

Thursday, March 3, 2022

6:30pm-7:50pm

Invited Speaker

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

PSI CHI KEYNOTE: SHARON MANNE

Thursday, March 3, 2022

6:30pm-7:50pm

CHAIR: JAMIE BODENLOS

PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS FOR CANCER PATIENTS AND FAMILY

SHARON MANNE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Women diagnosed with gynecological cancer face many psychosocial and physical challenges. Symptoms are typically subtle and non-specific, and there is no regular screening. Diagnosis is usually delayed, and greater than two thirds of these cancers are diagnosed at advanced stages. The five-year survival for patients with advanced cancer is lower than 45%. The course is characterized by recurrences and multiple courses of treatment, which ultimately do not control the disease. Given the difficult course and poor prognosis, it is not surprising that psychological distress is relatively prevalent. Only a limited number of psychological interventions have been developed and evaluated for this population, and these have had inconsistent effects. Some trials have shown significant short-term reductions in distress, but others have not. In our work, we developed and evaluated the efficacy of two interventions—a coping and communication skills intervention (CCI) and a supportive counseling (SC) intervention—and compared both to Usual Care (UC) in two large randomized controlled trials. Dr. Manne will summarize her team's intervention research with this population over the last 15 years.

Friday, March 4, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

Wilder

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS - SESSION 1

Friday, March 4, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

8:00am - 8:15am

SMALL GROUPS SATISFY: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGAGEMENT IN VIRTUAL LEARNING

ANGELA YARNELL (UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY), KAYLA SALLANDER (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES), ERIN BARRY (UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY)

Due to COVID restrictions, students participated in a virtual summer program instead of an in-person experience.

Participants completed pre- and post-surveys to assess expectations and engagement. Students were most engaged with small group sessions where they could apply knowledge and skills versus large group lectures. As the world navigates returning to in-person learning and continuing in virtual classrooms, it is important to know what environments students feel most engaged in and enjoy.

8:20am - 8:35am

RETRIEVAL PRACTICE IN AN AUTHENTIC CLASSROOM

ELIZABETH SHOBE (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Effects of distributing questions throughout lectures (retrieval practice) on delayed tests were observed in four sections of an authentic Introductory Psychology class (n = 384). Two sections included retrieval practice, two did not. Two hypotheses were supported: 1) distributing retrieval practice throughout lectures improved student performance; 2) Repeated or new delayed test questions resulted in similar testing effects. Low-stakes, ungraded retrieval practices can be feasibly and sustainably implemented in the classroom to increase test performance.

8:40am - 8:55am

TEACHING ON A MISSION: BRINGING STUDENT AND INSTRUCTOR CLARITY TO INTRO PSYCH

GARTH NEUFELD (CASCADIA COLLEGE), JASON SPIEGELMAN (THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY)

An applied presentation will focus on how instructors can simplify Introductory Psychology courses by emphasizing clarity for themselves and for students by visualizing learning goals from strength-based and value-based course decisions. Examples of class activities toward this mission will be offered.

Friday, March 4, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

Event

Julliard/Imperial

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: EPA 101

Friday, March 4, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: THOMAS GHIRARDELLI

GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

SANDRA CAMPEANU (LEHMAN COLLEGE)

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 4, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: THREE PERSPECTIVES ON IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Friday, March 4, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: UWE GIELEN

THREE PERSPECTIVES ON IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND YOUTH

This symposium focuses on challenges that three groups of young immigrants experience in the United States, together with professional efforts to support them. Elaine Congress (Fordham University) explores "Personal, Family, Social, and Community Challenges Faced by Latino/a Immigrant Children and Adolescents". Sunghun Kim's (St. Francis College) presentation discusses "South Korean Immigrant Adolescents under DACA and their Challenges". Uwe P. Gielen's presentation is entitled "Coming of Age in New York's Chinatowns".

Presentations

Coming of Age in New York's Chinatowns

by Uwe Gielen (St. Francis College, New York)

Personal, Family, Social, and Community Challenges Faced by Latino/a Immigrant Children/Adolescents

by Elaine Congress (Fordham University, New York)

South Korean Immigrant Adolescents under DACA and their Challenges

by Sunghun Kim (St. Francis College, New York)

Friday, March 4, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

CLINICAL POSTERS: COGNITION, COVID, & OTHER

Friday, March 4, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

POSTER 1

PERSONALITY TRAITS EXPRESSED IN SENTENCE COMPLETIONS CORRELATE MEANINGFULLY WITH MULTIPLE SELF-REPORT MEASURES

STEPHEN JOY (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), WILSON MCDERMUT (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), PRIYAMVADA BORUA, KEITH KNOX (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

Major personality traits (Extraversion, Neuroticism, and Psychoticism) were rated based on open-ended responses to the Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank (RISB) made by a student sample (N=69). These ratings were correlated with scores on

multiple self-report inventories, including the NEO-PI-R, SNAP, IIP-SC, SGABS, PDSC, and PDSQ. RISB ratings correlated strongly with self-reported traits and meaningfully with measures of interpersonal problems, irrational thinking, psychiatric symptoms, and personality disorder. The RISB can be used to measure personality traits.

POSTER 2

STEADY-STATE VISUAL-EVOKED POTENTIALS: A NOVEL BIOSIGNATURE FOR ANXIETY-RELATED ATTENTION BIAS TO THREAT

ELIZABETH DAVIS (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK HUNTER COLLEGE), MILANA KHAITOVA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK HUNTER COLLEGE), KRISTI LISE (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK HUNTER COLLEGE), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER)

Prior research shows that steady state visually evoked potentials (SSVEP) are a neurophysiological measure of selective attention to threat modulated by emotionally salient stimuli. This study investigated if SSVEP power to threat versus neutral faces varied by anxiety severity and diagnosis. Results indicated that the SSVEP was enhanced to threat relative to neutral faces, but only among those meeting criteria for generalized anxiety disorder.

POSTER 3

DISCLOSURE OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION: DEVELOPING A MEASURE OF REASONS FOR DISCLOSURE

KATHERINE TINEO, SHANNA RAZAK (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), SARA BABAD, VALENTINA NIKULINA (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

According to the CDC, rape is associated with risks for detrimental psychological and physical health effects. There is not a standardized measure to assess the reasons of disclosure of sexual victimization. To fill this gap, the authors have developed a measure identifying reasons for disclosure of sexual victimization. These pilot findings demonstrate the development of a psychometrically sound measure. Once finalized, the measure can serve to better understand the disclosure process and to advance research.

POSTER 4

ATTITUDES AND PREDICTORS OF COVID-19 RECEPTION: THE FACTS BEHIND THE ANTI-VAX

ALEXA ROMANELLA, ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

COVID-19 vaccination attitudes and attainment were studied across undergraduates (n=816). PreHealth-designated students were not more likely to receive the vaccine than their peers. Business school students had more negative vaccination attitudes than Arts and Sciences students. High COVID-19 vaccination was associated with lower VAX scale scores, lower

Tampering with Nature scores, and liberal political ratings. Regression results show VAX score and future flu shot attainment were strong significant predictors of COVID-19 vaccine attainment.

POSTER 5

CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE GENTLENESS SCALE

ALYSSA CANGEMI, ROBERT MCGRATH (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), RYAN NIEMIEC (VIA INSTITUTE)

Gentleness has been almost entirely absent from the scientific psychological literature, with almost no peer-reviewed articles discussing the concept. A proposed scale of gentleness will be presented, along with factor loadings, reliability data, and initial validity data using scales from the VIA Inventory as criteria.

POSTER 6

PDSQ LOCAL NORMS STUDY

LISA CARABALLO, RAUL LORENZO, WILSON MCDERMUT (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

At a clinical psychology training center in Queens, NY, we generated local norms for The Psychiatric Diagnostic Screening Questionnaire (PDSQ), a symptom screener for DSM-IV Axis I disorders. Compared to the original Rhode Island outpatient sample, our client sample was more diverse, slightly younger, and reported lower levels of symptoms. It is hoped that local norms will aid in the interpretation of severity of outpatients in this clinic, and consequently result in improved case conceptualization.

POSTER 7

PERCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE FIELD STIMULATION TO REDUCE CLINICAL OPIATE WITHDRAWAL: A

ALLISON AVILES (AWARE RECOVERY CARE), FRANK D. BUONO (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), SHELLEY HALLIGAN, ROSEMARY PICKERING (AWARE RECOVERY CARE)

Due to the severity of opiate withdrawal, alternative treatments are a pragmatic method to reduce the co-occurring symptoms of withdrawal. A retrospective chart review of five individuals going through in-home withdrawal management were treated with a Percutaneous Electrical Nerve Field Stimulator (PNFS). Clinical opiate withdrawal scores and clinician reviews were evaluated over the course of five days. Results showed significant reduction in COW scores over the course of the treatment.

POSTER 8

CAN MUSIC CHANGE MOOD? AN EXPERIMENTAL AFFECT PRIMING STUDY

BRIANNA GERHARDT (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM), CLAIRE J. STARRS (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

The complex relationship between music and emotion has not been central to music psychology. Therefore, the current study sought rectify this by utilizing an experimental affect priming design to induce a target emotion (e.g., sad) and to examine how participants subsequent music choice (sad or happy music) impacted their outcome affect. Key findings suggest that listening to sad music when sad does not alleviate our sadness.

POSTER 9

THE FEASIBILITY OF REMOTE BRIEF MINDFULNESS TRAINING AND IMPACT ON ATTENTION BIAS

HANNA CULANG (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ELIZABETH RENÉE DAVIS (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MILANA KHAITOVA (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JAMIE KARNS, SHANNAN CHEN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), ALYSSA DESTEFANO (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Remediating attention biases associated with anxiety is shown to improve symptoms, but the underlying mechanisms through which cognitive biases influence anxiety requires investigation. This study tested the association between mindfulness and anxiety-related attention bias (AB). Participants were randomly assigned via survey software to either control or brief mindfulness training (BMT) conditions. Analyses revealed that BMT effectively improves subjective mindfulness, but did not reduce AB. Directions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 10

ANXIOUS AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND SOCIAL EVALUATIVE THREAT PREDICTS CORTISOL REACTIVITY

MEGAN STRICKLAND (PACE UNIVERSITY), EMILY HOOKER (THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL), NILS MYSZKOWSKI (PACE UNIVERSITY), PEGGY ZOCCOLA (OHIO UNIVERSITY), SALLY DICKERSON (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Current evidence suggests that exposure to social-evaluative threat (SET) can elicit greater physiological responses, particularly cortisol, compared to non-SET stressors. The current study tested if there are different relationships between anxious and/or depressive symptoms and cortisol reactivity in the presence or absence of SET. We found that social evaluation had a significant effect on cortisol reactivity, and that this effect was moderated by symptomatology.

POSTER 11

ATTENTION BIAS MODERATES THE LINK BETWEEN PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND ANXIETY

MILANA KHAITOVA (HUNTER COLLEGE - THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ELIZABETH DAVIS, JENNIFER DE RUTTE (THE GRADUATE CENTER - THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE - THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), TRACY DENNIS-TIWARY (HUNTER COLLEGE - THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK,

THE GRADUATE CENTER - THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Perceived social support (PSS) may be a protective factor against anxiety symptom development. We explored associations between anxiety and PSS in anxious adults and whether attention bias (AB) towards and away from threat moderated the association between PSS and anxiety. Greater PSS was associated with less anxiety and greater avoidant AB; in addition, low PSS was associated with greater anxiety but only for those with AB away from threat.

POSTER 12

CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE ADHD SYMPTOMS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KATIE FITZGERALD, ARA NAZMIYAL, BENJAMIN LOVETT
(TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

ADHD symptoms are common in college students, but there is no consensus on which tools are best for diagnosing the disorder. We used a multi-trait multi-method analysis to analyze the construct validity of self-ratings and neuropsychological test scores measuring symptoms in two symptom domains: inattention and hyperactivity/impulsiveness. We found that the method of assessment had far more influence on scores than the domain being assessed. Implications for practice and future research are discussed.

POSTER 13

THE EFFECTS OF STIGMATIZATION ON INDIVIDUALS IN AGE-GAP RELATIONSHIPS

DEREK SCOLPINO (THE NEW SCHOOL)

This study examines the impact that stigmatization has on age-gap couples. Participants responded to a questionnaire in which they indicated their exposure to stigmatization and stereotyping due to the age difference in their relationship. Results from individuals in age-matched relationships were compared to individuals in age-gap relationships and show a strong correlation between an increase in age difference between the two partners and exposure to stigma and stereotyping.

POSTER 14

CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS OF ANIMAL RIGHTS ACTIVIST BURNOUT

STACY LOPRESTI-GOODMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY),
PAUL GORSKI (EQUITY LITERACY INSTITUTE), DALLAS
RISING (ANIMAL RIGHTS COALITION)

Social movement burnout is characterized by exhaustion, cynicism, and feelings of ineffectiveness. We examined burnout in 17 US animal rights activists. The data from in-depth interviews revealed three main causes (motivational, organizational, cultural) and three main symptoms (motivational, emotional, physical). Illustrative quotes from participants will be used to explain the themes. We will suggest ways to prevent burnout, highlight why it is important for improving individuals' well-being, as well as a social movements' viability.

POSTER 15

THE IMPACT OF EXCLUSION ON RELATIONSHIP CLOSENESS FOR THOSE WITH VARYING

NATALIE BEDERMAN, KEVIN MEEHAN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The current study explores the impact of rejection on closeness between participants, at varying levels of BPD, who know each other well. The dyads filled out questionnaires, played three rounds of Cyberball and answered questions about their experience. There was found to be a significant difference between feelings of closeness in fair-play condition and in the exclusion condition, however this significance could not be explained by BPD features.

POSTER 16

FROM ATTACHMENT TO DEATH ANXIETY IN THE RETIRED POPULATION

SERENA VEITH, NICHOLAS PAPOUCHIS (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN)

This present study examined death anxiety and secure attachment among retired adults. In addition, it evaluated social support and ego integrity as potential mediators. No significant interactions were found for death anxiety, thus a post hoc analysis was performed to examine the relationship between attachment and ego integrity with social support as a mediator. The model was significant, demonstrating that meaningful relationships are essential in the integration of life experiences to feel satisfied after retirement.

POSTER 17

EXAMINING HOW REASONS FOR SHELTER STAY RELATE TO PARENTAL DISTRESS AND WARMTH

ABIGAIL KNIGHT, LUCRETIA DUNLAP, JANETTE HERBERS
(VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Within the homeless shelter context, parents face unique challenges in caring for themselves and their children. We examine how reason for shelter stay relates to both parental distress and warmth towards their child. We find that parents express less warmth toward their child when reason for shelter stay is due to safety concerns or eviction. We also find that parents report more distress when the reason is due to safety concerns or drug-related issues.

POSTER 18

GRITTY, CONSCIENTIOUS, AND BEING IN CONTROL? WHICH MATTERS MOST FOR SUCCESS?

REET PATEL, JEANMARIE HARVEY, CARLIE PASCALE,
JESSICA FLECK (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF
NEW JERSEY)

Grit, conscientiousness, and self-control are related constructs, shown to contribute to social, academic, and cognitive

achievements. However, less is known about the distinct role of each concept to successful outcomes. Our participants completed self-report measures of grit, conscientiousness, and self-control; reported their GPA; and completed Sternberg's memory task. Regression analyses revealed that conscientiousness predicted GPA, whereas grit and self-control predicted Sternberg task performance, helping to distinguish the contributions of these constructs to different outcomes.

POSTER 19

PANDEMIC-RELATED STRESSORS AND POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

MALI ZAKEN, GULER BOYRAZ, SALLY DICKERSON (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This correlational study examined interrelationships among pandemic-related stressors, social support, coping flexibility, and pandemic-related posttraumatic stress (PTS) in a sample of adults ($N = 2,291$) from the United States. Participants completed an online survey between May 22nd, 2020 and July 15th, 2020. Results indicated that, after controlling for pandemic-related stressors, social support had negative direct and indirect (via coping flexibility) effects on PTS but it did not moderate the effects of pandemic-related stressors on PTS.

