE), KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Previous research suggests adolescent substance use is prevalent, and that parenting style may be related. This study investigated the relationship between parenting style and substance use in a sample of 59 college students. Participants were recruited via email to complete the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire/Control Short Form and CRAFFT 2.1+N. No correlation was found. Mother and Father parenting styles were slightly related. Results indicate that parenting style may not be related to adolescent substance use.

POSTER 20

PERFORMANCE OF PREVENTATIVE HEALTH BEHAVIORS IN CAREGIVERS AND NON-CAREGIVERS DURING COVID-19

DYLAN MCKIBBEN (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), RYAN BEST (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate differences in the rate of preventative health behaviors between caregivers of disabled individuals and non-caregivers. Because disabled individuals are at higher risk of hospitalization and mortality from coronavirus infection, we hypothesize that caregivers would perform more preventative health behaviors. Using data from a large, nationally representative sample, our hypothesis was supported. Healthcare professionals can use these results to better target the promotion of preventative health behaviors.

POSTER 21**PERSONALITY ASSESSMENTS BASED ON VOICE CHARACTERISTICS**

ERIN KOPESKI (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research is to see how the dimensions of trustworthiness, competence, confidence, and masculinity-femininity relate to voice frequency, or pitch, and gender. Thirty-six participants rated male and female voice clips on each dimension. Participants rated low pitched voices to be more competent, confident, and masculine than raised pitch voices. Female speakers were rated to be more feminine, competent, confident, trustworthy, and empathetic than male speakers.

POSTER 22**PREDICTORS OF COMPETITION IN FRIENDSHIPS**

REGINA RICARDO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), NATALIE LAMBRELLI (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), ARNO KOLZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study examines whether gender and personality are related to competition within friendships. Participants completed the Neo Five-Factor Personality Inventory and a competitiveness within friendships measure developed by the researchers. Males demonstrated more competition with friends than females. However, this difference was not significant. Significant correlations were found for neuroticism and agreeableness. Future research could examine whether competition levels vary in live vs. online contexts.

POSTER 23**PRESCHOOLERS' QUANTIFIER TALK VARIES ACROSS TASK CONTEXTS AND QUANTIFIER TYPES**

DIVA KOTHARI (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), JORGE CARVALHO PEREIRA (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), LEANNE ELLIOTT (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), HEATHER BACHMAN (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), ELIZABETH VOTRUBA-DRZAL (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), MELISSA LIBERTUS (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

Investigating how children use quantifier words during everyday interactions is important when understanding early differences in children's math skills. In the current study, 163 parent-child dyads completed three semi-structured tasks. Children's overall quantifier talk was measured across and within each task and separately for different types of quantifiers. Our findings suggest that children use numerical quantifiers

more than ambiguous and spatial quantifiers, which may have implications for children's mathematical development.

POSTER 24**PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF TRANSLATED AND SPANISH DEVELOPED MEASURES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE**

ALBERTO TORRES-ARAGÓN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), QUINN HENDERSHOT (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), ERIN ALEXANDER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW JOHNSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Measures of intimate partner violence (IPV) are routinely translated for Spanish speakers, but it is unknown if measures developed in Spanish are more desirable. This study compares psychometric soundness between measures developed in Spanish with translated counterparts. A systematic review was conducted for Spanish measures of IPV. Translation methods were identified, and psychometric properties were evaluated using COSMIN criteria. Improvements in reporting translation methods and reporting psychometric properties within Spanish measures should be considered.

POSTER 25**PUNISHMENT LEARNING IN A COMPUTER BASED TASK ASSOCIATED WITH COGNITIVE INSTABILITY IMPULSIVITY**

PAIGE ANDERSON (KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY), CHARLES PICKENS (KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether various types of impulsivity (assessed with Barrett's Impulsivity Scale) would be associated with behavior in a task that assesses reinforcement and punishment. People higher in the Cognitive Instability subfactor were better able to withhold responding to a stimulus during which responses led to outcome omission while people higher in the Attention subfactor exhibited higher responding during stimuli during which responses led to outcome or omission or where responses had no effect.

POSTER 26**RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE AND CONSENT EDUCATION ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS.**

KATIE LANNI (WHEATON COLLEGE), CHRISTINA L. RIGGS ROMAINE (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA J. WOROBEY (WHEATON COLLEGE)

While research has found a relationship between Rape Myth Acceptance (RMA) and individual's perception of

likelihood to commit sexually assaultive behaviors, little has examined the relationship with actual behaviors. In a sample of 211 college students, this study observed a relationship between RMA and likelihood to commit behaviors, but not self-report of actual behaviors. Similarly, RMA had no relationship with history of consent education. Limitations and implications of these relationships will be explored.

POSTER 27

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANIMAL COMPANIONSHIP AND STRESS REACTIVITY

SARA BERTE (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), ALYSSA DESROSIERS (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

When stress is experienced chronically, overall health is adversely affected. Researchers have described the "pet-effect" as the result of the positive impact animal companions have on overall health. The current study assessed the "pet-effect" in relation to a lab-based acute stress task. Skin conductance analysis showed the stress levels for the "pet-effect" group decreased slightly faster than the control group.

POSTER 28

REMOTE VIEWING CONDITIONS DIFFERENTIALLY ACTIVATE ACROPHOBIA RESPONSES

MCKENNA LEVAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), JULIAN THOMASSET (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), SYMONE BROOKS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), KEITH FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of moving stimuli on provoking subjective anxiety reactions, and whether this could be influenced by priming. Participants read a danger or non-danger prime and then saw 16 visual stimuli of tall buildings filmed from above. After viewing each image, the participants answered questions about their anxiety levels. We found that higher anxiety levels were present when viewing moving stimuli vs. the still images, but there was no significant priming effect.

POSTER 29

SCHOLARLY PRODUCTIVITY

NAILA MENDEZ (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), AMBER NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), THOMAS HATVANY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

A survey of 1,214 academic psychologists examined differences in peer-reviewed publication rate based on postdoctoral fellowship status. Results revealed a

statistically significant difference, such that academic psychologists who completed a postdoctoral fellowship had a higher annual peer-reviewed publication rate versus those who did not complete a postdoctoral fellowship. A deeper examination of this finding determined that this difference is likely accounted for by the greater publication rates of psychologists at R1 and R2 institutions.

POSTER 30

SCREEN TIME USE AND REGULATION IN PARENTS AND CHILDREN

MADELEINE MURPHY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), MARIA MCKENNA (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), ELIZABETH RICKENBACH (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The current study examined whether parents who modeled excessive screen use related to children with excessive screen time and problematic behaviors. Parents (n=71) completed a survey about adult and child screen time and problematic behaviors in parents and children. Correlational analysis revealed that, as expected, higher parent's screen time was related to higher children's problematic behaviors ($r = 1, p = .427$); also, higher children's screen use was related to problematic behaviors ($r = 1, p = .512$).

POSTER 31

SELF-OBJECTIFICATION AND DRIVE FOR MUSCULARITY IN MEN

ANNA POLEYESTEWA (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between self-objectification, drive for muscularity, and well-being in young men. Survey results suggested that young men do self-objectify and that self-objectification is related to a drive for muscularity and selfie-taking behavior. Results also suggested that stress is associated with selfie-taking behavior.

POSTER 32

SELF-REGULATION, HEALTH, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATE IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES

AYUSHYA AJMANI (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), UJVALA JUPALLI (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), ENZO PLAITANO (GEISEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT DARTMOUTH), CATHERINE STANGER (GEISEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT DARTMOUTH)

It is unknown how self-regulation impacts health and mental distress in young adults with type 1 diabetes (T1D). A cross-sectional study included 156 young adults with T1D and HbA1c \geq 7.5% (72% female, 74% white, mean-age=23 years). Better self-regulation was associated with lower diabetes distress ($r=-0.328$, $p=0.0001$) and psychological distress ($r=-0.376$, $p=0.0001$) but not HbA1c ($r=-0.054$, $p=0.521$). Self-regulatory skills may reflect an important mechanism to investigate during future interventions for this at-risk population.

POSTER 33

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND GREEK LIFE IN THE TIME OF COVID-19

ARIANA GAMBRELL (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), HANNAH HOLT (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), MARISA ALKALAY (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), TWITY GITONGA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), LEXI HANDY (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), HALEY GRIFFIN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), LAURA HART (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN QUINN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA TZEFRONIS (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), ERICA DELSANDRO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), BILL FLACK (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Greek life is a predictor of engagement in hookup and party culture, which are associated with campus sexual assault. COVID-19 mitigations may have diminished the impact of Greek Life on victimization by limiting exposure to Greek events. Our findings indicate sexual violence is still more frequent among Greek affiliated students, particularly women. This and other literature suggests that Greek male-dominated party infrastructure may have buttressed community victimization in spite of pandemic public health efforts.

POSTER 34

SHORT-TERM IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND GAMING ON HEALTH: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

BRIANNA MAZACK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), MELISSA GEARY (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), IGOR OSADCHYI (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JORDYN HARTSOCK (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), JENNA MARX (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

This study compared the short-term mental health and cardiovascular effects of social media (SM) or mobile gaming (MG). Heart rate (HR) and blood pressure (BP) were recorded prior to completion of multiple mental health measures. Participants utilized a SM or MG app for 30 minutes, and HR was recorded every 5-minutes. After 30 minutes, the measures were repeated. Comparisons of BP at post-test between conditions approached significance ($p=0.07$). Limitations and future directions are discussed.

POSTER 35

SOCIETAL ATTITUDES TOWARD REHABILITATIVE PUNISHMENT

KIYAH PELLETIER (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study was to investigate how right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and perceptions of race, gender and prior drug use have an impact on sentencing for drug offenses. Results indicated that target race and gender did not significantly affect sentencing recommendations, but that target prior drug use resulted in less harsh sentencing recommendations. In addition, participants higher in RWA recommended harsher sentences.

POSTER 36

STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND PERCEPTIONS OF COMPETENCY, MOTIVATION, AND STRESS DURING COVID-19

JOHN COOLBAUGH (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), CODY IVERSEN (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), SHARON MINIER (KEYSTONE COLLEGE), IZAAH SIMON (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

Covid-19 caused seismic disruption to education delivery across the globe and research is still tackling its effects. 42 college students were surveyed about their experience and academic performance. Key findings included a decline in general motivation, worse academic performance over two semesters for all years, and self-efficacy lowered by covid-19 stress. The findings highlight the challenge of education in the pandemic and suggest that strategies to enhance motivation and self-efficacy are essential to academic success.

POSTER 37

TAKING THE "ALARM" OUT OF "ALARM CLOCK"

MICHAEL SHEEHAN (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

We explored the effect of pleasant vs. unpleasant alarms on sleep inertia by asking 8 participants to wake up to an assigned alarm (deemed pleasant or unpleasant) for five consecutive mornings. Participants in the unpleasant group had higher mean sleep inertia ratings compared to the pleasant group. This confirms earlier reports from surveys indicating that certain sounds do affect morning wakefulness.

POSTER 38**THE ASSOCIATION OF STRESS ON ACADEMICS AND ATHLETICS**

NICHOLAS CARTER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), J'SHAWN TAYLOR (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), KAYLEE BANDOW (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), EMILY CAVACINI (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The association of stress, athletics, and academics was evaluated in a normal sample, $N = 176$. Participants completed the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21 and questions regarding their athletic status and role with teams. Results were not theory consistent, as there was no significant difference in stress by students' athletic status, starting status and their GPA. There was no interaction between variables. Our findings shouldn't conclude discussions because GPA was negatively skewed.

POSTER 39**THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN COMPASSION, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION**

KEELEY STAPLES (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JYH-HANN (JOHN) CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), EDWARD PALMER (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), KARIZMA WASHINGTON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to determine the correlations between compassion, anxiety, and depression. The Compassions of Other Lives (COOL) Scale, Generalized Anxiety Disorders (GAD-7) Scale, and Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Scale were used to determine the relationship between these concepts. Preliminary data found no significant correlation between compassion and anxiety, $r = .056$, $p = .633$, and depression, $r = .027$, $p = .817$. The PHQ-9 and GAD-7 were found to be moderately positively correlated, $r = .770$, $P < .01$.

POSTER 40**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

VANESSA PIMENTEL (MERCY COLLEGE), JOCELYN LATORRE (MERCY COLLEGE), NADIA RAMJIT (MERCY COLLEGE), JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study examined how anxiety and social support predicted academic engagement while controlling for age, GPA, and gender among underrepresented undergraduate college students. Results showed that professor support and age significantly predicted engagement where those with more professor support

and students who were older were more academically engaged. Findings indicate that professor support is crucial to engagement for underrepresented college students and older students may be able to better manage the demands of college.

POSTER 41**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMERACY AND THE BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS**

ANTHONY MIESEL (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), RYAN BEST (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to explore the relationship between the big five personality traits and numeracy, the ability to understand and use mathematical concepts. Using data from the Understanding America Study, a nationally representative sample of US adults, we tested the relationship between personality and numeracy using bivariate correlation analyses. Small but significant correlations were found between numeracy and all big five traits except agreeableness. Further research should investigate potential moderators and mediators of these relationships.

POSTER 42**UNDERSTANDING SIGNIFICANT FACTORS OF SOCIAL MEDIA BEHAVIOR THAT PROMOTE LGBTQ YOUTH WELL-BEING**

ALICE ZHANG (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), KAITLYN WANG (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), RACHEL HODES (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), HILLARY SCHAEFER (LYNCH RESEARCH ASSOCIATES), LINDA CHARMARAMAN (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

In this exploratory survey study of 1033 youth aged 10-16, we examine associations between social media behaviors and mental well-being of sexual minorities compared to their heterosexual peers. We found that sexual minority youth reported higher rates of loneliness and prefer close-knit web-based communities to express themselves, particularly to reduce loneliness. Preliminary findings suggest ways to understand factors to improve the well-being of LGBTQ adolescents through examination of their preferred types of social media.