POSTER 20

NEGATIVE EMOTIONS IN ROMANTIC CONFLICT NARRATIVES DURING COVID-19

FAITH CORTRIGHT, JOSE CANCEL, ALYNA STRUMOLO, JESSICA O'DELL, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

As romantic relationships become more intimate in emerging adulthood, partners must learn to manage conflict related emotions. Relationship stress due to the Covid-19 has made dealing with conflict more challenging. Guided by relational turbulence theory, we examined how narrative indicators of negative emotions varied by relationship duration and viewpoint (recounting one's own or partner's unmet needs). As expected, those in longer relationships used more negative words when recounting their own and their partners' unmet needs.

POSTER 21

PANDEMIC EFFECTS ON PSYCHOSOCIAL OUTCOMES: FONO SCALE DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL ANXIETY

BROOKE RICCITELLI (STONEHILL COLLEGE), MORGAN THOMAS (STONEHILL COLLEGE), SAMANTHA SCHRAM (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), ERIN O'HEA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Since the pandemic, we have collectively yearned to go 'back to normal'. We created a scale to measure this fear of going back to normal, the Fear of Normal Scale (FONO), which consists of 10 items. We examined college students' social anxiety, as measured by LSAS, related to FONO scores. Pearson r correlations suggested students who were more fearful of going back to normal had less symptoms of social anxiety/fear and social avoidance.

POSTER 22

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN COVID-19 FAMILY FINANCIAL HARDSHIP, PARENTING STRESS, AND CHILD PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

ELLA SWAN, GRACE CONNELLY, DEVIN GAFFNEY, MARY CLAIRE MARSH, SARAH STANGER (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

This study investigated associations between family economic hardship during the COVID-19 pandemic, parenting stress, and child internalizing and externalizing symptoms. Previous research suggests that financial stress affects both parent and child outcomes. A sample of 204 parents of 8- to 12-year-old children were recruited on MTurk in August 2020. Mediation analyses suggested that families who experienced financial hardship reported more frequent and intense daily parenting hassles, and those hassles were associated with greater child psychopathology.

POSTER 23

POST-PANDEMIC CHANGES IN DOCTORAL PSYCHOLOGY ADMISSIONS: THE FATE OF GREs AND INTERVIEWS

CHRISTINA CARACHILO, JESSICA GOLDSCHLAGER, JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

For decades, 90% of doctoral clinical and counseling psychology programs required Graduate Record Examination (GRE) scores and in-person interviews for admission. COVID-19 and Black Lives Matter (BLM) dramatically altered those requirements. A 2021 survey of APA-accredited programs (96% response, $N = 319$) revealed that at least 20% were not using GREs and another 30% went test optional. 92% of programs still require the preadmission interview, but only 9% insist on an in-person interview.

POSTER 24

RACISM IN SOCIAL-MEDIA ON EAST ASIAN AMERICANS' WELLBEING DURING COVID-19

JESSICA AU, FAIZA FAROOQ, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between perceived exposure to racist content online, exposure to racial cyber-aggression towards others, fear of negative evaluation (FNE), and perceived stress (PS) in East-Asian Americans ($N=28$; Mean age=26.68 years) during COVID-19. Online exposure to racism and cyber-aggression towards others were positively correlated with PS; Online racism was not correlated with FNE in this study. Data suggest exposure to racist content online and racial cyber-aggression leads to increased stress and may impact mental health and well-being.

POSTER 25

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN PREGNANT WOMEN BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

DEBORAH DA COSTA, MONICA VAILLANCOURT, JIAYUE

HAO, HANNAH SCHWARTZ, TUONG-VI NGUYEN (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

This study evaluated psychological distress in women pregnant during the later stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. Self-report questionnaires were completed on-line by 140 women during the pandemic and 112 women before the pandemic. Pregnant women during the later stages of the COVID-19 pandemic remain at high risk for elevated symptoms of depression and anxiety. There is an urgent need to universally screen and ensure timely resources to prevent or reduce further exacerbation of maternal distress.

POSTER 26

RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN COVID-RELATED ANXIETY AND AVOIDANT BEHAVIOR

FRANK LUO, JANE GORMAN, TAYLOR PITT, JENNIFER AWAD, BENJAMIN VOGEL, GREGORY BARTOSZEK (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Research suggests COVID-19 disproportionately affects racial minorities. Thus, we hypothesized that COVID-19 provokes more anxiety and avoidance in minorities than in Whites and that these differences predict depression. Black, Latinx, and White participants completed measures of avoidance, anxiety, and depression. As predicted, both minority groups endorsed more avoidance and Latinx participants reported elevated anxiety. However, groups did not differ in depression levels, inviting further investigation into how avoidance interacts with depression.

POSTER 27

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL ISOLATION ON CHANGES IN SUBSTANCE USE AND PERCEIVED RISK

SYDNEY VOELBEL, JACK GOEMBEL, KATHERINE DESROSIERS, AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We examined the influences of social isolation on substance use and perceived risk. Results indicated greater levels of isolation predicted increased use of nicotine, marijuana, alcohol, and amphetamines, but was unrelated to changes in use for cocaine, and opioids. Additionally, we found that greater levels of social isolation also predicted increased risk perception for COVID-19 complications due to smoking nicotine through e-cigarettes. However, social isolation did not predict greater risk perception related to smoking cigarettes.

POSTER 28

TRUST IN AUTHORITY MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS ADHERENCE

ROSE LINN (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), REENA MAHARAJ, SARA BABAD, VALENTINA NIKULINA (QUEENS COLLEGE)

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the importance of trust in the information disseminated by the authorities, and media, for adherence to public health recommendations (PHR). We assessed whether trust in information is associated with mental

health during the pandemic. In a sample of 324 individuals from across the US, we found that higher adherence to PHR is more strongly linked to reduced anxiety, for those who trust authority and the COVID-19 related information that they receive.

POSTER 29

PERCEPTIONS OF BOREDOM-ATTRIBUTED DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

SALLY MCHUGH (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), LOTUS LIEN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK), EMILY WEISS, NOAH DOHERTY, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

This study examined differences in the perception of boredom as a motivational attribution in decision-making. We explored whether deviant behavior attributed to feelings of boredom would be perceived more negatively than behavior attributed to anger, anxiety or depression. To test these relationships, participants were randomly assigned to one of four negative emotion state conditions where they read vignettes of emotionally-explained deviant actions and rated the behavior using five six-point Likert scales evaluating perceptions.

POSTER 30

DEHUMANIZING AND HUMANIZING PATIENTS/COLLEAGUES: THE EFFECTS AMONG PROVIDERS RESPONDING TO COVID-19

ALEXANDRA SPINELLI, ANGELIQUE PURANDA, SHARI LIEBLICH (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY), RACHAEL RODRIGUEZ (), LUKE KEATING (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY), INES TESTONI (UNIVERSITY OF PADUA), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Health care providers (HCPs) may dehumanize their patients as a means of navigating the complex emotional demands of caring for sick and dying patients, permitting greater focus on the clinical versus interpersonal aspects of health care and avoid burnout. The literature is mixed on the outcomes of dehumanization. Among HCPs responding to COVID-19 in Italy, dehumanization was associated with decreased self-efficacy and increased burnout. Humanization was positively associated with self-efficacy and negatively associated with burnout.

POSTER 31

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF PSYCHIATRIC DISTRESS DURING COVID-19: A CLINICAL SAMPLE OF VETERANS

TRAVIS I. SCHNEIDER (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER), JENNIFER S. FUNDERBURK (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER; DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY; DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, ROCHESTER), ROBYN L. SHEPARDSON (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER; DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Due to the high prevalence of mental health in the Veteran population and the exacerbating effects of the pandemic, this study examines the role of the anxiety and threat associated with the COVID-19 pandemic on a clinical sample of Veterans' psychological distress over time. Our results revealed that above and beyond the impact of baseline psychological distress, it was COVID-Anxiety rather than COVID-Threat that had a significant impact on psychological distress at post-assessment.

POSTER 32

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON BEHAVIORAL ANXIETY TREATMENT DELIVERY FOR PRIMARY CARE VETERANS

TESSA L. LIVINGSTON, LUKE D. MITZEL (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), RISA B. WEISBERG (VA BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM; DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE; DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY MEDICINE, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL, BROWN UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN A. MAISTO (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER; DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

The rising prevalence of anxiety resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak is concerning and consequently may increase need for mental health care. Therefore, the impact of COVID-19 on current behavioral interventions requires exploring. Baseline anxiety and depression severity and participant engagement between a pre-COVID and COVID group participating in a behavioral anxiety intervention study were compared. The two groups were similar regarding anxiety, depression, readiness to change, and attendance, with evidence of different rates of retention.

POSTER 33

STUDENTS FOR OTHERS: CORRELATES OF ADHERENCE TO COVID-19 GUIDELINES

KRISTINA STEVANOVIC, RACHEL ANNUNZIATO, REBECCA TUTINO, BIANCA CAMPAGNA, SARAH DUNCAN-PARK, CLAIRE DUNPHY, JULIA FLOOD, ERIC RIKLIN, MAURA MAST (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

In the fall of 2020, colleges implemented COVID-19 precautions on their campuses. The purpose of this study was to determine correlates of adherence to these precautions. Participants (N=92) completed a survey assessing adherence to precautions, fear of COVID, self-efficacy, conscientiousness, collectivism, social support, and empathy. Students reported high levels of adherence; factors that were significantly correlated with adherence included conscientiousness, collectivism, and empathy, indicating the importance of interpersonal factors for young adult health behaviors.

POSTER 34

MORAL INJURY EVENTS AND HEALTHCARE PROVIDER WELL-BEING DURING COVID-19

IVY CHEN, KIARRA MACHITAR, MIGUEL MENDIETA, COLLEEN GLEASON, LUKE KEATING, ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY), INES TESTONI (UNIVERSITY OF PADUA), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

COVID-19 presented health care providers with multiple sources of work stress including higher caseloads and exposure to moral injury given limited resources to care for patients. This study evaluates differences in the psychological consequences of these two stressors. Moral injury events predicted burnout, depression, and PTSD symptoms above and beyond workload increases. Relations between moral injury and burnout, depression, and PTSD symptoms were mediated by alienation.

POSTER 35

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF A SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH SCREENING TOOL

CARRINGTON A BAKER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), EMILIA MIKURT, LUKE KEATING, ANDREW MIELE, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

COVID-19-related health disparities may be due to social determinants of health (SDoH). Though the SDoH screening tools have been employed in hospital settings, more limited research has evaluated the measurement structure for these assessments in community settings. Across two studies, exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses revealed that items from the Accountable Health Communities (AHC) Health-Related Social Needs (HRSN) screening tool represent a three-factor structure representing Economic Insecurity, Substance Use, and Interpersonal Threat.

POSTER 36

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PARENTAL MOOD FACTORS AND CHILDREN'S NON-ACADEMIC SCREEN TIME DURING COVID-19.

MARGARET BENDA, EMILY HIRSCH, MELANIE SILVERMAN, JILL STADTERMAN, AMY ROY (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Children with ADHD spent more time in front of screens for non-academic purposes than their typically developing peers, both before and after the start of the pandemic. Parent anxiety was shown to be associated with non-academic screen time in both children with and without ADHD. Overall, these results highlight the indirect impact that the pandemic has had on children through psychological distress of parents.

POSTER 37

DID EXTROVERSION HURT ADJUSTMENT TO COVID IN COLLEGE STUDENTS?

BRIANNA L. MASON, JUSTYNA M. CAGE, KIEONNAH A JONES (HARTWICK COLLEGE), URSULA A SANBORN-OVERBY (SUNY ONEONTA), WILLIAM J

KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Popular media has been rife with stories presenting the lockdown as 'good' for introverts. But is that actually true? The present study examines how extroversion impacted changes in mental health, academics, and other variables, during the COVID pandemic. Participants were 82 students from two central New York colleges. Extroversion was associated with more positive change in well-being, social support, and academic motivation. This research refutes the notion that the pandemic was better for introverts.

POSTER 38

TRANS AND GENDERQUEER MILITARY SERVICE MEMBER-VETERANS: AN ACCULTURATION PHENOMENOLOGY OF CIVILIAN REINTEGRATION

JOSEPH GALLUZZO (UNIVERSITY OF DENVER; UNITED STATES AIR FORCE), RUTH CHU-LIEN CHAO (UNIVERSITY OF DENVER)

As legislative protections and healthcare access improves for trans service members and veterans, an understanding of their experiences and needs as they transition from military service to life as a veteran is warranted. This novel, phenomenological exploration of this population's military-to-civilian reintegration suggests a complex process based in cultural context and associated with identity redevelopment, navigating systemic prejudice, and intra- and interpersonal empowerment. Implications include participants' advice to their peers and recommendations for healthcare providers.

POSTER 39

STUDENT RACE, GENDER, NATIONALITY, AND LGBT ALLY GROUPS IN DOCTORAL PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS

JESSICA R. GOLDSCHLAGER, CHRISTINA B. CARACHILO, JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), MICHAEL A. SAYETTE (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

Organized psychology has recently addressed the chronic underrepresentation of minority and marginalized students in graduate psychology programs, but its progress remains uncertain and unverified. A national survey of 319 APA-accredited programs (96% response) demonstrated that their student bodies were composed of 25% racial/ethnic minority, 6% international, and 75% women. 57% of departments self-report offering an affinity or alliance group for LGBT students, and 76% offer such a group for ethnic minority students.

POSTER 40

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AND REPETITIVE NEGATIVE THINKING AMONG BLACK, LATINX, AND WHITE WOMEN.

MILAGROS GRADOS (BROWN UNIVERSITY - MIRIAM HOSPITAL), HECTOR I. LOPEZ-VERGARA (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), CHRYSTAL VERGARA-LOPEZ (BROWN UNIVERSITY- MIRIAM HOSPITAL)

Repetitive negative thinking (RNT) often occurs after stressful or

traumatic events. However, there is a paucity of research examining the association between racial discrimination and RNT. This study investigated the link between perceived discrimination and repetitive negative thinking among Black, Latinx, and White women. Levels of perceived discrimination were highest amongst Black women, followed by Latinx women, and White women. RNT was positively correlated with perceived discrimination among Black women only.

POSTER 41

MOTIVATIONS FOR SPOUSAL INVOLVEMENT IN A PARTNER'S DIABETES MANAGEMENT

GENEVA GERWITZ, KRISTIN AUGUST (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, CAMDEN)

Using cross-sectional online survey data from 148 older spouses whose partners had type 2 diabetes, we examined potential motivations for involvement in a partner's diabetes management, associations with actual diet-related involvement, and gender differences in these associations. Spouses were most motivated to be involved in their partners' diabetes management out of love/concern/interdependence; most motivations were related to all three types of diet-related involvement. Contrary to expectations, few gender differences emerged.

POSTER 42

EVALUATING STRATEGIES FOR DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE MENTAL HEALTH EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION

MARGARITA MANZANO, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO, ELLALANDRA ARAKELOW, ALDONA CHORZEPA, LEIGHA CLARKE, DAWSON HUGHES, SKYLOR LOISEAU, NATALIE MACGOWAN (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination has been consistently linked to depression. Despite evidence suggesting that minority group members want to talk about discrimination-related stress, research suggests that therapists are not engaging in these conversations. There are limited psychoeducational materials available to support these conversations, and there are limited data on their effects. We provide preliminary qualitative data on the interpretation and accessibility of a new psychoeducational booklet, based on social cognitive models of the relations of discrimination to depression.