POSTER 43**UTILIZING TRAUMA MODELS TO INVESTIGATE HYPERVIGILANCE AFTER TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES IN ADOLESCENTS**

SAMBRIDHI SUBEDI (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), HEIDI MEYER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the impacts of stress-exposure on the ability to distinguish fear from safety cues. Adolescent mice underwent a series of aversive experiences across 13 days, followed by 4 days of discriminative conditioning to assess for impairments in fear regulation. Our findings suggest that stress-exposed adolescents demonstrate discrimination despite potential impairments in neurodevelopment. Considering how trauma exposure and safety learning impact the adolescent brain can help inform treatments for PTSD.

POSTER 44

VECTION AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MENTAL TIME TRAVEL

SUBI SIMMONS (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), NICK PITTIGNANO (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Could backward motion make you remember past events better? In this study, participants watched illusory self-motion videos, either forward, or backward, and recalled past life events or imagined future ones. We will explore the effects of these directional movements on memory of life events behind us in time and imagination of future life events ahead of us. We will compare corresponding memory or future thinking narratives between motion conditions to determine this effect.

POSTER 45

WHAT MOTIVATES YOUTH TO WATCH POPULAR YOUTUBE INFLUENCERS

JESSICA ANTHONY (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), RACHEL HODES (WELLESLEY COLLEGE), LINDA CHARMARAMAN (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Teens are a growing population watching YouTube, yet little is known about why these influencers appeal to them, given that most studies focus on college-aged youth. This content analysis study of 448 YouTube channels included interviews with 35 participants. Content analysis revealed that the most popular channels had medium-high risk levels. Qualitative interviews explored positive and negative emotional factors that motivate youth to watch YouTube, revealing the necessity of understanding parasocial relationships on YouTube.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Symposium

Independence B

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: EXPLORING THE DEVELOPMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OF TECHNOLOGY USE ON OUTCOMES ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

CHAIR: AMANDA FAHERTY

EXPLORING THE DEVELOPMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OF TECHNOLOGY USE ON OUTCOMES ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

AMANDA FAHERTY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Technology and its various forms have become integrated and to some extent, essential to our daily lives. Thus, it is important for us to understand technology uses, in its various forms (i.e., television, video games, communication) may play an important role in a person's development. This symposium will discuss the implications of these findings in relation to technology use and adaptive development across the lifespan.

Presentations

Understanding the Developmental Significance of Aggressive Television Shows on Preschooler's Aggressive Behavior and the Role of Caregiver's Active Participation in Children's TV Use.

by Ben Wolff (Clark University), Ana Marcelo (Clark University)

The Prospective Relations between Children's Media Use and Features of Pretend Play

by Hojin Han (Clark University), Ana Marcelo (Clark University)

After-school hours: Technology and Homework Time Relate to Academic Performance

by Sagmi Park (Clark University), Alena Esposito (Clark University)

The Relationships between Parental Contact via Technology, Parental Warmth, Emerging Adult Well-Being, and Parental Support

by Amanda Faherty (Ithaca College), Paige Marshall (Ithaca College), Sienna Fuller (Ithaca College), Lindsey Solof (Ithaca College), Luis Perez (Ithaca College)

Discussant

Ana Marcelo (Clark University)

Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Keynote

America North

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE KEYNOTE: DEBRA BANGASSER
Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

CHAIR: SYDNEY TRASK

THE EFFECT OF EARLY LIFE RESOURCE SCARCITY ON MOTIVATED BEHAVIOR

DEBRA BANGASSER (GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Early life trauma is a risk factor for disorders characterized by altered motivation. Our laboratory models brief early life scarcity using the Limited Bedding and Nesting (LBN) manipulation, in which rat pups are reared in a low resource environment during the pups' first week of life. This talk will detail how LBN causes sex- and reinforcer-specific effects on motivated behavior in adulthood. LBN-induced changes in gene transcription and histone modifications will be discussed.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Symposium

St. George A

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: PROCRASTINATION AND PERFECTIONISM: PROBLEMS IN LIVING WITH CLUTTER
Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

CHAIR: JOSEPH R. FERRARI

PROCRASTINATION AND PERFECTIONISM: PROBLEMS IN LIVING WITH CLUTTER

JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Clutter's impact on the health and happiness of the individual has been a publishing focus for community psychologists in the past. Featured in our participative symposium are three projects investigating diverse ways clutter can impact an individual in the office through self sabotaging behaviors. Altogether, results from our collective projects aid in improving the

scientific understanding of clutter's influence on our lives.

Presentations

How Much Does It Cost? The Impact of Procrastination

by Andrew Camilleri (DePaul University), Abigail Adan (DePaul University), Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

Indecisive and Anxious About My Clutter: Chicken and Egg Conundrum

by Zachary Ellis (DePaul University), Ella Hageman (DePaul University), Joseph R. Ferrari

Digital and Physical Clutter: Two Side of the Same Coin

by Alyssa Altieri (DePaul University), Hetal Patel (University of Illinois-Chicago), Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

Discussant

Vincent Prohaska (CUNY/ Lehman College)

Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Workshop

Great Republic

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: AFFIRMING THE EXPERIENCE OF TRANS AND GENDER DIVERSE YOUTH

Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

AFFIRMING THE EXPERIENCE OF TRANS AND GENDER DIVERSE YOUTH

CLINT NOWICKE (COMPASS COUNSELING & PSYCHOLOGY SERVICES)

For transgender individuals, gender expression and transitioning differ across the lifespan. The methods children use to communicate gender significantly differs from the methods of adolescents. Using research, anecdote, and evidence-based practice, Dr. Nowicke will highlight the differences in gender expression between children and adolescents. Additionally, the talk will examine related mental health disparities and illustrate how they can be addressed.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

Paper

St. George C

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS
Saturday, March 4, 2023
3:30pm – 4:50pm

CHAIR: CATHY FAYE

3:30pm – 3:45pm

PHOBIAS, WILD AND DOMESTICATED

GREGORY BURTON (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

While the current DSM (2013) avoids naming or listing phobias, the notion that naming a phobia constitutes a psychological discovery is firmly rooted in the public consciousness. The date of introduction of over 200 phobia terms will be sought for both the "wild" usage, in which the term is coined in the context of clinical detail and specific cases, and for "domesticated" usage, in lists, dictionaries, and literary contexts.

3:50pm – 4:05pm

THE WIZARDRY OF SZASZ: THE MYTH OF MENTAL ILLNESS, 50 YEARS LATER

STEVEN M. SPECHT (UTICA UNIVERSITY)

In 1974, psychiatrist Thomas Szasz wrote *The Myth of Mental Illness*, in which he argued that "mental illnesses" might better be conceptualized as "problems of living", rather than as disease within the rubric of the medical model. In recent years, several scholars (e.g., Horwitz and Wakefield; Dennis-Tiway) have similarly argued for a re-examination of the utility of the medical model in dealing with psychological disorders. This paper will explore these arguments.

4:10pm – 4:25pm

PLANE-SPEAKING: A PSYCHOPHYSICAL [RE]CONSIDERATION OF PAUL KLEE'S BLAUE NACHT (1937)

PAMELA FLATTAU (STUDIO VAN NESS)

German Bauhaus artist and teacher Paul Klee's "late style" (1937 – 1940) has been called "puzzling". Translated copies of original teaching documents, diaries, and commentaries by Bauhaus faculty demonstrate their awareness of the link between psychophysical principles and the use of adjacent/contrasting colors in artistic compositions. *Blaue Nacht* (1937) may represent "memory images"

of Klee's association with *Der Blaue Reiter* (1911 – 1914) and *Die Blaue Vier* (1924 – 1934).

Saturday, March 4, 2023
5:00pm – 6:20pm

Poster

America Central/South

CLINICAL POSTERS II
Saturday, March 4, 2023
5:00pm – 6:20pm

POSTER 1

BARRIERS TO HELP-SEEKING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

DOMINIQUE LEGROS (PACE UNIVERSITY), GÜLER BOYRAZ (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined barriers to help-seeking for mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic among a college student sample (n = 123). Results indicated that although most students indicated worsening mental health, the majority did not seek professional psychological help since the start of the pandemic. The most frequently reported major barriers to help-seeking included concerns related to affordability, time, waitlists, and lack of face-to-face counseling opportunities, providing important implications for universities.

POSTER 2

COVID-19 STRESSORS, COLLEGE STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH, AND THE MODERATING ROLE OF COPING

ADAM VOLUNGIS (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY), VALERIE GRAVELINE (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between college student mental health (i.e., depression, anxiety, trauma) and COVID-19 stressors were examined. The more students perceived COVID-19 as threatening, the higher their reported mental health distress. Additionally, select adaptive coping styles (e.g., emotional support) diminished mental health distress while maladaptive coping styles (e.g., denial) enhanced mental health distress. Overall, these findings can inform treatment targeted at assisting college students cope with the current and lingering effects of COVID-19 stressors.

POSTER 3**CONSEQUENCES OF OCCUPATIONAL DEMANDS & LACK OF RESOURCES FOR HCP'S DURING COVID-19.**

ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MARGARET MCDONALD (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KHADIJA ZAHID (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), THOMAS BOZZO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ERIN WING (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), AIMALOGHI EROMOSELE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CAMERON NIENABER (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ALAN ROTH (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), GINA BASELLO (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare providers (HCPs) reported occupational stress. Occupational stress emerges from both increased demands, (e.g., increased hours/caseloads) and gaps in resources (e.g., protective equipment, social support). We developed a new measure of occupational stress by calculating the difference between reported demands and resources. We found HCPs who reported increased occupational stress (demands > resources) experienced increased symptoms of burnout and reported greater perceived stress.

POSTER 4**DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES IN COVID-19-RELATED POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS**

ASHLEY SEEPAUL (PACE UNIVERSITY), GULER BOYRAZ (PACE UNIVERSITY), MALI ZAKEN (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine demographic differences in COVID-19 pandemic-related posttraumatic stress (PTS). Participants included 1671 adults living in the United States who completed an online survey in mid-2020. Results indicated younger age, identifying as a woman or a non-binary individual, inability to work during the pandemic, being partnered (vs. being married), and living in large cities (vs. living in suburban areas) were associated with increased levels of COVID-19-related PTS.

POSTER 5**DISGUST AND CONTAMINATION FEAR DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

JARETT LEE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE MAKAREC (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), JAN MOHLMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This cross-sectional study investigated the relation between disgust, contamination fears, and COVID-19

beliefs. Results showed that disgust is positively related to perceived likelihood and severity of contamination. Results didn't show the predicted association of disgust and concerns about COVID-19. This suggests that COVID-19 may be construed differently from other potential contaminants or that college students feel emotions other than disgust when thinking about COVID-19. Future research should examine pandemic-related emotional responses which relate to disgust.

POSTER 6**EARLY CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND TRAUMA**

SAMANTHA IPPOLITO (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), RACHEL A. PETTS (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated whether benevolent childhood experiences (BCEs) moderated the relationship between early childhood trauma (ECT) and trauma symptoms in college students. While ECT and BCEs were each unique predictors of trauma symptoms, there was no significant moderation effect. Future research is needed to further examine the relationship among these variables to better understand how to promote resiliency in those who have experienced childhood trauma.

POSTER 7**EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SEXUAL AGGRESSION, NARCISSISM, AND THE BIG FIVE**

THOMAS DIBLASI (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), LIRON SINN (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), COURTNEY PISANO (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), CHELSEA ARGUETA (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), EMILY ARAMANDA (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Sexual aggression is a severe and rampant issue in society. Eighty one percent of women and 43% of men in the United States reported experiencing sexual harassment or assault at some point in their life (Kearl, 2018). As a result, it is important to identify the traits that predispose offenders to engage in sexual aggression. This study identifies several personality traits that are correlated with increased risk of engaging in sexual aggression.

POSTER 8**FAMILY-CENTERED EVALUATION OF THE EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND SERVICE TRAJECTORY IN AUTISM**

CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS), MÉLINA RIVARD (UNIVERSITÉ

DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL), SHANEHA PATEL (UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL), DIANE MORIN (UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL), MARJORIE MORIN (UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL)

Evaluation of the Trajectory Autism for Parents (ETAP) is a structured evaluation of service trajectories for autism that gathers descriptive data on the objective characteristics of these trajectories (e.g., timeline, services, and providers) and subjective evaluations of its quality from parents' perspective. ETAP-1 and -2, developed to assess the diagnostic evaluation and early intervention phases, have demonstrated good psychometric qualities and the flexibility to support diverse research and program evaluation goals.

POSTER 9

FEELIN LUCKY? AN EXAMINATION OF ANXIETY, INTOLERANCE FOR UNCERTAINTY, AND PERCEIVED LUCKINESS

SAMUEL PITTENGER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), KIM WEIKEL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), THOMAS HATVANY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), GRANT INNERST (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Prior research attests to the construct of stable, intrinsic personal luckiness and a positive correlation between personal luckiness and neuroticism. This study assessed the extent the relationship is accounted for by intolerance of uncertainty. 331 U.S. participants completed the GAD-7, IUS-12, and BILLS via Amazon's Mechanical Turk. Significant, negative correlations were found between the Personal Luckiness subscore and GAD-7 score (moderate) and the Belief in Luck subscale and GAD-7 score (weak).

POSTER 10

FOOD INSECURITY, SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT, AND MENTAL HEALTH IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), JESSICA YOUNG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), ELAINE AUSMAN (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), EMILY FIELDS (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N = 384; 81% women) completed measures of food insecurity, drinking, social engagement, and mental health. Multiple mediation analyses revealed that food insecurity had a direct effect on mental health, which was partially mediated by lower social engagement. First generation status had an indirect effect on mental health, which was serially mediated by food insecurity and social engagement. We recommend universities increase support programming for food insecure students as well as first-generation students.