POSTER 43

AN EXAMINATION BETWEEN YOUNG MOTHERS' CONTRACEPTIVE USE, OB/GYN ACCESS, AND HEALTHCARE BARRIERS

KEHINDE BOLAJI, LAUREN C. WALLACE, SARAH MACKENZIE, NICOLE VAUGHN, MEREDITH C. JONES (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study seeks to explore whether, having an OB/Gyn and experiencing healthcare barriers, influences the utilization of contraception to prevent sexual risk behaviors (SRBs). Hypotheses were fully supported after detecting a positive association between having an OB/Gyn and contraceptive use as well as an association between contraceptive use and healthcare

barriers when bootstrapping measures were performed. Our results highlight the significance of meeting with an OB/Gyn to improve reproductive healthcare for young mothers.

POSTER 44

INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL FACTORS ON YOUNG MOTHERS' BREASTFEEDING CONFIDENCE

SARAH MACKENZIE, LAUREN C. WALLACE, KEHINDE BOLAJI, NICOLE VAUGHN, MEREDITH C. JONES (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Young mothers face many challenges, specifically negative stigmas. Some effects of negative stigmas include feeling socially isolated and social abuse from peers (Wiemann, 2005). These effects can potentially impact young mothers' confidence to perform a variety of childcare skills. One skill that could be significantly impacted by negative stigma is a mother's confidence to breastfeed. This study examined the relationship between the influence of external factors on young mothers' breastfeeding confidence.

POSTER 45

DIFFERENCES IN PARENTAL FEEDING PRACTICES BY PARENT'S CHILDHOOD WEIGHT STATUS

SHANNON MARHAN, LEORA HALLER, SHANNON O'CONNOR (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined differences in parental feeding practices by parent's childhood weight status (e.g., underweight, normal weight, overweight). Participants included 634 adult females with at least one child aged 6-11. Results indicated that parents who were overweight in childhood are more likely to demonstrate higher levels of authoritarian feeding styles (e.g., pressure to eat, restriction, monitoring) than parents who were underweight or a normal weight in childhood.

POSTER 46

EVALUATING MECHANISMS AND MODERATORS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN DISCRIMINATION AND CORE EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

NAFISA FAISAL, KIARRA MACHITAR, IVY CHEN, COLLEEN GLEASON, MIGUEL MENDIETA, BISHTA WALI, LUKE KEATING (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY), ALAN ROTH, GINA BASELLO (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Our prior work has documented negative associations of discrimination to cognitive flexibility and working memory. The current study aims to examine the role of age and depression in these relations. We found associations of discrimination to core executive functions only for older participants (>22 years). Depressive symptoms did not mediate the association of discrimination to either outcome. Results suggest cognitive effects of discrimination may vary by age and cannot be fully explained by depression.

POSTER 47

PARENTAL DIETING IMPACTS INPATIENT TREATMENT OUTCOMES FOR ADOLESCENTS WITH RESTRICTIVE EATING DISORDERS

SARAH ANN DUCK (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY), ANGELA GUARDA, COLLEEN SCHREYER (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Parental feeding practices and disordered eating behavior are potential risk factors for childhood eating disorders (EDs). This study measured the relationship between parental dieting behavior and inpatient treatment outcomes for adolescents with restrictive EDs. Parents self-reported their dieting and exercise behaviors; clinical data were abstracted from the participants' electronic medical record. Parental dieting behaviors (current dieting and exercise frequency) were negatively associated with their child's inpatient rate of weight gain and discharge body mass index.

POSTER 48

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN LGBTQIA+ AND HETEROSEXUAL YOUTH PRESENTING TO A PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION PROGRAM

DANIELLA GELMAN (EMMA PENDLETON BRADLEY HOSPITAL/BROWN UNIVERSITY), MOLLY HEDRICK (EMMA PENDLETON BRADLEY HOSPITAL), ELISABETH FRAZIER (EMMA PENDLETON BRADLEY HOSPITAL/WARREN ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Previous literature has determined mental health disparities between LGBTQIA+ and heterosexual youths. There is sparse literature addressing LGBTQIA+ youth attending higher levels of psychiatric care. This study wishes to examine the discrepancies in overall mental health functioning and specific domains of distress between LGBTQIA+ youth and their heterosexual peers in a partial hospitalization program (PHP). Findings determine there are significance differences in psychological distress between the two groups prior to intervention at the PHP.

POSTER 49

IMPACT OF RACE-RELATED MEDIA COVERAGE ON PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AND SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION

ANGELIQUE PURANDA, JORDAN HILL-RUCKER, ADENIQUE LISSE, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Media presentations of race-related stories are highly prevalent. The aim of this study is to analyze how media coverage of race-related topics affects individuals' perceived discrimination, stereotype confirmation concerns, and symptoms of depression. The results indicate that the effects of the race-related stories varied depending on the race of the participants, with race-related media being negatively associated with depression for Black and Latino individuals, but positively associated with stereotype confirmation concerns for White participants.

POSTER 50

AMBIGUENCE ON MATERNAL IDENTITY AND ANXIETY DURING FIRST-TIME PREGNANCY

SARAH A KALMENSON PINSON, LISA WALLNER SAMSTAG
(LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the impact of ambivalence on maternal identity and anxiety in first-time pregnant mothers. It also tested the role of expressive suppression on the relationship between ambivalence and anxiety. Results indicated that higher ambivalence significantly predicted lower maternal identity development. Higher ambivalence also significantly predicted higher anxiety levels in conjunction with other factors. Expressive suppression did not moderate the relationship between ambivalence and anxiety. Clinical implications to support pregnant women are discussed.

POSTER 51

IDENTIFYING MICROAGGRESSIONS IN THERAPY: CULTURAL HUMILITY AND COMFORT LEVELS OF THERAPISTS

KELSEY KLINGER, DOMINIQUE LUXARDO, STEPHANIE
WINKELJOHN BLACK (PENN STATE HARRISBURG), JOANNA
DRINANE (UNIVERSITY OF UTAH)

This study examined the ability of psychotherapy trainees to identify microaggressions during therapy sessions and rate the therapist's cultural humility and comfort levels. Participants (N=48) watched a scripted vignette surrounding a Muslim client and religious microaggressions. Each participant completed demographic questionnaires and rated the vignette therapist's level of cultural humility and comfort on likert scales. Most religious participants were unable to rate the therapist as high or low on cultural humility.

Friday, March 4, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

O'Neill

LEARNING PAPERS: CONDITIONS FOR LEARNING
Friday, March 4, 2022
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: NOELLE MICHAUD

8:00am - 8:15am

PARTIAL REINFORCEMENT EFFECTS ON ACQUISITION AND EXTINCTION OF A CONDITIONED TASTE AVERSION

NOELLE MICHAUD, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF
VERMONT)

In four experiments, rats received a taste paired with lithium chloride on every trial or on only some of the trials (partial reinforcement). Reinforced and nonreinforced trials caused decreases and increases (respectively) in consumption on the next trial. A partial reinforcement extinction effect was also observed when there was a large number of conditioning trials. Results provide more evidence that aversion learning might follow rules that are not different from other forms of associative

learning.

8:20am - 8:35am

OBTAINING THE BENEFIT OF TRIAL SPACING WITHOUT LENGTHENING THE TRAINING SESSION

SARAH CHEW (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, SUNY),
SANTIAGO CASTIELLO, ROBIN A. MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD), JAMES E. WITNAUER (SUNY BROCKPORT),
RALPH R. MILLER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, SUNY)

Positive contingency judgments of two events are based not only on the conjoint occurrence of said events but also their co-absence. Whereas human learning is not as heavily influenced by co-absences as by co-occurrences, we found that manipulating the frequency of co-absence trials had a greater impact on judgments of associations than manipulating the duration of co-absence. Our findings indicate that more frequent (but shorter) co-absence benefits associative learning without changing overall training time.

8:40am - 8:55am

DISSOCIATING THE EFFECTS OF PROBABILITY AND RATE OF REINFORCEMENT ON CR STRENGTH

JORGE MALLEA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), LILY LE, ATARA
SCHULHOF (BARNARD COLLEGE), CHARLES R. GALLISTEL
(RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), PETER D. BALSAM (COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY; BARNARD COLLEGE; NEW YORK STATE
PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE)

Two experiments in mice dissociated the effects of probability and reinforcement rate on Pavlovian learning, by manipulating the number of reinforcers signaled by the cue (Experiment 1), or dividing a fixed delay to reinforcement into different numbers of individual trials (Experiment 2). The results of both experiments suggest that probability of reinforcement influences response probability and rate independently of changes in reinforcement rate. Altering probability had no effect on speed of acquisition in either experiment.

9:00am - 9:15am

CONTRIBUTIONS OF REWARD IDENTITY AND TIMING PREDICTION ERRORS TO PAVLOVIAN LEARNING

DANIEL SIEGEL (GRADUATE CENTER - CITY UNIVERSITY
OF NEW YORK), NOAH HUSSEIN, ANDREW DELAMATER
(BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Prediction errors (PEs) are often viewed as promoting associative learning, but the role of reward is often limited to its value. Other reward features also factor into PEs. In experiment 1, we demonstrated outcome-specific learning that was unblocked following a reversal of reward identity and timing. In experiment 2, immunolabeling revealed an effect of reward identity PEs on dopamine neuronal ensemble size. Experiment 3 tested the brain activation effects of reward timing PEs.

Friday, March 4, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium**Odets****ADVANCING STUDENT AND FACULTY DIVERSITY IN THE ACADEMY****Friday, March 4, 2022
9:30am-10:50am**

CHAIR: AMML HUSSEIN

This symposium opens with a discussion about diversity admission practices for recruiting and admitting students from underrepresented backgrounds into higher education and graduate programs. Institutional programming that fosters sense of community and inclusion of students that extends beyond their admission will be explored in depth.

Faculty diversity will also be presented as another priority area. Recommendations will be made about the need to diversify faculty and offer opportunities to tenured track positions. Student/faculty research partnerships will be presented as well as the long lasting benefits of these partnerships.

Presentations**Friday, March 4, 2022****9:30am-10:50am****Paper****Wilder****INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS****Friday, March 4, 2022
9:30am-10:50am**

CHAIR: SENEL POYRAZLI

9:30am - 9:45am**LATENT PROFILES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

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

This study examines children's behavior problems in a nationally representative sample of primary school students in Trinidad and Tobago. We applied latent profile analysis to identify distinct patterns of behavior problems and contexts in which behaviors occurred. The 6-profile solution consisted of two profiles of adjusted children making up 60% of the sample and four profiles of at-risk children with elevated underactive and/or overactive behavior problems associated with different classroom contexts.

9:50am - 10:05am**VALUE DIMENSIONS INFLUENCE PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS**

PRACHI PATHAK, FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Researchers have turned to human values as predictors for people's attitudes toward immigrants. Value based studies may be effective in producing attitudinal and behavioral changes toward immigrants, as people can be receptive to universal values. The study compares differences between human values (e.g., benevolence, universalism, power, and achievement) on people's perceptions toward immigrants such as prejudice in the U.S. Understanding the differences between these values can offer insights into how anti-immigrant perceptions are formed.

10:10am - 10:25am**ARE CROSS-CULTURAL SHYNESS COMPARISONS VALID? TESTING INVARIANCE WITH MULTIGROUP CFA**

XIAOXUE KONG, CHRISTINA A. BROOK (MCMASTER UNIVERSITY), JIAYI ZHONG, JUNSHENG LIU (EAST CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY), LOUIS A. SCHMIDT (MCMASTER UNIVERSITY)

It is important to establish fundamental measurement equivalence in personality constructs before inferring cross-cultural comparison. The current study examined whether a western-based anxious shyness measure was equivalent across eastern-western cultures. There was invariance in the shyness scale to support an unbiased comparison of mean levels between the two countries and the two countries by sex. Chinese young adults had significantly higher mean levels of shyness than Canadian young adults.

10:30am - 10:45am**WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO A POSITIVE EXPERIENCE: INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE U.S.**

SENEL POYRAZLI (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

The purpose of this paper presentation will be to help researchers move away from a problem-focused research focus by identifying factors that contribute to a positive experience of international students. Some of these factors are: 1) presence of adult supervision, 2) a social contact pattern with individuals from the U.S. host culture or international students from other countries, 3) working part-time, 4) English proficiency, and 5) professors that are approachable and accessible.

Friday, March 4, 2022**9:30am-10:50am****Paper****O'Neill****CLINICAL PAPERS: ACADEMIC AND COGNITIVE PROCESSES****Friday, March 4, 2022
9:30am-10:50am**

CHAIR: DR. USHA BARAHMAND

9:30am - 9:45am**THE WILLINGNESS TO MALINGER IN AN ACADEMIC SETTING**

RICHARD CONTI, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO, OSCAR KOSECKI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), AMYN PELAEZ-CAMACHO, STEPHANIE JIMENEZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated the willingness of participants to malingering across a variety of academic situations. Participants completed a demographic questionnaire and a 15-item self-reported malingering questionnaire created for the purposes of this study. Fewer than 20% of participants indicated they would either “probably” or “definitely” malingering in situations involving ADA accommodations. However, consistent with previous research, participants were more likely to malingering in situations involving personal injury litigation. No demographic differences were found.

9:50am - 10:05am

DIMENSIONS OF COGNITIVE INSIGHT AND PSYCHOSIS PRONENESS: MEDIATING ROLE OF COGNITIVE BIASES

USHA BARAHMAND, NAILA SHAMSINA, KEFIRA CARVEY, OSCAR SANCHEZ, ANGELICA MAE ANCHETA, GAGANDIP SINGH, JOYMIN SARKER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE)

We hypothesized that the presence of both cognitive biases and impairments in cognitive insight would serve as risk factors for experiencing psychotic-like experiences. The relationship between the dimensions of cognitive insight (self-certainty and self-reflectiveness) and psychosis proneness was mediated by cognitive biases (jumping to conclusions and attention to threat), and social cognition problems. The direct relationship between self-reflectiveness and psychosis proneness and the mediation of this relationship by social cognition problems has clinical implications.

10:10am - 10:25am

ATTRIBUTES OF MEMORY DISCLOSURE AND PERSONALITY TRAITS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

RAGHAD HASSABELNABY, MEGAN CONRAD (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study explored relationships between personality and autobiographical memory. College students were tested on their recall of positive, negative, and neutral information within a vignette. Additionally, they were asked to disclose specific personal positive and negative events. Personality traits and anxiety are related to various aspects of memory and disclosure, including length, complexity, authenticity, and emotionality. Gender differences were also observed. Implications for clinical and forensic interviewing are discussed.

Friday, March 4, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

Paper

Broadhurst/Belasco

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS

Friday, March 4, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: SYDNEY TRASK

9:30am - 9:45am

CONTEXTUAL CONTROL OF CONDITIONED PAIN TOLERANCE AND ENDOGENOUS ANALGESIC SYSTEMS

SYDNEY TRASK (PURDUE UNIVERSITY)

Based on prior work demonstrating context can come to control a conditional analgesic response following pairings with an acute painful stimulus (footshock), we tested the hypothesis that a conditional analgesic response would develop in response to an internal visceral painful stimulus (IP injection of acetic acid). We found that repeated exposure to visceral pain resulted in a context-specific pain tolerance and that this effect was dependent on endogenous opioid signaling in a sex-dependent manner.

9:50am - 10:05am

DOPAMINE D1R MODULATION OF AMYGDALA ACTIVITY AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR DURING DEVELOPMENT

NICOLE FERRARA (ROSALIND FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM MCMICHAEL (COLLEGE OF WOOSTER), MALLIKA PADIVAL, REGINE BUENAOBRA, AMIEL ROSENKRANZ (ROSALIND FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY)

Social interaction decreases from adolescence to adulthood, and this behavioral transition coincides with cortical-amygdala maturation. The dopaminergic system matures throughout adolescence and modulates behavior and cortical-amygdala circuitry, and may therefore alter social behavior through modulation of cortical-amygdala pathways. We found dopamine D1R activation increases social interaction in adolescents but not adults. D1R agonism also increased amygdala activity and cortically-evoked inhibition of amygdala across ages, suggesting D1Rs can differentially influence social behavior by modulating cortical-amygdala circuitry.