POSTER 11

FEELINGS OF POWERLESSNESS DRIVES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEGATIVE MEDIA AND CLINICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY

MADISON CORSO (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MELANIE L. MOHN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), PAULLER A. MUSYOKA (HARTWICK COLLEGE), KATIE E. DOLIVER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), EMILY R. WEGLEIN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), ALLAN M. DUMAS (HARTWICK COLLEGE), ITALIA I. CERRETANI (HARTWICK COLLEGE), URSULA SANBORN-OVERBY (SUNY ONEONTA), WILLIAM KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

The back and forth in the media about mass shootings and the overturn of Roe v. Wade could be seen as a stressor for college students. This study found substantial effects of media exposure to mass shootings and the overturn of Roe v. Wade weakening our sense of power over the US government. This sense of powerlessness mediated exposure's effect on mental health. However, this powerlessness was also associated with taking political action.

POSTER 12

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN IMPAIRMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ADULTS WITH ADHD

MEGAN SUOMELA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MIGLENA IVANOVA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

We compared self-reported symptom-related functional impairment and quality of life (QOL) outcomes between adult men and women with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Compared to men, women reported more overall functional impairment, including in the family/home life domain. Women also reported lower overall QOL, including in the productivity, psychological health, and relationship domains. Our findings highlight the importance of considering the differential impact ADHD has on daily life functioning for men and women.

POSTER 13

INSIGHT CHECK: COUNTERTRANSFERENCE IN THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF TABLETOP ROLE-PLAYING GAMES

JEFFREY WAINSTEIN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), KAREN LOMBARDI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the present study is to explore how therapists experience, understand, and work with—or against—their reactions, conscious and otherwise, to patients and their avatars in adapting the popular tabletop role-playing game Dungeons & Dragons (D&D) for treatment. Four 60-120-minute semi-

structured interviews were conducted with D&D therapists and analyzed using Gilligan's Feminist Listening Manual and Pennebaker et al.'s Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count as a first step towards generating hypotheses for future research.

POSTER 14

INFLUENCE OF CONCUSSIONS AND ADHD ON MOTOR FUNCTIONING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SHANNON SALANDY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), GAGE MANDRELL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), CHRISTOPHER PINTO (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The focus of this research was to discover if either concussions or ADHD or both have an effect on motor function among college students. Individuals diagnosed with ADHD that suffer from concussions may be subject to longer recovery periods than those without either. Fifty-two college students participated in motor tests and behavior symptom questionnaires. Key findings suggest there is a positive correlation between self-reported ADHD symptoms and number of concussions.

POSTER 15

INTOLERANCE OF UNCERTAINTY AND MORAL DISGUST DISTINGUISH OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS FROM MISOPHONIA

USHA BARAHMAND (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), SIMONA ESKANDER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), MONICA SONI (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), RAVINDER KAUR (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), NAILA SHAMSINA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), KERRY AGUERO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), DYLAN ARNERO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE)

Inhibitory uncertainty emerged as a significant predictor of obsessive-compulsive symptoms and not misophonia, while moral disgust was a predictor of misophonia and not obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Findings imply differences between misophonia and obsessive-compulsive symptoms at the neurological level. That is, the amplified activation of the amygdala, ventromedial prefrontal cortex, and insula in the presence of uncertainty seen in individuals with OCD as deduced in fMRI research is likely to be absent in individuals with misophonia.

POSTER 16

INTRUSIVE COGNITIVE CONTENT AND MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS IN A COLLEGE STUDENT SAMPLE.

KRISTALYN SALTERS-PEDNEAULT (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We explored the relationship between intrusive cognition (IC) and mental health symptoms in college students (N = 97). Most students (75.3%) were able to identify at least one IC in the past week. The mere presence of IC was not a strong predictor of symptoms. However, in those students that did endorse IC in the past week, the experience of distress about IC was positively correlated with depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms.

POSTER 17

MEDIATORS OF THREAT - DEPRESSION AND THREAT - ANXIETY RELATIONSHIPS DURING COVID-19

CHAMPIKA SOYSA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), JACQUELYNN SCHWALM (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), KELSEY ALLEN (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN HASTINGS (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA PUPILLO (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), VALERIE RAFFI (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Dispositional threat appraisal predicted depression and anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic, in 236 undergraduates in the Northeastern United States. Furthermore, we established loneliness and negative thinking as mediators of the threat - depression relationship, and loneliness and mindful nonjudging as mediators of the threat - anxiety relationship, in both men and women. Identifying shared and differential mechanisms through which threat appraisal predicts psychological distress may facilitate targeted interventions to decrease psychological distress in undergraduates.

POSTER 18

LONELINESS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY FOR RESEARCH AND TREATMENT OF NSSI AND SUICIDALITY

MORGAN BROWNING (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), AKSHAY TRISAL (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), ANNA SHIERBERL-SCHERR (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), ELIZABETH LLOYD-RICHARDSON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

It is important to understand the influence of loneliness on risk behaviors [suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STB) and non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI)], demographic variables, and psychological flexibility to facilitate strengths-based supports for university students. Results from logistic regressions in a university student sample in Fall 2021 support the relevance of emotion regulation in NSSI and social isolation in STB, and the importance of continued support for LGBTQIA individuals.

POSTER 19

MORAL INJURY AND DEHUMANIZATION: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

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

Exposure to moral injury events in healthcare providers (HCPs) has been shown to be related to dehumanization and humanization of patients and colleagues. However, the literature is unclear on the possible exacerbating effects of psychological distress in the face of these morally injurious events. The current study evaluated the possible exacerbating effects of psychological distress in the relationship between moral injury and dehumanization and humanization in healthcare providers in Italy during the COVID-19 pandemic.

POSTER 20

NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS, PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASURES OF STRESS AND MOOD, AND CORTISOL REACTIVITY

SAMANTHA PESCATORE (PACE UNIVERSITY), SALLY DICKERSON (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to look at the interaction between negative life events, psychological measures of stress, measures of psychological symptoms, and cortisol reactivity. 125 undergraduate college students completed questionnaires and went through a laboratory stressor in which appraisals and cortisol were assessed. There were significant associations between psychological measures of stress, post task appraisals of threat, and cortisol reactivity; however there was no significant association between negative life events and cortisol reactivity.

POSTER 21

NETWORK ANALYSIS OF INTERNALISING COMORBIDITY IN CHILDHOOD AND EARLY ADOLESCENT ADHD

CHOON SAN KEVIN WEE (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON), ANDREA G ALLEGRI (DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL, EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY, DIVISION OF PSYCHOLOGY & LANGUAGE SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON), KAI XIANG LIM (SOCIAL, GENETIC AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHIATRY CENTRE, INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOLOGY AND NEUROSCIENCE, KING'S COLLEGE LONDON), GIULIA PIAZZA (DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL, EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY, DIVISION OF PSYCHOLOGY & LANGUAGE SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON), CHAOYU LIU (SOCIAL, GENETIC AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHIATRY CENTRE, INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOLOGY AND NEUROSCIENCE, KING'S COLLEGE LONDON), JEAN-BAPTISTE PINGAULT (DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL, EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY, DIVISION OF PSYCHOLOGY & LANGUAGE SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON)

Longitudinal research on ADHD and internalising comorbidity typically focuses on reciprocal relationships at the disorder level. Network analysis unpacking associations among individual symptoms across diagnoses may enrich our understanding of pathways leading to comorbidity. We implemented a cross-lagged network analysis to investigate the co-development of ADHD and internalising symptoms from early to late childhood. Using this approach, we found evidence of heterogeneous relationships between ADHD and internalising symptoms.

POSTER 22

MENTAL HEALTH, RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AND SUBSTANCE USE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

EMMA BRUZZI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), SARAH GAUDIANA (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between substance use and risky sexual behavior using a large, representative sample of college students. Consistent with past research, substance usage and risky sexual behavior were closely linked, and moderate to large effect sizes emerged whether college students displayed a recent mental health history or not. Longitudinal studies could establish the temporal relationship between substance use, risky sexual behavior and mental health problems throughout college to inform prevention efforts.

POSTER 23**NOVEL ANXIETY REGARDING COVID-19: ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE QUALITIES**

SARAH ANAS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), JAN MOHLMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The recent COVID-19 pandemic brought on novel health anxiety regarding the coronavirus. Differing from general anxiety or worry, anxiety regarding COVID-19 has both adaptive and maladaptive qualities. COVID-19 anxiety was found to be unique, with general worry and anxiety accounting for a small amount of variance in differing levels of anxiety regarding the coronavirus. Further, those with higher levels of COVID-related anxiety were also found to have higher engagement with their own healthcare.

POSTER 24**PERCEIVED PARENTING AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IN ADULT OFFSPRING**

ELIZABETH VENTO (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), WILSON MCDERMUT (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study explored relationships between retrospective ratings of parental care (i.e., Parental Bonding Instrument, Family Environment Adjective Scale) and personality traits (i.e., Big 5, Personality Inventory for DSM-5) among adults (N=315). Parental warmth was positively associated with agreeableness and conscientiousness, and negatively associated with neuroticism and pathological traits. Parental warmth predicted agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism. Parental care and family environment predicted detachment: parental warmth was protective only when negative family environment was rated as low.

POSTER 25**PERSONALITY, SLEEP, AND COGNITION IN HEALTHY YOUNG ADULTS**

THERESA LIN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), MOLLY ZIMMERMAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Prior research has highlighted relationships among personality, sleep, and cognition. Although there are individual relationships among the three variables, few studies have focused on the relationship among all three variables. This area warrants further study as sleep may be a modifiable target for intervention and in people with specific personality types, this opportunity may lead to improvements of cognitive skills that allow for the optimization of everyday functioning.

POSTER 26**PRE-PANDEMIC RATES AND CORRELATES OF ANXIETY IN FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS AT A SLAC**

ERIN SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ALEXIS BARANOSKI (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates worsening mental health in college populations, including a substantial increase in anxiety. This study investigated first semester, first-year college students' anxiety and its correlates. Based on previous research, we assessed differences in anxiety levels by various characteristics. Results indicated that anxiety levels vary by perceived stress, social support satisfaction, race, and ethnicity, but not by gender or major declaration status. Results will be discussed in relation to their impact and future directions.

POSTER 27**PREDICTORS OF DISSOCIATIVE EXPERIENCES**

GABRIELLE WILLETT (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE), MARIA KALPIDOU (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether childhood trauma or fantasy proneness is a better predictor of dissociation in a nonclinical sample, using archival data. Fantasy proneness was a stronger predictor of dissociation among people with no childhood adversity, but childhood adversity was a stronger predictor among those with adversities. Dissociation maybe an outlet for those with an imaginative and inquisitive mind, and a coping strategy when dealing with adversity. These findings normalize dissociative experiences in a nonclinical population.

POSTER 28**PROFESSOR AND STUDENT STRESS, COPING, AND WELL-BEING DURING HYBRID AND IN-PERSON LEARNING**

ALEXIS BARANOSKI (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN DAVIS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), BRIANNA TAYLOR (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ERIC NICKLES (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), ERIN SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated differences in stress levels, coping styles, and emotional well-being during in-person and hybrid learning phases of the COVID-19 pandemic in both students and faculty. We used an adaptation of the Brief COPE scale, Perceived Stress Scale, and Satisfaction with Life Scale. Results supported our hypotheses that professor well-being and stress levels would be higher during in-person learning, as compared to hybrid instruction. Results will be discussed with limitations and future directions.

POSTER 29**PROTECTIVE OR PREDICTIVE: RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY'S MULTIFACETED INFLUENCE ON SEXUALLY AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS**

ALYSSA MIVILLE (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), LEAH CINGRANELLI (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), ALBERTO TORRES (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL SHAW (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), RICHARD MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Researchers have sought to identify traits specific to aggressive males and perpetrators of sexual assault. However, few studies have explored this through a religious or spiritual framework. The current study aims to explore how one's religion or spirituality can impact the likelihood of sexual aggression occurrence. Heterosexual men completed a questionnaire that captured their sexual history, spiritual beliefs, and views around masculinity. Findings showed significant associations between spirituality and traits commonly associated with sexual aggression.

POSTER 30**QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE AMONG WHITE AND BIPOC SUPERVISEE CRITICAL INCIDENTS**

KAREN CHARLESTON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), QING MA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), K'NADJA SIMS (AUGUSTA UNIVERSITY), MELANIE WILCOX (AUGUSTA UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE WINKELJOHN BLACK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research on how BIPOC trainees experience supervision with White supervisors is limited. It's unclear whether models on cultural supervision derived from primarily White samples (e.g., Wilcox et al., 2022) apply to BIPOC students. More work that centers on BIPOC trainees' experiences in cross-racial supervision is crucial for multicultural supervision. We identified and analyzed critical incidents to determine BIPOC supervisees' experiences of culture in supervision. Compared to White supervisees, BIPOC supervisees reported shared and additional experiences.

POSTER 31**QUALITY OF LIFE AND COPING IN INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS**

LEXIE WILLIAMS (PENN STATE ABINGTON A CAMPUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DIANE ROSENBAUM (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

Individuals with chronic illness may have lower quality of life, perhaps in relation to different coping styles. Participants (N=216) with (54.9%) and without chronic illness completed an online survey. Individuals with chronic illness had lower physical but not mental health quality of life. Maladaptive coping was correlated with lower quality of life in the chronic illness subsample. Findings indicate the importance of domain-specific quality of life evaluations and coping styles.