10:10am - 10:25am

POSTRHINAL CORTEX CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RETRIEVAL OF AUDITORY FEAR CONDITIONING.

TRAVIS TODD (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), NICOLE DEANGELI (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

The postrhinal cortex is important for contextual learning and memory. Here we investigated its role in the retrieval of auditory fear conditioning. Inactivation of the postrhinal during retrieval testing impaired freezing to both extinguished and non-extinguished auditory fear cues.

10:30am - 10:45am

RETROSPLENIAL CORTEX INACTIVATION DURING RETRIEVAL, BUT NOT ENCODING, IMPAIRS REMOTELY ACQUIRED

HAN YIN CHENG (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), DANIELLE FOURNIER (FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY),

TRAVIS TODD (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

The retrosplenial cortex (RSC) may be differentially involved in the retrieval of fear memories depending on the age of the memory. However, previous work demonstrating such an effect uses permanent lesion which is temporally non-specific and may affect multiple memory processes. Here we temporally inactivated RSC either during encoding or retrieval of a recent and remote delayed auditory cue and showed that RSC inactivation during retrieval, but not encoding, impaired remote but not recent memories.

Friday, March 4, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

Julliard/Imperial

PSI CHI: APPLIED DEGREES IN PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 4, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: PAIGE FISHER

APPLIED DEGREES IN PSYCHOLOGY: GRADUATE SCHOOL AND MASTER'S DEGREE OPTIONS

As a student, it is often difficult to navigate the graduate school process. In this interactive panel, professionals from a variety of backgrounds (e.g., mental health and school counseling, clinical, counseling, LMFT, and MSW) will share information about graduate degrees in applied fields, differences between these programs and job options for after they graduate. At the end of this symposiums, students should have a solid base of knowledge about which degrees will allow them

Friday, March 4, 2022

9:30am-12:20am

Paper

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: ELKE WEBER

Friday, March 4, 2022

9:30am-12:20am

CHAIR: JESSICA NOLAN

ADVANCING BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE WHILE PLACING IT IN THE SERVICE OF SUSTAINABILITY

ELKE WEBER (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

Environmental Psychology has been a small niche subdiscipline within the larger enterprise of Psychological Science, as have other areas of application like social justice or climate action. My talk will provide arguments and examples for the proposition that we need to initiate and maintain a "two-way dialogue" between basic and applied research. Basic psychological theory needs to earn its keep by being stress tested in complex real-world environments and for its ability to contribute to solutions of important societal problems. Such applications help identify gaps and blind spots in our theory landscape and also help to integrate

across theories that often only address only isolated components of perceptions, judgments, choices, and action.

Friday, March 4, 2022

9:30am-10:50pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

COGNITIVE POSTERS

Friday, March 4, 2022

9:30am-10:50pm

POSTER 1

METACOGNITIVE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH SMARTPHONE USE AND ADDICTION

PETER FROST, EMILY WISE, KAYLA SANBORN, MCKAYLA HUTCHINS (SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the ability of participants to judge the extent to which they use their smartphone. Estimates of smartphone use was positively correlated with actual use of some specific apps, particularly texting/messaging and use of the internet. In contrast, participants overestimated time spent using the smartphone for social media. Metacognitive accuracy was also associated with poor judgment of dependence on smartphones as indicated by physiological measures.

POSTER 2

EPISODIC MEMORY ADVANTAGE IN THE MOVEMENT-INDUCED SELF-REFERENCE EFFECT: THE ROLE OF AGENCY

SERGE ONYPER, MARK OAKES (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Memory is enhanced for information encoded via movement relative to oneself as opposed to a stranger. Can agency – perceived voluntary control over external events – explain this movement-induced self-reference effect? Participants selected trait adjectives to characterize digital avatars, subsequently moving traits they did or did not select toward their name, a stranger's name, or an animal name. Self-referential processing enhanced item and source recognition. Agency, however, did not facilitate memory beyond the self-referential advantage.

POSTER 3

BILINGUALISM AND ATTENTIONAL CONTROL: IS THE SOUND OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE DISTRACTING?

KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD, LASMA PADEDZE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examined how bilinguals and monolinguals respond to the sound of a familiar and foreign languages while completing a combined intelligence test. While no significant main effect or interactions were found, the data revealed interesting trends in line with hypothesis that bilingual individuals may have more executive control. Due to numerous limitations, better research design should be considered to further examine the benefits of

bilingualism.

POSTER 4

MEMORY SUPPRESSION: THE IMPORTANCE OF BASELINE LEARNING FOR THE THINK/NO-THINK TASK

CURTIS ROGERS (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY)

This study investigated the optimal baseline for word-pairs learnt in the Think/No-Think paradigm. The primary goals were finding the effect that altering learning-baseline has on suppression-induced forgetting (SIF) and whether the TNT paradigm could be replicated in an online format. It was found that the TNT paradigm was replicated in the online format and the 50% learning-baseline produced a more significant SIF effect with a lower data exclusion rate compared to the 75% learning-baseline.

POSTER 5

IMPACT OF GOAL ORIENTATIONS ON LAG EFFECTS FOR GERMAN ACQUISITION AND RETENTION

LISA GRIMM, KELLY LENNON, DAVID COHN, BRANDON HOANG, EVAN LOPEZ, EMILY ALBERT, JOSE ESTEVEZ, NICK LOCASSIO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We tested the impact of lag length and goal orientation using a spacing effect paradigm. Our participants completed a German vocabulary acquisition task and spaced retention tasks. We measured goal orientation and goal attainment strategies. We found short lags improved acquisition while long lags improved retention. Mastery avoidance negatively impacted retention and acquisition of long lag items, while performance avoidance had a negative effect on learning.

POSTER 6

INTELLECTUAL HUMILITY: CONNECTIONS TO REASONING, COGNITIVE ATTITUDES, AND IRRATIONAL BELIEFS

SYDNEY PETRASIC, LOU MANZA, MARGARET MAILEY, JORDAN STUM, MOLLY FARON, SYDNEY FITZGERALD, ASHLEY DOTEY (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Diversified connections between intellectual humility sub-elements and reasoning, beliefs in pseudoscience and conspiracies, and personality traits were discovered. Being OVERCONFIDENT IN ONE'S INTELLECT was only correlated with believing in conspiracies, and BEING UNWILLING TO REVISE OPINIONS was only correlated with supporting pseudoscience as real. Further, having an INDEPENDENCE OF INTELLECT AND EGO was only associated with effective logical reasoning, and RESPECT FOR OTHERS' VIEWS only correlated with successfully regulating cognitive processes.

POSTER 7

CONTRASTING INTERSPERSED ASSOCIATIVE INTERFERENCE WITH PROACTIVE AND RETROACTIVE INTERFERENCE

JOVIN HUANG, JARED SILVERSTEIN, SAMUEL WOLTAG

(STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), JAMES WITNAUER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROCKPORT), JÉRÉMIE JOZEFOWIEZ (UNIVERSITÉ DE LILLE), RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Proactive and retroactive associative outcome interference (PI; RI) have been extensively examined. Using Allan et al.'s rapid trial streaming procedure with humans, we compared 'interspersed interference' (II) to PI&RI; in a situation with typical procedural differences between PI, RI (& II) studies eliminated. Testing immediately after training, recency considerations predicted $RI > II > PI$; however, when target training was a positive contingency, we observed $II > PI = RI$.

POSTER 8

DOES FAMILIARITY PROVIDE A SHORT-CUT TO SELECTION OF INFORMATION FROM WORKING MEMORY?

CHEN TIFERET-DWECK (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), KERSTIN UNGER (QUEENS COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Output gating is a mechanism that controls which subset of the currently maintained working memory (WM) representations can exert an influence over behavior. Surprisingly, previous studies have shown that selectively gating one item takes more time than globally output gating all WM representations. Here we show that differences in item familiarity can partly, but not fully, explain the greater behavioral cost of selective relative to global output gating.

POSTER 9

HORIZONTAL SYMMETRY PREDICTS PERCEIVED BEAUTY OF RANDOM TEXTURE FRIEZE PATTERNS

JAY FRIEDENBERG, GINA LAURIA, KAITLYN HENNIG, ISABEL GARDNER (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Fifty-one undergraduates rated the perceived beauty of seven frieze patterns. The friezes were made of random texture elements at different sizes. A two-way analysis of variance showed that observers preferred friezes with horizontal symmetry more than those containing translation, reflection, or glide reflection. They also preferred friezes with larger texture elements. Both horizontal mirrors and large element size was found to enhance the perceptual salience of the symmetric transformations, increasing their aesthetic value.

POSTER 10

RETRIEVAL PRACTICE ENHANCES MEMORIES OF THE FUTURE

JOHN SCHWOEBEL, JULIA YUDCHITS, GABRIELLE DEROCHER (UTICA COLLEGE)

Recent findings suggest that episodic future thinking depends on episodic memory. We examined whether retrieval practice enhances the recall of memories formed during an episodic future thinking task. Each participant imagined and planned a future camping trip and then either practiced retrieving their plan

or reread their plan. Retrieval practice enhanced recall. This finding may have important implications for facilitating plan execution, goal achievement, and well-being.

POSTER 11

NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS IN AUTISM AND SCHIZOPHRENIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

JO A. YON-HERNÁNDEZ, DOMINIKA Z. WOJCIK (UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA - INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE INTEGRACIÓN EN LA COMUNIDAD (INICO)), LAURA GARCÍA-GARCÍA (ZAMORA HOSPITAL (COMPLEJO ASISTENCIAL DE ZAMORA)), MARÍA MAGÁN-MAGANTO, RICARDO CANAL-BEDIA (UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA - INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE INTEGRACIÓN EN LA COMUNIDAD (INICO)), MANUEL FRANCO-MARTÍN (ZAMORA HOSPITAL (COMPLEJO ASISTENCIAL DE ZAMORA))

Our study compared the neuropsychological profiles of people with autism and schizophrenia using Miyake and Friedman's task-based approach, which taps Inhibition, Updating and Shifting components of Executive Functions (EFs). Impairments on Inhibition and Shifting were found in both disorders, while Updating deficits were only detected in schizophrenia. The self-paced task format led to some performance improvements but in schizophrenia only. Differentiating spared and impaired EFs is important for tailoring effective treatments for each disorder.

POSTER 12

EFFECTS OF DISASTERS ON VALUES AND DECISIONS: JUDGMENT IN THE TIME OF COVID

DANA CHESNEY, MIRANDA LEVY, MARGARITA MANZANO, ELLALANDRA ARAKELOW (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Västfjäll et al. (2014) found that invoking the memory of disasters affects people's value-judgements and propensity for risk-taking behaviors. Here we test if such changes in judgements are also seen when invoking an ongoing disaster: the COVID-19 pandemic. Results from 327 participants randomly assigned to Covid-invocation and Control conditions collected 11/2020-10/2021 find no differences in judgments. We will continue data collection to learn if differences emerge as the crisis is resolved.

POSTER 13

HOW NEGATIVE EMOJI CHANGE THE TONE OF TEXT MESSAGES

NICKLAS C. PHILLIPS, ALLISON M. ARP, SRI SIDDHI N. UPADHYAY (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE N. GUNRAJ (NO AFFILIATION), EMILY BRAYTON, LAUREN LOVE, OLIVIA NEDDERMEYER, COURTNEY WEST, BRIGHTON WILSON (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Texts were paired with either strong or mild positive or negative emoji. Positive texts paired with strong positive emoji were rated similarly to the same texts paired with mild positive emoji. However, negative texts paired with strong negative emoji were

rated much more negatively than the same texts paired with mild negative emoji. Overall, the results indicate that negative emoji carry nuanced meaning and allow for more subtlety in conveying emotion.

POSTER 14

LEAVE ME BE! STRATEGY INSTRUCTION HARMS HIGH SPATIAL PROBLEM SOLVING

NIA SCARBORO, NAHAL HEYDARI, HUI WEN ZHU, ALLISON JAEGER (ST JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

To understand the role of strategy instruction on spatial problem solving, we examined the spatial performance of participants when provided an analytic strategy or a visualization strategy to solve a paper folding task. Participants were divided into Low, Medium, High spatial skill groups. We found that performance of Low and Medium spatial skill groups was not affected by strategy instruction, but the High spatial skill group showed poorer performance when given the analytic strategy.

POSTER 15

CORTICO-STRIATAL MECHANISMS OF ASSOCIATIVE MEMORY PERFORMANCE FEEDBACK PROCESSING IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

CHRISTOPHER CAGNA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), AHMET CECELI (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL), JOSHUA SANDRY (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JAMIL BHANJI, ELIZABETH TRICOMI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), EKATERINA DOBRYAKOVA (CENTER FOR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY RESEARCH, KESSLER FOUNDATION)

The striatum facilitates performance-related feedback processing in neurotypical (NT) individuals. Cognitive fatigue impacts the striatum in multiple sclerosis (MS). We investigated neurobehavioral mechanisms of feedback processing in MS, and influences of fatigue, during a memory task. Despite reporting more fatigue, MS participants performed comparably to NTs. While both groups engaged the striatum during feedback processing, MS participants recruited additional striato-temporal connections, suggesting people with MS may engage alternative neuro-mechanisms to buffer fatigue and maintain performance.

POSTER 16

LEARNING FROM ERRORS IN GEOSCIENCE DIAGRAMS

CYNTHIA JOHNSON, NAHAL HEYDARI, SAMUEL JACKSON, KAY NIKIFOROVA, ALLISON JAEGER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Science learning is challenging because it requires comprehending complex systems and diagrams. In math, research has found that explaining incorrect worked examples (IWE) can support learning (Booth et al., 2013). IWEs have also been shown to support 3D diagrams understanding (Jaeger et al., 2020). This study explored the effectiveness of explaining errors in conceptual diagrams for supporting text comprehension and demonstrated that explaining errors in incorrect diagrams supported comprehension compared to a control condition.

POSTER 17**DOES STRESS NEGATE THE EFFECTS OF REPEATED TESTING ON EYEWITNESS MEMORY?**

AMANDA CAPRIGLIONE, STEFANI MORGAN, MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Stress may affect memory in unexpected ways. In the context of eyewitness memory, witnesses are frequently asked to recall the details of an event. Research has consistently demonstrated that this act of retrieval can leave memory susceptible to distortion. Studies examining this effect typically exclude the experience of stress. The current study explored the interaction between stress and repeated testing on eyewitness memory performance. Repeated testing decreased accuracy and stress did not eliminate the effect.

POSTER 18**THE EFFECTS OF SURGICAL MASKS ON FACE PERCEPTION, MEMORY, AND IMPRESSION FORMATION**

ALEXIS DIMAURO, ALEXANDRIA PORCELLI, SARINA PETERS, ERICA KOSSMAN, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study explores the effect of masks on face perception and memory. Participants viewed masked or unmasked faces and judged which of six expressions was being displayed. Participants were later given a recognition test (masked or unmasked) with neutral faces and answered questions about personality traits. We found that masks affected identification of facial expressions and in some cases interfered with recognition. No impact of expression misperception on later personality judgments was found.