POSTER 32**RECEPTIVITY TO BEING SCREENED FOR SUICIDAL IDEATION AMONG VETERANS WITH DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS**

TESSA LIVINGSTON (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER), KELSEY NATALE (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER), ELSA BAUMGARTNER (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER), ROBYN L. SHEPARDSON (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER S. FUNDERBURK (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER)

This was a qualitative evaluation of Veterans' receptivity to being screened for suicidal ideation via the PHQ-9 item #9 and the receipt of suicide risk assessment/safety planning. Participants, both who reported suicidal ideation and who did not, were found to be generally positive and receptive to being asked about suicidal ideation and developing a safety plan. Results have implications for suicide prevention efforts in the Veterans Health Administration as well as other healthcare systems.

POSTER 33**REDUCING DRINKING AMONG PATIENTS WITH HEPATITIS C**

JENNIFER ELLIOTT (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), ATHANASIA GIANNOPOULOS (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW ABEND (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY), NELSON VISCAINO (MOLLOY UNIVERSITY)

Drinking poses significant risks to liver health among individuals with Hepatitis C Virus (HCV). A review of the efficacy of interventions to decrease drinking in HCV was conducted in 2016; however, research on this population (and specifically the HIV/HCV coinfecting subpopulation) has since advanced. We reviewed five intervention studies among individuals with HCV, and three studies with HIV/HCV coinfecting individuals.

These studies suggest that interventions can help HCV-infected individuals decrease drinking. Further research is needed.

POSTER 34

RESILIENCE FACTORS PROTECT FACULTY MENTAL HEALTH DURING THE PANDEMIC IN GENDER-SPECIFIC WAYS

PRINCY QUADROS-MENNELLA (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY), HUI ZHANG (UNIVERSITY OF INDIANAPOLIS)

College faculty experienced stress during the COVID-19 pandemic. Because resilience can be protective towards mental health, we predicted participants with high scores on resilience would experience lower levels of stress, anxiety, and depression. We found socially-relevant resilience was protective, highlighting the contribution of sociability towards resilience during the pandemic. Additionally, we found interaction effects between resilience dimensions and gender on anxiety and depression, suggesting the need to consider potential gender differences in the supporting faculty.

POSTER 35

RESTING STATE FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY PRE-PANDEMIC PREDICTS ANXIETY-RELATED INTOLERANCE OF UNCERTAINTY DURING COVID-19

MARGARET BENDA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE), AMY ROY (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Resting state functional connectivity (FC) of anxious adolescents measured before the COVID-19 pandemic predicted intolerance of uncertainty (IU; a key cognitive mechanism of anxiety) measured during the height of the pandemic. Specifically, increased FC between the hippocampus and ACC with medial temporal regions, and decreased FC between the insula and lateral occipital cortex predicted IU during the pandemic, above and beyond pre-pandemic IU.

POSTER 36

RUMINATION AS A MEDIATOR OF RELATIONS BETWEEN RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

JAYLIN GONZALEZ (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), PHILLIP MCGOURTY (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IRENE MAKRINOS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE POTTS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NANA OWUSU (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN LAZU

(SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), DANNY-ELLE JOSAMA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), LUKE KEATING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALAN ROTH (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), GINA BASELLO (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Racial discrimination has been consistently linked with depressive symptoms. Research broadly suggests rumination may partially explain this relationship, but data are limited to children, adolescents, and emerging adults. Further, it is not known if the role of rumination depends on the recency of exposure to discrimination. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate rumination as a mediator of the relationship between of both recent and lifetime discrimination to depression in an adult lifespan sample.

POSTER 37

SATISFACTION WITH #METOO MEDIATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ONLINE SOCIAL REACTIONS AND PTSD

AANANDITA BALI (CLARK UNIVERSITY), PRACHI BHUPTANI (BROWN UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

The rise of movements, such as #MeToo, has encouraged online sexual violence disclosure and created new avenues for support. Few studies to date have examined the impact of disclosing sexual victimization online, or how online social reactions impact the healing process among survivors. Utilizing a sample of 195 adults who completed self-report surveys, the present study documents how satisfaction with the #MeToo movement mediates the association between social reactions to online disclosure and PTSD symptoms.

POSTER 38

SATISFACTION WITH SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICES AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS

KIM WEIKEL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), SAMUEL PITTENGER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), LAURA HECKER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), ANGELA PENSYL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), LAEL THOMAS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Satisfaction with supportive housing services among individuals with serious mental illness was investigated using a new 5-subscale inventory. Median scores indicated satisfaction with support services, across multiple programs with differing levels of support and independence, regardless of whether the survey was administered by staff or by objective researchers. Participation in clubhouse social programs was

associated with significantly greater social support satisfaction, suggesting validity for a new social support subscale and potential benefits of social programming.

POSTER 39

SLEEP QUALITY AND OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

MARGARET MCDONALD (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), THOMAS BOZZO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ERIN WING (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), KHADIJA ZAHID (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CAMERON NIENABER (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ALAN ROTH (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), GINA BASELLO (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Unprecedented work pressures due to COVID-19 increase sleep disturbances among healthcare providers (HCPs), and poor sleep leads to cognitive deficits and medical errors. While increased demands are unavoidable during epidemics, increased resources may mitigate sleep disturbances and psychological distress. This research explored the relationship of occupational demands and resources to sleep quality among HCPs during COVID-19. Both resources and demands were found to be significant predictors of changes in sleep quality.

POSTER 40

SOCIAL COGNITION, STRESS AND SOCIAL DYSFUNCTION IN SCHIZOTYPAL AND AUTISM SPECTRUM TRAITS

SILVIA CORBERA LOPEZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), OLIVIA CHRISTIANO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY AND NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), JULIANNE DOLECKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MORRIS BELL (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Evidence shows that Schizophrenia and Autism Spectrum Disorders have deficits in social cognition that are crucial for adequate social functioning. We studied social cognition and stress reactivity in undergraduates within the Schizotypal (SZT) and Autism Spectrum Traits (ASDT) continuum and the extent to which they predicted functional outcomes. Undergraduates with High SZT and ASDT had higher stress reactivity, emotion dysregulation and social dysfunction, and stress reactivity was an important factor that contributed to social dysfunction.

POSTER 41

SPIRITUAL STRUGGLE AND FAITH MATURITY IN REFUGEE SUPPORT VOLUNTEERS

QING MA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY HARRISBURG), KRISTIN DELEEUW (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), KAREN CHARLESTON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MARTHA STRICKLAND (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE BLACK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Most refugee resettlement volunteers (RRVs) complete volunteer work through faith-based organizations (Monin et al., 2021). RRVs vicarious traumatization, burnout, and spiritual struggles may challenge their well-being (Exline et al., 2014). This study examines RRVs' spiritual experience using qualitative data analysis given the limited existing literature on this specific research topic. Primary data is forthcoming. We are expecting a significant relationship between volunteer spiritual struggle and faith maturity based on investigative inferences and current literature.

POSTER 42

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EMOTIONAL FLOODING AND PARENTAL STRESS, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION

VICTORIA MULLIGAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), AMY ROY (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Emotional flooding, when parents are overwhelmed by a child's intense negative emotions, was highly correlated with parental stress, anxiety, and depression. These correlations were stronger among mothers compared to fathers. These results motivate us to conduct more research regarding emotional flooding, as well as the effects of stress, anxiety, and depression among parents.