POSTER 19**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ROTATION AND PERSPECTIVE TAKING IN CHILDREN (4-9 YEARS OLD)**

ARIELLE HERSHKOVICH, DARIA LASC, JULIA HAUSS, HAFSA ABID, SAMANTHA SALERNITANO, SONIA CONDE, SARAH SHAH, RACHEL FREEMAN, KAITLYNN BOHR, AMY ADICKES, JESSICA CHARLES, NIMA PATEL, MARYA NEMEH, JESUJOBA OLANREWaju, STEFAN ZIVANOVIC, RACHELLE GORCZYNSKI, CHRISTOPHER SIMMEN, PEARL CHRISTINE MCGEE, NARDIN YACIOUB, YINGYING (JENNIFER) YANG (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Mental rotation involves imagining rotating and array while keeping oneself constant, and perspective taking involves imagining rotating oneself while keeping the array constant. Adult research has found that the two tasks are different cognitive processes yet highly correlated. It is unclear if these abilities develop together or support one another. In this study, we examined the relationship between the two abilities in children ages 4-9 years old, and differences in testing modality (in-person vs. online).

POSTER 20**INSENSITIVITY TO SAMPLE SIZE IN SIMULATED ONLINE SHOPPING**

JAMES WITNAUER, LORI FORZANO, LARRY WALLNAU (SUNY BROCKPORT)

Insensitivity to sample size (Tversky & Kahneman 1974) extends to a real-world situation: reviews of products sold by an online retailer. Mean rating (stars) and number of reviews for simulated Amazon products were manipulated. Ratings of willingness to purchase and suggested prices were affected by the star rating but were insensitive to the sample size on which star ratings were based but ratings of the helpfulness of the reviews were sensitive to sample size.

POSTER 21**PANDEMIC DREAMS ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO PRIMING AND UNRELATED TO COVID-19 EXPOSURE**

NICHOLAS INCELLI (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), SHAWN GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Online surveys that ask people to report their dreams have led some researchers to bemoan an epidemic of COVID-19 pandemic nightmares. These studies typically recruited participants from sensationalistic pandemic and dream-themed websites that likely over-sample those with dramatic dreams to report. We surveyed college students about their dreams and manipulated the sensationalistic nature of the survey questions. Responses showed that pandemic dreams were unrelated to COVID-19 exposure and susceptible to the priming manipulation.

POSTER 22**THE EFFECT OF VISUAL FIELD AND TRANSLIMINALITY ON COMMON ONSET MASKING**

MICAH RUSSELL, STEVEN HAASE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), GARY FISK (GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Common Onset Masking impacts our ability to perceive a distractor surrounded target when the display is replaced by the distractors. We explored this further by including an analysis of visual field and participant translminality ($n = 32$). Both translminality (e.g., At the present time, I am very good at make-believe and imagining) and visual field had minor impacts, but we did find strong target-distractor Stroop-like interference effects (e.g., partial $\eta^2 = .47$ for target accuracy).

POSTER 23**THE EFFECTS OF EMOTIONALLY-LADEN MUSIC ON MEMORY RECALL OF SCENES**

KALI REBUCK, JADEN CARPER, LAUREN MASSARELLA, XIOMARA SERRANO, SAMUEL DAY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown that music-induced mood can influence memory, with participants being more likely to remember emotionally-congruent content. We extend these

findings to more naturalistic stimuli by examining memory for details in complex images of human interactions. Interestingly, the negative and neutral mood groups in our study showed a similar bias for reporting negatively valenced memories, while the positive mood group recalled significantly more positive content than the other two.

POSTER 24

A STUDY OF BIBLICAL PROPORTIONS: DIVIDED ATTENTION AND TASK ON RECOGNITION MEMORY

MANPREET RAI, TRAN NGUYEN (D'YOUVILLE COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effectiveness of either writing or typing under high or low divided attention on short-term recognition memory of Bible passage. Twenty-eight participants of varying levels of biblical knowledge completed a 10-question memory test following the 2 (divided attention: low vs. high) X 2 (tasks: typing vs. writing) between-groups design. Although no key main effects or interactions were found, they were approaching significance and interacted with age. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 25

HOW CAFFEINE INTAKE AND PERCEIVED STRESS AFFECT SENSORY PERCEPTION

MARK CAPICHANA, RYAN DUNLAP, DEBBIE PAULUS, AMANDA REINKE, SAMUEL DAY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines the effects of caffeine intake and stress on auditory and visual hallucinations in an undergraduate population. We provide novel evidence for spontaneous visual hallucinations within visual noise, and find that these effects follow similar but weaker patterns as the well-studied auditory hallucinations (the "White Christmas" effect). Overall, reports of auditory and visual hallucinations are much higher under high-stress, high-caffeine conditions.

POSTER 26

COGNITIVE PREDICTORS OF SUBSTANCE USE AND RISK PERCEPTION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

KATHERINE DESROSIERS, JACK GOEMBEL, SYDNEY VOELBEL, AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We surveyed 494 participants to investigate how cognitive reflectiveness, impulsivity, and scientific literacy predict substance use and perceived risk of COVID-19 complications due to smoking. Participants who were more scientifically literate had higher risk perceptions of smoking-related COVID-19 complications. Those who estimated higher risk were also more likely to decrease nicotine, alcohol, and marijuana use during the pandemic. More scientifically literate participants decreased nicotine use, while more reflective participants decreased marijuana use.

POSTER 27

THE ROLE OF VISUO-SPATIAL CONSTRUCTION ABILITIES

IN RAVEN'S MATRICES TEST

JULIA HAUSS, ARIELLE HERSHKOVICH, DARIA LASC, SADAF KHAWAR, NARDIN YACOB, RACHEL FREEMAN, SONIA CONDE SANTIAGO, NIMA PATEL, YINGYING (JENNIFER) YANG (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence (WPPSI-IV) subtest Block Design and Raven's 2 Progressive Matrices Clinical Edition may have similar underlying psychological processes. We examine this and if one task is easier than the other. We tested a sample of 132 typically and atypically developing individuals. Finding that the tasks have commonalities beyond general abilities, visuospatial constructions are associated. We did not find one task significantly easier; we did find individual variation.

POSTER 28

SEMANTIC NETWORK INVESTIGATION INTO THE ROLE OF WORKING MEMORY ON WORD RETRIEVAL

SOPHIA LALL, SABRINA LOPEZ, JOSHUA SANDRY (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This primary aim of this investigation was to apply graph theory to examine semantic network structural differences between individuals with high vs low working memory capacity (WMC). Participants with high WMC had lower average shortest path length, higher clustering coefficient, and lower modularity in contrast to participants with low WMC. These patterns suggest individual differences in WMC are at least partially due to the organization of semantic long-term memory.

POSTER 29

SEMANTIC NETWORK INVESTIGATION INTO THE ROLE OF WORKING MEMORY ON WORD RETRIEVAL

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POSTER 30

INTELLECTUAL QUOTIENT AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION IN AUTISM AND SCHIZOPHRENIA: MODERATOR OR PREDICTOR?

MARIA MAGAN-MAGANTO, JO A YON-HERNÁNDEZ, DOMINIKA Z WOJCIK (UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA – INFOAUTISMO – INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE INTEGRACIÓN EN LA COMUNIDAD (INICO).), LAURA GARCÍA-GARCÍA (ZAMORA HOSPITAL (COMPLEJO ASISTENCIAL DE ZAMORA)), RICARDO CANAL-BEDIA (UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA – INFOAUTISMO – INSTITUTO

UNIVERSITARIO DE INTEGRACIÓN EN LA COMUNIDAD (INICO).), MANUEL FRANCO-MARTÍN (ZAMORA HOSPITAL (COMPLEJO ASISTENCIAL DE ZAMORA))

This study looked at the role of IQ in Executive functions (EFs) in people with autism, schizophrenia and controls. The autism group obtained significant correlations between IQ and general performance scores in Inhibition, Updating and Shifting. The group with schizophrenia showed a correlation between IQ and Shifting EF only. The differences of treating IQ as a moderator or as a separate non-linear factor were discussed, with focus on practical implications.

POSTER 31

SALIENCY DETERMINES EFFICIENCY OF SEARCH IN A THREE-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH TASK

THOMAS GHIRARDELLI, CHRISTINE NGUYEN, OLIVIA ROY, EMILY ROSS, JOSH LICHTI, CLAUDINE SCHWARTZ (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

We developed a 3-D visual search task requiring participants to retrieve a LEGO target that was larger than the distractors from among a set of LEGOs randomly distributed on a tabletop. When the size difference was salient, retrieval time (RT) was unaffected by set size, but when it was less salient, we saw a significant increase in RT consistent with results from 2-D search tasks.

POSTER 32

SPYING ON OTHERS' TEXTS DIVIDES ATTENTION AND IMPAIRS PERFORMANCE

CAROLINE GHEEN, SCHYLER PETERSON, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests higher levels of fear-of-missing-out (FOMO), distractibility, and cognitive absorption predict a want to seek others' personal information, especially if this information is attention-grabbing, and distracting information could affect attention performance in real time. Participants were told to pay attention to a story-telling video with seemingly accidental text messages communicating juicy or mundane content popping up. Results showed participants higher in FOMO alone predicted fixation on juicy information and distracted attention.

POSTER 33

SLEEP DISTURBANCE, MOOD STATE, AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE: THE MAINE-SYRACUSE LONGITUDINAL STUDY

SAMANTHA SUDOL, MICHAEL ROBBINS (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE)

Sleep plays an important role in one's daily functioning and a negative impact has been shown for those who have sustained long periods of wakefulness. In this study, relationships among sleep disturbance, positive and negative emotion, and cognitive performance are examined using data from the Maine-Syracuse Longitudinal Study (MSLS) archive. Although higher reported sleep disturbance is associated with more symptoms of depression and anxiety and lower positive emotion, no

associations with cognitive performance were observed.

POSTER 34

TASK RELEVANT EMBODIED COGNITIVE LEARNING EXERCISE IMPROVES MENTAL ROTATION SKILL

ASHLEY GREEN (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MIKHAELA MCFARLIN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY), JESSICA PLOUFFE (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), MADISYN MAZIK, BERNARD GEE (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Mental rotation is tied to everyday tasks, such as navigating and understanding our physical environment. In our aim to enhance this important cognitive skill, we developed a novel exercise incorporating an embodied cognition approach. Participants completed customized motor training prior to a mental rotation test. The single exposure to a brief, highly task-relevant embodied exercise was sufficient in immediately improving mental rotation performance compared to the control group. This method may be applied in education.

POSTER 35

INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPEECH ERRORS AND INHIBITION

SARAH MARSHALL, JILL WARKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), YINGXUE TIAN, SIMON FISCHER-BAUM (RICE UNIVERSITY)

Speech is the combination of phonemes to create words. Errors in speech can be thought of as a failure to inhibit oneself from producing an incorrect word or phoneme. We tested the relationship between speech error production and inhibition. We predicted that flanker task performance would be correlated with the tendency to produce speech errors in a tongue twister task and the tendency to create nonwords in speech errors in a tongue twister task.

POSTER 36

MEMORIES OF THE BOSTON MARATHON BOMBING AMONG THOSE WHO WERE CLOSE BY

MICHELLE D. LEICHTMAN, NIKOLAY DIMITROV, JOLIE B. WORMWOOD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

Forty-three adults physically exposed to the 2013 Boston Marathon Bombings were assessed for their flashbulb memories of the event. Participants' responses to both affective and narrative prompts were collected at three time points after the event, allowing for an assessment of consistency for both subjective and objective qualities (e.g., details) of memories. The findings suggest a positive bi-directional relationship between affective and narrative consistency in flashbulb memories over time.

POSTER 37

TECHNOLOGY-ENHANCED INTERVENTIONS' EFFECTIVENESS ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN ADULTS WITH ABI: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

NOGA KATZ, CHLOE ORELLANA, ZANE SICADSIAD,
KATHERINE TARAZONA, GERALD VOELBEL (NEW YORK
UNIVERSITY)

Acquired brain injuries (ABI) cause cognitive and functional deficits. The impact of technology-enhanced cognitive rehabilitation methods was explored. Objective: This systematic review evaluates the effectiveness of such interventions on everyday cognition and function of adults with ABIs. Method: A literature search assessed interventions in four categories: processing speed, memory, executive function, and attention. Results: Cognitive and functional outcomes significantly improved post-training. Conclusion: Evidence emerged of improvement of this population's cognition and function through technology-enhanced interventions.

POSTER 38

CAN GRIT HELP IN THE HERE AND NOW? GRIT IN EVERYDAY COGNITION

CASSANDRA P. BODNER, NICOLE M. WHITE, CARLY RUPPERT, JESSICA I. FLECK (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Although increased grit has been associated with long-term academic and professional achievements, less is known about the importance of grit in daily life. Our research explored grit-related differences in performance on Sternberg's working memory task. We found participants with higher scores on the perseverance-of-effort grit subcomponent had longer completion times for correct Sternberg trials and trended toward higher accuracy rates as trial difficulty increased. Thus, being gritty contributes to performance differences in daily cognition.

POSTER 39

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN INTERPRETING EMOTIONAL CONTENT OF TEXT MESSAGES

ALEXANDRIA GUZMAN, KIMBERLY CRAIG, EMMA LENT, MADISYN DINELLO (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

Communicating via text message mimics face-to-face dialogue in its back and forth style. However, it lacks non-verbal cues of emotion. Punctuation can convey emotional content in texts. There are gender differences in non-verbal communication of emotions, that may extend to texting. Participants read short text exchanges and rated the text response for sincerity. Preliminary results suggest that overall, men perceived the texter as being more sincere than women, regardless of the presence of punctuation.

POSTER 40

FUNCTIONAL PROSODY IN PEOPLE WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: A META-ANALYSIS

STEN KNUTSEN, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

There are contradictory findings as to the type and degree of prosodic functional impairment in people with ASD when compared to people who are NT (see Loveall et al., 2020). The

results of our literature meta-analysis clearly demonstrate that, overall, people with ASD are impaired in global prosodic function when compared to NT, with their impairment being somewhat more pronounced in comprehension than production.

POSTER 41

PINK IS SWEETEST: CROSS-MODAL CORRESPONDENCES BETWEEN COLOR AND TASTE

THOMAS DANIEL, NATHAN BURNS (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

Prior research has shown implicit associations between tastes and color (e.g., sweet foods are judged "more sweet" when presented in pink, and "less sweet" when it is presented in blue). This study examined how participants perceived basic tastes (e.g. sweet, bitter) presented within colored drinkware. Confirming and extending previous findings, we observed that drinkware color differentially affects perceived intensity of the taste, even when participants taste a colorless liquid.

POSTER 42

CAN RACE SERVE AS A CONTEXT IN CONTEXT-DRIVEN ATTENTIONAL CONTROL?

THOMAS HUTCHEON, MARCO CALIANDRO, GLORIA TUCKER, MINGXI WANG, IVY WU (BARD COLLEGE)

Context-driven attentional control refers to a fast and flexible form of attention that varies as a function of experience. Previous studies have found that social categories, including gender, serve as a context for this form of control. Here we test whether race can serve as such a context. We find that participants use race information to organization information in the task, but race does not serve as a context for control.

POSTER 43

NEURO-EXERGAMING FOR YOUTH ON THE AUTISM SPECTRUM: FEASIBILITY PILOT CASE USING

IRELEE FERGUSON (UNION COLLEGE), JODIE COHEN, VALERIE NEEDHAM (), TOBI SAULNIER, CAY ANDERSON-HANLEY (UNDEFINED)

One study reported benefits of exergaming to executive function and repetitive behaviors in youth with ASD after a single-bout of the interactive Physical and Cognitive Exercise System (iPACES; Anderson-Hanley, Tureck, & Schneiderman, 2011). This pilot study examined the feasibility of iPACES for in-home use and remote assessment by a youth with ASD during the COVID pandemic. Information was gathered regarding usability of the equipment and game, that will aid in refinement of neuro-exergames for youth.

POSTER 44

DO DOGS KNOW "MORE" OR "LESS"?

CHRISTY FESSLER, MARCUS LOMBARDO (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Can dogs tell the difference between “more” and “less”? Do they have the ability to make decisions based on quantity? While humans clearly demonstrate the ability to estimate magnitude, is it less clear whether non-human animals do as well. The purpose of this study is to answer the question of how effective numerical estimation is in canines, if it exists at all.

POSTER 45

INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF AGE AND TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE ON DIGITAL READING PERFORMANCE

AUBREY SAHOURIA, EMILY NEWBOROUGH, HALEY ENOS, GRACIE OUELLETTE, JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

Must you be a digital native to read on a screen? Digital reading has been adopted by younger and older adults alike, warranting research to determine which factors facilitate their ability to perform across reading mediums. This study examined age, computer experience, technophobia, and reading skill as predictors of reading comprehension across paper and digital mediums between older and younger adults.

POSTER 46

MIND OVER MATTER? IMPERFECT PERCEPTION OF PITCH MANIPULATION IN MUSIC-DEPENDENT MEMORY

HADLEY PARUM, JUSTIN HULBERT (BARD COLLEGE)

How humans assess the perceptual similarity between musical examples is a highly complex, frequently employed, poorly understood skill. This study employed context-dependent memory to test the implicit perceptual similarity of sounds heard while learning and being tested on English words. Memory wasn't affected by whether the sounds present during the test were different from those heard during learning. However, memory was greater when listeners reported, even incorrectly, the sounds being the same at both timepoints.

POSTER 47

MIND-WANDERING AND COGNITIVE LOAD EFFECTS ON WORKING MEMORY PERFORMANCE ACROSS EXPERIMENTAL CONTEXTS

KELLY COTTON (GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JOSHUA SANDRY (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY RICKER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA)

A distracting environment may cause task disengagement and susceptibility to cognitive load, a measure of secondary task disruption in working memory. The present study investigated effects of mind-wandering and cognitive load in online and laboratory working memory tasks. Participants completed a change detection task with a concurrent secondary task that varied cognitive load. After each trial, we asked participants about mind-wandering. We correlate mind-wandering rates with performance in each cognitive load condition and across contexts.

POSTER 48

YOUR GIRL PROBLEMS ARE ABOUT TO GET WORSE: SEX DIFFERENCES IN ALZHEIMER'S

JILLIAN GRAHAM, SONDOS EL-HULU, MICHAEL OLIVER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Alzheimer's disease (AD), a neurodegenerative disorder causing progressive declines in cognition, has a higher incidence rate in women. To investigate these disparities in cognitively normal individuals, data were extracted from the ADNI database. Females had less retention on tau PET and greater cognition compared to males. However, females with pathology consistent with AD experienced greater cognitive decline, and increased retention on tau PET. Findings suggest women are more susceptible to AD-related pathological and cognitive changes.

POSTER 49

ARE YOUR INCREASING STUDENT LOANS MAKING YOU LESS SUSCEPTIBLE FOR DEVELOPING ALZHEIMER'S?

SONDOS EL-HULU, JILLIAN GRAHAM, MICHAEL OLIVER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by a progressive loss in cognition. Research indicates that education protects against such decline. Data from the ADNI database were analyzed to assess whether differences in education in cognitively normal individuals could explain discrepancies in cognition and pathology consistent with AD. Education was positively associated with cognition and negatively associated with tau levels in cerebrospinal fluid. Higher education may lead to greater cognition and less susceptibility to AD-related pathological changes.

POSTER 50

HORROR FILMS AND ATTENTION

ETHAN CLARK, EMMA BEITER, KAITLYN MURPHY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

In this experimental study, we analyzed the effects of horror media on one's ability to notice and remember irrelevant changes in the surrounding environment. Consistent with expectations, those with more prior exposure to horror content were better able to notice external changes during a horror scene than those with less exposure. Surprisingly, however, overall noticing rates were higher during the horror scene than for a neutral control scene.

POSTER 51

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less exposure. Surprisingly, however, overall noticing rates were higher during the horror scene than for a neutral control scene.

POSTER 52

CAN SURPRISE FOSTER LEARNING OF NOVEL VERBS THAT REFER TO SPATIAL SUPPORT?

EMILY FERRER, STEPHANIE SPIVAK, KARIMA ELGAMAL, LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has demonstrated that the learning of novel words can be facilitated by the mechanism of surprise. Surprising events, those that violate core knowledge of spatiotemporal properties of objects, lead children to learn novel words better than expected events. We explore this mechanism of language learning by using the methodology of Stahl and Feigenson (2017) and applying it to novel support events and support verbs.

POSTER 53

COMPARING EXPLICIT RATINGS OF WORD GENDER WITH IMPLICIT GENDER PRIMING EFFECTS

SARAH JOHNSON, KAITLIN KRIDLO, RAECHEL GONZALEZ, TALIA DANIEL (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY)

The gendered nature of English words was studied via implicit associations and explicit ratings. Study 1 revealed significant priming from explicit gender primes (she, him, wife, brother) to target words colloquially associated with one gender (purse, football, emotional, strong), providing evidence of implicit gender associations. Study 2 demonstrated significant differences in masculinity/femininity ratings for explicitly gendered, gender-associated, and neutral words. These results suggest aligned implicit and explicit gender biases for words.

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper

O'Neill

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: TANZINA AHMED

11:00am - 11:15am

ACCEPTING AND CELEBRATING THE BODY: 10+ YEARS LATER A DEFINITION HOLDS TRUE

LINDSEY LAPLANT, RUTH RIGGIE (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Understanding how body positivity is defined and its underlying mechanisms add to the efficacy of wellness programming. We examined definitions of body positivity, habitual body positive thinking and the content of such thoughts, and self-reports of body appreciation. Participant definitions were consistent with earlier literature definitions from less diverse samples. Habitual body positive thinking and rating of positive thoughts significantly

predicted body appreciation, though rating of thoughts was moderated by their habitual nature.

11:20am - 11:35am

YOGA AND WEIGHT MOTIVATION: PROTECTION AND RISK FOR EATING DISORDERS SYMPTOMS

MARINA BRUNNER, TAYLOR BAUMLER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA), KELLY CUCCOLO (ALMA COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA), RACHEL KRAMER (UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA)

Generally, research indicates yoga is associated with reduced eating disorder (ED) symptoms, body dissatisfaction, and greater self-compassion. It is unclear whether weight loss/maintenance motivation for yoga practice is associated with outcomes. This study noted individuals practicing yoga for weight loss reported lower self-compassion and greater ED symptoms and body dissatisfaction than for weight maintenance. Moderation analyses demonstrated yoga frequency was also important - yoga practitioners who practiced more frequently were protected against body dissatisfaction.

11:40am - 11:55am

REVIEWING COLLEGE STUDENTS' FOOD INSECURITY BEFORE AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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

During the COVID-19 pandemic, food insecurity increased across the United States, with college students being particularly vulnerable. 711 undergraduates in a public college were surveyed before and during the first pandemic year. Compared to pre-pandemic students, during-pandemic students reported lower levels of food insecurity and were more likely to write about food-related difficulties and food support programs. These findings indicate that food programs were likely critical to the wellbeing of college students during the pandemic.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

COVID AND DECLUTTER: EXAMINING DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES DURING A GLOBAL PANDEMIC

JOSEPH R. FERRARI, DEVKI A. PATEL (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many Americans stayed at home to prevent the spread of the virus. Consequently, persons confronted their home clutter and experienced decisional conflicts toward decluttering projects. We examined decision-making processes and motivational states around

decluttering projects with an adult national sample (210 women, 13 men).

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20am

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

**SOCIAL POSTERS: COVID, HEALTH, ATTRACTION,
PERSONALITY**

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20am

POSTER 1

**WHAT HELPS COLLEGE STUDENTS DEAL WITH THE
COVID-19 PANDEMIC?**

JOHN HULL, DEBRA HULL, JOSHUA ALLEGRA, DILLON
DAVENPORT, DAVID HELDT (BETHANY COLLEGE WV)

Undergraduate participants responded to survey items assessing levels of physical activity, depression, anxiety, and positive social role, then reported how negatively they responded to words and phrases relating to the COVID 19 pandemic. Varsity athletes, African American/Latinx, and male participants generally reported lower levels of anxiety and depression, and more resilience than other participants. Varsity athletes also reported more positive social roles, but more skeptical or conservative responses to COVID-19 related words and phrases.

POSTER 2

**IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE WELL-BEING OF
STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES**

GRETCHEN BEERNINK, SANDRA ZELAYA (SALISBURY
UNIVERSITY), IAN HARE (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY),
ERICA HALL, SYDNEY STEEVES, ERIN STIFFLER, ANNA
WOJEHOWSKI, RACHEL STEELE, CANDACE HENRY, HEIDI
FRITZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The experiences of students with disabilities are under-studied. We surveyed students via Qualtrics regarding well-being and social interactions to examine whether students with disabilities (n=65) were disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic compared to those without (n=130). Students with disabilities reported worse mood disturbance, depression, anxiety, sleep disruption, social interactions, and life impact (finances, health care) than those without. Greater microaggressions, stigma consciousness, and avoidant coping style were associated with worse outcomes.

POSTER 3

**COVID-19 IMPACT ON BINGE-WATCHING BEHAVIOR &
MEDIA CONSUMPTION**

DESTINY TAYLOR (THE PENNSYLVANIA BERKS
UNIVERSITY, BERKS), NATHAN GREENAUER (THE
PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Binge-watching has become a common practice following the

rise in viewer engagement with streaming services in recent years (Flayelle, et al., 2019). However, limited research has assessed how issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as social distancing and quarantine mandates, may have influenced binge-watching behavior. In two studies, we examine changes in media consumption, and the potential influence on feelings of depression, engagement, isolation, and loneliness these changes may have engendered.

POSTER 4

**THE EFFECTS OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC ON
RECEIVING AND PROVIDING CAPITALIZATION SUPPORT**

KENDRA DASCANO, COURTNEY GOSNELL (PACE
UNIVERSITY)

The coronavirus pandemic is impacting social connections, leaving many feeling isolated. We conducted two studies on how capitalization support methods may have shifted during the pandemic and affected mental well-being. Our data suggest that active-constructive support is less commonly perceived from individuals during the pandemic. Although active-constructive support continues to offer the most benefits, individuals may appreciate of passive-constructive support. However, it may not be a healthy approach for providers who report lower well-being outcomes.

POSTER 5

**PARENTAL CAPITALIZATION SUPPORT AND STUDENT
SUCCESS DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC**

SIERRA METVINER, COURTNEY GOSNELL (PACE
UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated how parental capitalization support (positive event support) is associated with child academic progress and well-being during the pandemic. MTurk participants (N=203) took a survey addressing positive and negative event support they provided their children with pre-/ post-pandemic and their child's academic success and well-being. Parents providing greater quality capitalization support reported their children having greater academic progress and well-being. Capitalization support was a stronger predictor of student outcomes than negative event support.

POSTER 6

**HIDDEN BENEFITS OF LONG-DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS?
EXAMINING CONFLICT AND PASSION DURING COVID-19**

ANNIE HARRIS, TIMOTHY VALSHEIN (HARVARD
UNIVERSITY), ANA DIGIOVANNI (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY),
RICHARD SLATCHER (UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA), RHONDA
BALZARINI (TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY), GIULIA ZOPPOLAT
(VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM).

Little is known about how stress from the COVID-19 pandemic differentially affected cohabitating and long-distance romantic relationships. We hypothesized that spending time together would be beneficial for distance relationships but stifling for cohabitating couples. Using a large, multi-wave, multinational dataset collected early in the pandemic (N = 5,167), we

pre-registered a multivariate multilevel model to assess how the amount of time partners spend together moderates how different relationship types navigate conflict and experience passion.

POSTER 7

HOW ISOLATION POLICIES HAVE AFFECTED YOUNG PEOPLES' CAREER PROSPECTS AND MENTAL HEALTH?

AIMEN KHURRAM, KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examines the impact of COVID-19 isolation policies on the mental health of young adults by manipulating career prospects. Participants were also randomly assigned to read a favorable job circumstances or an unfavorable job circumstances story before responding to depression and anxiety scales. The results suggest a hopefulness among young adults as participants did not differ in their mental health symptoms as a result of the job story manipulation.

POSTER 8

LOOKING BACK AT THE PANDEMIC ONSET: TWITTER CHATTER REFLECTS CHANGES IN ALCOHOL

NICOLE RYERSON, JEFFREY STONE (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Early research on the impact of the pandemic on alcohol use has painted a complex picture. The current study utilized social media content (i.e., Twitter) to investigate the initial impact of the pandemic on our relationship with alcohol. The prevalence of alcohol related tweets significantly increased following the declaration of the global pandemic, however, the pattern of alcohol related tweets across the days of the week did not differ.

POSTER 9

ARE TIKTOK AND INSTAGRAM USE ASSOCIATED WITH BODY DISSATISFACTION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS?

CHARLOTTE MARKEY, SOFIA BONSIGNORE, HEMALI PATEL, DUA MALIK, KENNEDY TRAN, WILLIAM FITZGERALD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Although research suggests that social media use is associated with body dissatisfaction among adolescents, very little of this research has examined two of the most popular social media platforms: TikTok and Instagram. This study examined 68 young adults' appearance-focused (e.g., photo editing) and communication-focused (e.g., messaging) social media use on TikTok and Instagram in relation to their body image. Results suggest that appearance-focused engagement is most deleterious for body image.

POSTER 10

COVID-19 PANDEMIC EFFECTS ON DISGUST SENSITIVITY?

KELLY C. WERKHEISER, MADISON N. PRISTERA, ALEXANDER J. SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Disgust is an avoidance-based emotion that causes humans to

retreat to keep safe from contagious threats. The COVID-19 pandemic may have increased people's disgust sensitivities (DS) from excessive protective behavior concerns. We compared 2 prepandemic samples (September 2019, January 2020) to 2 pandemic samples (September 2020, January 2021) for their DS scores (N=1126). The pandemic samples reported significantly greater DS scores than the prepandemic samples. A predicted significant gender difference was found, but not a predicted gender-pandemic interaction.

POSTER 11

THE EFFECT OF FACE MASKS ON FACIAL IMPRESSIONS

SANJAY CHHETRI, JOHN WILSON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

In three studies, we found that mask-wearing has a positive effect on social perception. The effect of masks was not moderated by race or sex, and the effect of masks does not appear to be fully accounted for by the fact that masks simply obscure the lower part of the face. This work contributes to an emerging body of knowledge regarding person perception during the COVID-19 pandemic, and offers some promising evidence that people

POSTER 12

PREDICTORS OF ADHERENCE TO COVID-19 HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS

KAREN WILSON, LEXIS ORTIZ (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The present study investigated predictors of adherence to COVID-19 recommendations. Social support, coping, and the Health Belief Model variables were used to predict adherence prevention behaviors. Maladaptive coping behaviors (denial and behavioral disengagement) significantly predicted a lower likelihood of engaging in preventative behaviors. Additionally, self-efficacy and benefits of engaging in preventive behavior positively predicted adherence to COVID-19 recommendations.

POSTER 13

HIGHER EDUCATION PROFESSORS ADAPTING TO ONLINE TEACHING

JOCELYN KOSIK, MICHAEL ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Adaptation factors such as experience, personality and social support may be predictive in professors' self-perceived adaptability scores to online teaching. Data from forty-four Elizabethtown College professors, collected using an online forum, was analyzed in a correlational analysis. The results shown one significant positive relationship between self-perceived adaptability scores and proactive personality. These findings represent the importance of inspiring proactive behavior to minimize the impact of uncertain and ambiguous situations.

POSTER 14

WHAT'S YOUR PERCEPTION OF DOCTORS' CARE?:

PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS AND SERVICES

MAGGIE NEIMAN, CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

The present study examined individuals with different healthcare needs' perception of the care received from medical practitioners. Participants were to rate recent healthcare encounters in terms of perceived dyadic concordance, trust, empathy, and anxiety. We hypothesized that participants' perceptions of care would vary by health status. Participants who reported chronic illness had significantly lower perceptions of dyadic concordance, trust, and empathy in their encounters with providers but comparable anxiety levels to healthy counterparts.