POSTER 43

THE ASSOCIATION OF LONELINESS, RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION, & LOVE ADDICTION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

SARAH FRAHER (CLARK UNIVERSITY), JENNA RICE (CLARK UNIVERSITY), JAMES CORDOVA (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the association of loneliness and relationship satisfaction with love addiction in the undergraduate population. Participants (n = 139) completed an online survey assessing their satisfaction with their relationships, degree of loneliness, and the extent to which they exhibited characteristics of love addiction. Linear regressions were run, and we found that loneliness does not predict higher rates of love

addiction. However, it was found that high levels of relationship satisfaction predicted love addiction.

POSTER 44

THE EFFECT OF NEGATIVE POLITICAL MEDIA ON MENTAL HEALTH AND POLITICAL ACTION.

ITALIA I. CERRETANI (HARTWICK COLLEGE), PAULLER A. MUSYOKA (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MELANIE L. MOHN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), EMILY R. WEGLEIN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), KATIE E. DOLIVER (HARTWICK COLLEGE), ALLAN M. DUMAS (HARTWICK COLLEGE), MADISON L. CORSO (HARTWICK COLLEGE), WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Mass shootings and the overturn of Roe v. Wade are topics of concern to Generation Z. We examined the relationship between exposure to media of these two topics and mental health and political action. Media exposure was associated with decreases in mental health and increases in political action. Because these effects were independent, interventions to lessen the impact of negative media on mental health should not interrupt political action.

POSTER 45

THE IMPLICATIONS OF COVID-19 ON BIPOLAR SYMPTOMOLOGY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

NEDA MOINOLMOLKI (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), RAFAEL CASTRO (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

This poster will present the results of a recent study investigating the shifts in manic and depressive symptomology of college students since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, and how these shifts varied for those who contracted COVID-19 and those who did not. Significant differences were found on reported mania and depressive symptomology between those who contracted COVID-19 and those who did not. Implications and future recommendations will be discussed.

POSTER 46

THE EFFECT OF SELF-COMPASSION ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINDFULNESS AND EUDAIMONIC WELL-BEING

WENQIAN ROBERTSON (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KYUNG HYUN PARK (UNIVERSITY OF ALBANY, SUNY), MARIOLA MOEYAERT (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY)

Given the competitive climate in higher education and the ongoing pandemic, understanding and utilizing mindfulness is increasingly useful for college students' eudaimonic well-being. The current student examined

the impact of self-compassion and gender differences on the relationship between mindfulness and eudaimonic well-being. The result shows that self-compassion mediates the relationship between mindfulness and eudaimonic well-being for both male and female students. This finding allows us to help college students achieve better and happier.

POSTER 47

THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA ON INTEROCEPTIVE AWARENESS IN AUTISTIC ADULTS.

SARAH KOCH (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN), SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

This study aimed to confirm a new model in which the established relationship between neurotype and interoceptive awareness (the perception of internal bodily signals) was moderated by the severity of childhood trauma that individuals endorsed in autistic and non-autistic samples.

POSTER 48

UNDER THE SURFACE: BOREDOM IN INDIVIDUALS WITH COMPULSIVE HOARDING HISTORIES

EMILY WEISS (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), SAPNA DESAI (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), AMUDHA BALARAMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), CAROLINE SWEENEY (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), SARAH ELNAWASRA (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), KATHLEEN MCCOY (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

Individuals with Hoarding Disorder (HD) experience pervasive difficulties discarding possessions and often excessively acquire new belongings, leading to severely cluttered environments. Studies have shown associations between boredom and hoarding symptoms. This study compared boredom levels in individuals with hoarding histories ($n = 43$), those with current symptoms ($n = 56$), and controls ($n = 61$). Results indicated that boredom may be a longstanding concern in HD and may not remit along with core symptoms.

POSTER 49**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESILIENCY, OPTIMISM, FORGIVENESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

HANNAH WOO (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), MIKAYLA GAINOR (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), EMILY ADAMS (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Life satisfaction is a major life goal, and a person's resiliency, optimism and forgiveness may predict life satisfaction. 287 college students were evaluated via online survey. Measures included the LOT-R, HFS, RSA and SFWL scales. Our findings suggest that resiliency and optimism are predictors of life satisfaction. Forgiveness was not a predictor of life satisfaction when considered simultaneously with resiliency and optimism. All three constructs may be improved in individuals with time and practice.

POSTER 50**TRADITIONAL MASCULINITY-FEMININITY, FOOD INSECURITY, AND SUICIDALITY: A MODERATED MULTIPLE MEDIATION ANALYSIS**

RACHEL DIXON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N = 352; 81.8% women) completed measures of traditional masculinity-femininity, self-stigma of seeking help, food insecurity, mental health literacy, and suicidality. Moderated multiple mediation analysis revealed that greater feelings of femininity among men, and greater feelings of masculinity among women were associated with increased suicidality. Food insecurity partially mediated this association. Our findings suggest that identifying with a gender that differs from one's birth sex is a risk factor for suicide.

POSTER 51**UNCOVERING THE EFFECTS OF SSRIS ON STATE, TRAIT, AND SEXUAL BOREDOM LEVELS**

JULIANA RICCARDI (THE NEW SCHOOL), SALLY MCHUGH (THE NEW SCHOOL), EMILY WEISS (THE NEW SCHOOL)

This study is the first to examine the effects of SSRIs on sexual boredom, trait, and state boredom. This research is warranted given the associations between boredom and depression consistent with previous research. The measures used include the Beck Depression Inventory, the Boredom Proneness Scale, the State Boredom Measure, and the Sexual Boredom Scale. The study compares participants who currently use SSRIs (n = 30), with those who do not use any psychotropic drugs (n=30).

POSTER 52**YOUNG ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS THROUGHOUT THE SARS COV-2 PANDEMIC**

MIA COOPER (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), VIRGINIA KELSEY (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), MICHAEL HINSON (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

Between 2018 and 2022, recruitment for our NIH/NIDA study involved the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview to screen for psychological distress in young-adults. Publications on the mental-health sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 have relied on retrospective self-report; our screening technique provided an assessment opportunity that was less subjectively biased. Our sample included 245 participants, and contrary to previous findings, the onset of the pandemic was associated with a significant decrease in anxiety and depressive symptoms.

Saturday, March 4, 2023
5:00pm – 6:20pm

Symposium

St. George C

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT CHAIR ROUNDTABLE

Saturday, March 4, 2023
5:00pm – 6:20pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER TICKLE

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT CHAIR ROUNDTABLE

JENNIFER TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), AMY HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This informal session will provide current department chairs with an opportunity to discuss common issues and concerns as well as provide potential or aspiring chairs with an "inside scoop" on life as a psychology department chair.

Presentations**Roundtable Discussants**

by Jennifer Tickle (St. Mary's College of Maryland), Amy Hunter (Seton Hall University)

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