POSTER 15

NEED FOR STATUS: AN EVOLUTIONARY EXPLANATION LINKING MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL MEDIA

ARIS KARAGIORGAKIS, KAYLEE AARON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FAYETTE)

The current exploratory study investigated the role of status striving and social comparison that were hypothesized to account for depressive symptoms from social media use. Eighty-four participants received a survey measuring social media use, depression, status striving and social comparison. Significant correlations were found for nearly all variable combinations, and a hierarchical multiple regression predicted depressive symptoms suggesting a promising evolutionary contribution to our understanding of the relationship between social media usage and mental health.

POSTER 16

ARE ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES ANTECEDENT TO REASONS FOR DRINKING?

JUSTIN CHIPKIN, STEPHEN ARMELI (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

We used two analytic approaches to test whether alcohol expectancies were antecedents of drinking motives. Support was found in that individuals who did not endorse specific expectancies did not drink for that reason, wherein individuals who did hold specific expectancies did not always drink for that reason. Less support for the antecedent nature of expectancies was found from cross-lagged panel models predicting changes in expectancies and motives across the first two years of college.

POSTER 17

INCAPACITATED AND/OR FORCIBLE RAPE EXPERIENCE PREDICTING COLLEGE WOMEN'S RAPE VICTIM EMPATHY

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

We examined rape victim empathy based on incapacitated (yes; no) and forcible (yes; no) rape experience. Undergraduate women (n = 670) completed scales measuring empathy with a victim during a rape and personal sexual victimization

experiences. Rape experience was associated with greater empathy, especially for those with forcible experience. Perhaps due to memory loss regarding their own rape experience, incapacitated victims may be relatively less able than forcible victims to understand another rape victim's perspective.

POSTER 18

FOR WHAT YOU CAN CHANGE, CHANGE; FOR WHAT YOU CAN'T, COGNITIVE REAPPRAISAL?

MICHAEL ANDREYCHIK (MANDREYCHIK@FAIRFIELD.EDU), ERIN CURTIS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), EMA TAGLIC (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

As part of the Collaborative Replications and Education Project (CREP), we replicated a study by Troy et al. (2017) investigating whether cognitive reappraisal ability is more strongly related to psychological well-being among those low vs. high in socioeconomic status. In our sample, we did not replicate the key (interactive) effect reported by Troy et al., and found instead that overall life stress and cognitive reappraisal ability were both related to lower well-being.

POSTER 19

ATTACHMENT SECURITY AND RESILIENCE-RELATED ASSETS MODERATE EFFECTS OF POLYVICTIMIZATION ON PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTION

KATELYNN A. LACOMBE, HALEY R. CASHWELL, ABBY M. RUTIGLIANO, HANNA R. HATFIELD, KELSEY M. FRANK, JEFFERY E. ASPELMEIER, ANN ELLIOTT (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

The present study tests whether attachment security and resilience related assets moderate associations between childhood polyvictimization and current psychological symptomatology. As part of a larger study, a sample of 98 first semester college women completed online measures. Attachment Avoidance and Resilience related Emotional Reactivity moderated the negative effects of childhood polyvictimization. The highest severity of symptomatology was reported by participants who were polyvictims with greater avoidance or emotional reactivity.

POSTER 20

A COMPARISON OF ONLINE AND IN-PERSON BODY TALK WITH BODY SATISFACTION

KATE DELTORCHIO, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

The study examined the prevalence of various types of body talk in-person and online in a sample of adult men and women so the field can better understand each type of body talk in different contexts. The results indicated for in-person contexts people engage in fat talk the most. For online contexts, results indicated that people engage in positive body talk the most. In-person and online contexts were split for further analysis of gender differences.

POSTER 21

POSITIVE BODY TALK AND BODY SATISFACTION

BAILEY CAREW, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study investigated the relationship between positive body talk and body satisfaction. Researchers analyzed participants' attitudes towards their bodies and positive body talk both engaged in and heard from others. Results indicated that verbal engagement in positive body talk was associated with higher levels of body satisfaction than hearing others engage in positive body talk. Further analysis suggested that engaging in positive body talk mediated the relationship between hearing spoken body talk and body satisfaction.

POSTER 22

BELIEF AND BEHAVIOR: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH BELIEFS AND EATING BEHAVIORS

NORELL MENSERSEN, EMMA FREDRICK (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study sought to establish the correlational relationship between health locus of control orientations, eating behaviors, and disordered eating behaviors. We hypothesized that (1) those who exhibit an internal HLoC would exhibit "healthier" eating behaviors, and (2) those who report disordered eating patterns would exhibit an internal HLoC. No correlation was found in support of our hypotheses. A significant correlation was found, however, between hunger and disinhibition, and between disordered eating and cognitive restraint.

POSTER 23

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN REGULATORY FOCUS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL NEED SATISFACTION ON THANKSGIVING 2020

JULIA TICE, JAYNE KONATSOTIS, ANNA LOYKO, VANESSA IBARRA, SARAH KNAPP, DAVID CHUN, ABBY SCHROEDER, EMMA FEELEY, MEAGHAN NEWKIRK, RILEY OLSEN, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Thanksgiving in 2020 happened several months into the COVID-19 pandemic. We examined how motives for growth and for security (promotion and prevention regulatory focus, respectively) related to satisfaction of basic psychological needs on that day. These needs were for autonomy (really wanting to do something), competence (feeling effective), and relatedness (feeling close and connected to others). Results suggest that focusing more on growth was better for need satisfaction than focusing on duties or caution/self-control.

POSTER 24

HOW REGULATORY FOCUS IN APRIL 2021 RELATED TO EXPECTATIONS ABOUT THAT SUMMER

MEAGHAN NEWKIRK, DAVID CHUN, SARAH KNAPP, ABBY SCHROEDER, JAYNE KONATSOTIS, RILEY OLSEN, JULIA TICE, ANNA LOYKO, VANESSA IBARRA, EMMA FEELEY, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

In April 2021, many were optimistic but uncertain about what they

would do regarding COVID-19 in the summer of 2021. Our participants expected that they would do more of the same things (e.g., wear masks in public) than different things (e.g., gather in public). However, participants motivated more strongly to grow expected to do more things outside their home. Those motivated more strongly to be secure expected to continue doing more masking and social distancing.

POSTER 25

GOAL FUSION A PREDICTOR OF GOAL COMPLETION AT SPECIFIC TIME MEASUREMENTS

MARIA TROUTMAN, THOMAS C. HATVANY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between goal-fusion and self-clarity related to goal completion. There were approximately 62 students enrolled at Shippensburg University who completed the survey. To measure these concepts we used Grit scale, WBC-Boost subscale, and the WCS-Threat subscale. Results signified that there was a relationship between how fused one felt with their goal and percentage of goal accomplished. Further research is needed to look at how goal fusion is related to goal completion.

POSTER 26

THE EFFECTS OF EYE CONTACT ON SELF-DISCLOSURE AND TRUST

JULIA FITZPATRICK, JENNIFER TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Previous research has examined the benefits of eye contact in psychotherapy, but the effects of eye contact in an online environment on self-disclosure and trust have not been explored. This experiment examined trust and self-disclosure after being exposed to either no, moderate, or high levels of eye contact in a structured online interaction. The implications of eye contact for disclosure and trust in online interactions will be discussed.

POSTER 27

AS SEEN ON SCREEN: EFFECT OF INTERVENTIONS ON HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP RECOGNITION

SAMANTHA URBAN, EMILY AMIN, INYENE UKPONG, EMMA KEEGAN, EMMA FRAZIER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated effects of interventions on understandings of relationship behaviors influenced by romantic media representations. Youths misunderstand portrayed relationship behaviors, especially with high realism. Interventions have proven effective in curbing misunderstandings. 63 undergraduates watched "romantic" media, indicated perceived realism, and identified healthy relationship behaviors. Participants who watched the intervention were less able to identify healthy behaviors. Understandings and perceived realism were positively correlated. Findings clarify effects of media and interventions preventing harmful relationship behaviors.

POSTER 28

CONTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE STUDENT INVOLVEMENT AND PARASOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS TO SENSE OF BELONGING

DONOVAN BRADY, JORDAN BURNSIDE, ASHLEIGH HUHN, DILLAN WEIKEL, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

"Following" celebrities on social media may lead to parasocial relationships, which though one-sided still might provide a sense of closeness and belonging. We hypothesized that college students engaged in co-curricular activities would have less need for parasocial relationships. We measured participants' co-curricular activities and parasocial relationships on Instagram, Twitter, and TikTok. Levels of co-curricular activities and parasocial relationships were not correlated, however, belonging positively correlated with following celebrities but not with co-curricular engagement.

POSTER 29

AMBIENT BELONGING CUES IN DIGITAL SPACES

RACHEL DENZLER, BENJAMIN TUCKER, KATHRYN WALLACE (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT GENESE0)

Prior work established effects of ambient identity cues on perceptions of belonging and fit in physical and virtual spaces. While past studies investigated the impact of identity cues on marginalized members in racialized and gendered environments, the current work assesses institutional differences in ambient identity cues on university welcome websites. Through random sampling of four-year institutions in the US, a qualitative assessment of identity cues, and their differential presence based on institution type, were conducted.

POSTER 30

TAKING POSITIVITY TOO FAR: TOXIC POSITIVITY IN RELATIONSHIPS

JAKE FAZIO, GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how levels of unrealistic optimism impacts intimate relationships by assessing one's level of toxic positivity, relationship satisfaction, and guilt level. As hypothesized, self-report data from X participants revealed a positive relationship between high levels of toxic positivity and tolerance of bad behavior. Contrary to the hypothesis, there was a negative relationship between toxic positivity and relationship satisfaction. There was also no relationship found between toxic positivity and guilt level.

POSTER 31

AN INVESTMENT MODEL VIEW ON MOTIVATIONS FOR ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP PRESENTATION ON INSTAGRAM

STEPHANIE BAREFOOT, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), MICHAEL LANGLAIS (FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY), KORI KRUEGER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

100 participants completed a survey assessing how relationship satisfaction, alternative quality, and investment predict dyadic display motives (relationship-protection, communal, privacy, and self-enhancement) and behaviors (posts mentioning partner) on Instagram. Investment predicted greater protection motives. Satisfaction and investment predicted higher communal motives and lower privacy motives. Greater perceived alternative quality predicted more self-enhancing motives. Privacy motives were negatively and communal motives positively associated with the percentage of posts that included the partner.

POSTER 32

THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED PHYSICAL RESEMBLANCE ON THE ASCRIPTIONS OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

CECELIA K. ENSELL, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We experimentally tested the impact of perceived physical resemblance on the perception of close relationships. Participants were shown sets of paired facial photos varying in physical resemblance to one another, labeled as being either friends, siblings, or romantic partners. Pairs with higher levels of resemblance were perceived as having closer/higher quality relationships and as more likely to be siblings or friends, whereas pairs with lower resemblance were seen as more likely to be romantic partners.

POSTER 33

ADHD AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

SHANNON EATON, KAYLEE KAUFFMAN, WYATT KOCH, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

College students with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) may face relationship challenges due to ADHD-related characteristics, including poor social skills and lack of impulse control. Our 83 participants rated their imagined reactions to negative interpersonal behaviors, some associated with ADHD and some not, and the impact of these characteristics on a relationship. Although ADHD-related characteristics were not rated more negatively than non-ADHD characteristics, they were viewed as having a stronger impact on relationships.

POSTER 34

15 QUESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF RELATIONSHIPS

ODALYS ARANGO, GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether 15 face valid questions based on relationship science literature designed to help people quickly evaluate their relationship were associated with established measures. 250 participants from MTurk completed the 15 questions, along with several measures of relationship quality. As hypothesized, those who scored higher on the 15 Questions also reported greater need fulfillment, satisfaction, commitment, companionate love and passionate love. Findings suggest the 15 Questions can help individuals evaluate their relationship.

POSTER 35**GRATITUDE AND SATISFACTION WITH LIFE DIFFERENTIALLY PREDICT CONFLICT STRATEGIES IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

JOHN KIM (LESLEY UNIVERSITY), PATRICK DWYER, CHEN JI (INDIANA UNIVERSITY LILLY FAMILY SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY)

Gratitude is primarily a relational construct in service of strengthening particular social bonds, while satisfaction with life is a self-focused construct without an explicit social function. Therefore, gratitude, but not satisfaction with life, should predict prosocial behavior towards romantic partners. Consistent with hypotheses, gratitude predicted the reduced use of destructive conflict-resolution strategies. However, rather than a null effect, satisfaction with life actually predicted the increased use of destructive conflict-resolution strategies.

POSTER 36**NARCISSISM AND ATTITUDES TOWARD ROMANTIC BREAKUPS**

RACHAEL RUSSO, BROOKE SCHLOTT, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Two studies examined how narcissism, described by the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Concept (NARC) related to reactions to romantic breakup. Study 1 found rivalry was associated with greater externalized and internalized negative emotion; admiration was associated with less sadness and greater anger. Study 2 aimed to replicate these findings, and suggested that results for sadness are similar, but other effects are smaller than Study 1.

POSTER 37**SELF-COMPASSION MEDIATES AND MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FRAGILE NARCISSISM AND SHAME**

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

Fragile narcissism, characterized by excessive vulnerability and sensitivity, a hypersensitivity to criticism, and a lack of self-confidence is positively correlated with feelings of shame. In a large sample (N = 631) of adults (18 – 40) from (mostly) the US and the UK, self-compassion mediated and moderated the relationship between fragile narcissism and shame. Based on these findings, the possibility of using self-compassion-based treatment practices to counteract the shameful effects of fragile narcissism is discussed.

POSTER 38**THE PREVALENCE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF COMPASSION SCORES**

ALISSA TRESSLER, JYH-HANN CHANG, KEELEY STAPLES, MEGHAN GUARINO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study found differences in Compassion of Others' Lives

(COOL) scale scores between gender, age, level of education, and academic major. Researchers statistically analyzed preexisting data. Females significantly scored higher compassion scores than males. Age positively correlated with empathy ($p < .001$) and total compassion ($p < .05$). A Tukey HSD Post Hoc found significant differences between particular levels of education and certain academic majors within empathy, alleviating suffering, and total compassion scores.

POSTER 39**CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AND OPENNESS ARE FRONT ROW TRAITS: PERSONALITY PREDICTS SPATIAL PREFERENCES**

KEVIN BENNETT (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study presents findings that relate personality traits to location decision making (LDM) inside built environments. Across multiple semesters, seat locations were freely chosen by pre-pandemic college students in an interior auditorium. One month into the course, following the first exam, students (N=409) were given several personality measures while seating locations by row were recorded. Results reveal that openness and conscientiousness, along with gender and age were significantly related to location choices.

POSTER 40**EXAMINING THE LOWER-LEVEL PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF JUST WORLD BELIEFS**

AUTUMN SCARBOROUGH, XIAOWEN XU (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY)

The present study examined how lower-level Big Five personality traits related to just world beliefs. Participants completed measures of trait personality and different types of just world beliefs. Results showed that overall, Withdrawal and Intellect predicted lower levels of just world beliefs, whereas Orderliness and Enthusiasm predicted higher just world beliefs. These findings offer more nuance into how different personality traits relate to views of the world as just.

POSTER 41**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND APPROPRIATENESS RATINGS OF SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS**

PETER GIBBONS, JASON TRENT (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between personality traits and the appropriateness ratings that participants give to social media posts. Ninety-nine students took an online survey where they rated various positive and negative social media posts and completed a measure of personality. A weak positive correlation was found between extraversion and mean appropriateness scores on positive posts. A weak negative correlation was found between neuroticism and mean appropriateness scores on negative posts.

POSTER 42**BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS MODERATE CONFLICTING**

NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION'S IMPACT ON ATTENTIONAL EFFICIENCY

JAKE RATTIGAN, PATRICK BARNWELL, RICHARD CONTRADA (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY — NEW BRUNSWICK)

Exposure to conflicting nutritional information caused less degradation in attentional efficiency among participants higher in trait openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. No such moderator effects occurred for extraversion and negative emotionality. These results have implications regarding health-related messaging and potentially other forms of communication. Informational inconsistencies may disproportionately affect less open, agreeable, and conscientious individuals' ability to quickly allocate attention to make accurate, goal-consistent judgements, which may negatively impact health-related and other forms of decision-making.

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SYMPOSIUM: PSI CHI NICE

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: CORY CASCALHEIRA

AN INTRODUCTION TO PSI CHI'S NETWORK FOR INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIVE EXCHANGE (NICE): CROWDSOURCED RESEARCH, CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY, OPEN SCIENCE, AND ACTIVE LEARNING

This symposium will provide attendees with information about Psi Chi's Network for International Exchange (NICE), a cross-cultural crowdsourced research initiative that uses open data, open materials, and preregistration. Research, field, and individual benefits (for faculty and students) related to participation in the NICE will be explored. Attendees will learn about (a) past projects conducted through the NICE, (b) ongoing projects, and (c) how to collaborate in the future.

Presentations

An Overview and Brief History of the NICE

by Kelly Cuccolo (Alma College)

NICE Project: Understanding Family Dynamics in a Cross-Cultural Sample

by Mary Rogers (University of South Carolina Aiken)

NICE Project: Social Support and Help-Seeking in a Changing World

by Erica Szkody (Mississippi State University)

How and Why to Get Involved in the NICE

by Cory Cascalheira (New Mexico State University)

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper

Wilder

LEARNING PAPERS: EXTENSIONS OF LEARNING

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: LINDSAY MEHRKAM

11:00am - 11:15am

ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING AND INTELLIGENCE

J.W.(BILL) WHITLOW, JERILYN CHRISTENSEN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Thorndike noted in *Measurement of Intelligence* (1927) that learning has often been proposed as the key feature of intelligence, but efforts to find associations between measures of intelligence and learning ability were largely fruitless for 80 years. Finally, Williams and Pearlberg (2006) found a moderately strong association between a complex associative learning task and fluid intelligence. This paper describes research with our collection of discrimination tasks seeking links between intelligence and learning.

11:20am - 11:35am

LEARNED HELPLESSNESS IN PARTICIPANTS WITH AND WITHOUT EMOTIONAL DYSREGULATION

RODRIGO CARRANZA-JASSO, WILFRIDO PEREZ, EDITH HERMOSILLO (AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF AGUASCALIENTES), JAVIER VILA (FES IZTACALA, NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO)

Learned Helplessness occurs when organisms are exposed to aversive events, which are perceived as uncontrollable. Emotional dysregulation may have a direct bearing on Learned Helplessness. The objective is to assess differences in learned Helplessness in participants presenting and lacking emotional regulation. Results showed differences in the expression of learned Helplessness as a function of the emotional regulation of the participants. These results have important theoretical and applied implications for learning theory and emotion-related behavioral disorders.

11:40am - 11:55am

WHAT OUR PETS CAN TEACH US ABOUT THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LEARNING

LINDSAY MEHRKAM, ASHLEY FARRELL (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study assessed whether companion animals could demonstrate basic learning principles in an undergraduate Psychology of Learning course during COVID-19. Naive pet dogs, cats, and goldfish of various breeds served as subjects. Students participated in 10 weekly labs (in person and virtual) and collected behavioral data. All subjects successfully demonstrated a range of Pavlovian and operant conditioning

processes, showing that learning principles can be applied with domestic species kept as pets and may have translational benefits.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

USING PAVLOVIAN-INSTRUMENTAL TRANSFER TO TEST A MODIFIED LAW OF EFFECT

AARON BLAISDELL, HENRI DE GUZMAN (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES), AIDA LONGAN (UNIVERSITY OF GUADALAJARA)

We test the Modified Law of Effect (MLOE) using a Pavlovian-Instrumental transfer (PIT) procedure in rats and pigeons. After Pavlovian learning about a CRF CS (100% reward) and a PRF CS (25% reward), followed by instrumental training to lever press (rats) or key peck (pigeons), each CS was presented during an instrumental extinction PIT test. Response variability differed between CSs as predicted by the MLOE for pigeons, but not for rats.

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Julliard/Imperial

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: RESEARCH METHODS MEETS THE REAL WORLD

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

RESEARCH METHODS MEETS THE REAL WORLD: FOSTERING CRITICAL THINKING

The Research Methods class has the potential to feel remote from students' experiences. In reality, the content and critical thinking skills of the course can have great relevance for the conclusions we draw, the decisions we make in life, and the beliefs we hold. In this symposium, we will discuss approaches to bringing research alive for our students, fostering nuanced critical thinking about complex psychological issues.

Presentations

Can Your Dog Talk? The Missing Data We Don't Know We're Missing

by Suzanne C. Baker (James Madison University)

Learning Styles: How Students Utilize Popular Media versus Research Findings to Understand

by Karen M. Davis (Ithaca College)

Thinking Critically about News: Evidence, not Drama, Affirmation, or "Feel Good" Moments

by Dana S. Dunn (Moravian University)

Teaching About Research Reports in Popular Media: Should We Believe Them?

by Bernard C. Beins (Ithaca College)

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper

Odets

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: INFANT DEVELOPMENT

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: SARAH VOGEL

11:00am - 11:15am

INFANT MOTOR DEVELOPMENT PREDICTS THE NONLINEAR DYNAMICS OF MOVEMENT DURING SLEEP

AARON DEMASI, SARAH E. BERGER (GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Over the first two years of life, the acquisition of motor milestones results in significant changes to sleep and brain development, including sleep-dependent motor activity related to motor experience. The current study examined the nonlinear dynamics of motor activity during sleep across a range of walk experience (N = 78). Controlling for age, more days of walk experience predicted less temporally structured sleep-dependent motor activity, reflecting system-wide changes as a result of motor milestone acquisition.

11:20am - 11:35am

FROM INFANT LOCOMOTION TO EXECUTIVE FUNCTION: THE ROLE OF THE PREFRONTAL LOBE

NANCY RADER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Research using a robotic device found that goal-directed locomotion led to enhanced executive function (EF) in non-crawling infants. To assess the theory that this relationship derives from a shared prefrontal-lobe locus, brain activity was monitored using fNIRS while infants crawled or were pushed in a stroller and during a passive attention and an EF task. Greater activity was found for crawling than for passive movement and during the EF task than for the passive-attention task.

11:40am - 11:55am

EARLY SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFANT GUT MICROBIOTA

SARAH VOGEL, NATALIE BRITO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

There are documented associations between early life stress and the developing gut microbiome. We examined how normative variation in early social experiences was associated with the diversity of the human gut microbiome at age 1. In a sample of 55 infants, we found that material deprivation was positively associated with two measures of microbiome diversity over and above sensitive parenting and traditional measures of SES. Implications for future research will be discussed.

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20am

Invited Speaker Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

**PRESIDENTIAL SYMPOSIUM: TRANSLATING
PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE FOR JUSTICE.**

Friday, March 4, 2022

11:00am-12:20am

CHAIR: BONNIE GREEN, PHD

TRANSLATING PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE FOR JUSTICE

This symposium will look at a wide array of areas where through the translation of psychological science for practice or policy that justice may be attainable. Research on topics like educational justice, racial and ethnic justice, and justice for people with differing physical abilities will take place. The symposium will conclude with an interactive discussion on the role that translating psychological science could have in addressing some seemingly intractable challenges facing our society.

Presentations

Justice through the translation of psychological science

by Valerie Jones Taylor (Lehigh University), Joshua Aronson (New York University), Natalia Caporale (University of California - Davis), Jyh-Hann Chang (East Stroudsburg University)

Discussant(s): John Protzko (Central Connecticut State University)

Friday, March 4, 2022

12:30pm-1:50pm

Invited Speaker Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

**PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE: TRANSLATING
PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE FOR SUCCESS**

Friday, March 4, 2022

12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: ROSEANNE FLORES

TRANSLATING PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE FOR SUCCESS

BONNIE A. GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Translational science, a pathway between basic research and practical solutions, has led to countless clinical advances in the field of medicine. During this session, learn how the translation of psychological science can be used to maximize student success. Research surrounding the role of well-established variables like sense of self and academic self-efficacy as well as newly identified variables like oppositional mindset and assumption of competence will be discussed in the context of increasing academic success.

Friday, March 4, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

Wilder

COGNITIVE PAPERS: MEMORY & NEUROCOGNITION

Friday, March 4, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

2:00pm - 2:15pm

**WHICH VARIABLES MODERATE THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND
NEUROCOGNITION ACROSS ADULTHOOD?**

JORDAN SERGIO, KAREN SIEDLECKI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Physical activity, cognitive activity, education, emotional stability, and openness were examined as moderators of the relationship between depressive symptoms and neurocognition in a large non-clinical community-dwelling sample spanning adulthood. Depressive symptoms significantly predicted neurocognition. Hierarchical regression models showed that cognitive activity engagement, years of education, and emotional stability were moderators of the depressive symptom-neurocognition relationship. These moderators may act as protective factors among individuals with lower depressive symptoms.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

**SOURCE MEMORY IN AGING: ARE SOURCES EQUAL? CAN
IT BE IMPROVED?**

SHAUN COOK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Across experiments, aging and source memory were studied. Older adults were classified on the integrity of frontal lobe functioning. Results indicate that different sources are remembered differently. An aging effect in source memory was driven by older adults with poorly functioning frontal lobes. When different sources provided redundant, and not independent, cues to items, source memory improvements were seen only in young adults and older adults with higher functioning frontal lobes.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

COGNITION AFTER CONCUSSIONS

SHANNON O'LOUGHLIN (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Much of the literature focuses on the immediate and short-term effects of concussions in individual performance. Gaps and controversies are seen in the number of acquired concussions, latency between concussions and cognitive performance after recovery from a concussion. This study addresses these gaps and begins to understand their relationships with cognition after a recovered concussion.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

**EFFECT OF PROCESSING SPEED AND WORKING MEMORY
ON MEMORY IN TRAUMATIC**

MARIA CAMILLA ESTELLE, GERALD VOELBEL (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Many individuals post-traumatic brain injury (TBI) have memory deficits. Cognitive abilities such as processing speed and working memory affect information processing. This study investigated the impact of processing speed and working memory on memory in adults with a TBI. Processing speed significantly predicted immediate recall for visual memory, delayed recall for verbal and visual memory, and composite measure of memory while controlling for education and sex. Working memory was not a significant predictor.

Friday, March 4, 2022
2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker **Julliand/Imperial**
BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE KEYNOTE: SHEENA JOSSELYN
Friday, March 4, 2022
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: TRAVIS TODD

MAKING MEMORIES IN MICE

SHEENA JOSSELYN (HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN / UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO)

Understanding how the brain uses information is a fundamental goal of neuroscience. Several human disorders (ranging from autism spectrum disorder to PTSD to Alzheimer's disease) may stem from disrupted information processing. Therefore, this basic knowledge is not only critical for understanding normal brain function, but also vital for the development of new treatment strategies for these disorders. Memory may be defined as the retention over time of internal representations gained through experience, and the capacity to reconstruct these representations at later times. Long-lasting physical brain changes ('engrams') are thought to encode these internal representations. The concept of a physical memory trace likely originated in ancient Greece, although it wasn't until 1904 that Richard Semon first coined the term 'engram'. Despite its long history, finding a specific engram has been challenging, likely because an engram is encoded at multiple levels (epigenetic, synaptic, cell assembly). My lab is interested in understanding how specific neurons are recruited or allocated to an engram, and how neuronal membership in an engram may change over time or with new experience. Here I will describe both older and new unpublished data in our efforts to understand memories in mice.

Friday, March 4, 2022
2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium **Odets**
TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT CHAIR ROUNDTABLE
Friday, March 4, 2022
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER TICKLE

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT CHAIR ROUNDTABLE

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 Discussion

by Jennifer Tickle (St. Mary's College of Maryland), Amy Hunter (Seton Hall University)

Friday, March 4, 2022
2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper **O'Neill**
SOCIAL PAPERS: PREJUDICE
Friday, March 4, 2022
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER RATCLIFF, PHD (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT)

2:00pm - 2:15pm

CLARIFYING THE MEANING OF SYMBOLIC RACISM

JOSHUA WRIGHT (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE), ZACH GOLDBERG (GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY), IRENE CHEUNG (HURON COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO), VICTORIA ESSES (UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO)

Symbolic racism captures ideological, as opposed to, racial affinities. First, symbolic racism tracks attitudes toward political rather than racial groups. Second, racial bias is three times as large on the low versus high end of the scale. Third, low scoring respondents exhibit categorically negative attitudes toward Whites, while high scoring respondents show categorically positive attitudes toward all racial groups. Fourth, high scoring White panelists were more positive towards non-White Christians than their low scoring counterparts.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

AN EXAMINATION OF INTERGENERATIONAL CONTACT EXPERIENCES USING 10,338 JOURNAL ENTRIES

ASHLEY LYTLE, MICHAEL KOWAL (STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JAMIE MACDONALD (ST FRANCIS COLLEGE), SHERI R. LEVY (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Using 10,338 journal entries, we examined sentiments, emotions, and intergenerational contact among 2,414 volunteers in an intergenerational program. Participants reported predominantly positive sentiments (64.2%, 29% neutral, and 6.8% negative) and

more positive emotions (joy) than negative emotions (disgust). Nearly all participants (98.2%) wrote a sentence that included at least one of the five optimal intergenerational contact conditions. Moreover, positive sentiment was present in higher percentages when more instances of optimal contact conditions

2:40pm - 2:55pm

WHEN POTENTIAL ALLIES AND TARGETS DO (AND DO NOT) CONFRONT ANTI-ASIAN PREJUDICE

JENNIFER RATCLIFF (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT),
FOLAKE OLOWU, ANGELA SUSHKO (THE COLLEGE AT
BROCKPORT, SUNY)

Following the use of the phrase "Chinese virus" and other anti-Asian rhetoric by political leaders, xenophobia directed at Asian Americans increased substantially. One strategy to reduce such prejudice is to confront expressers. However, the extent that a statement/behavior is readily perceptible as prejudice likely affects an ally's willingness to confront. This experimental study examines the impact of different forms of anti-Asian prejudice and bystander race/ethnicity on willingness to confront the expresser and actual confrontation behavior.

Friday, March 4, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: MARJORIE RHODES

**Friday, March 4, 2022
2:00pm-3:20pm**

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL KINDS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

MARJORIE RHODES, MARJORIE RHODES (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Young children construct beliefs that certain ways of categorizing people (e.g., based on gender, social class, and other group memberships) reflect fundamental ways of understanding people and the social world. The nature of these beliefs then shapes the development of key social attitudes and behaviors. This talk will draw on experimental, longitudinal, cross-cultural, and field-based studies to reveal the cognitive and social mechanisms that underlie children's construction of these beliefs across early childhood.

Friday, March 4, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

Event Broadhurst/Belasco

PSI CHI REGIONAL RESEARCH AWARD WINNER CEREMONY AND PRESENTATION

**Friday, March 4, 2022
2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS O'BRIEN

REGIONAL RESEARCH AWARDS CEREMONY

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 4, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH POSTERS

Friday, March 4, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: PAIGE H. FISHER

POSTER 1

THE ROLE OF THE HIPPOCAMPUS IN MATERNAL SUPPRESSION OF INFANT FEAR

ALEJANDRA URQUIETA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Parent buffers infant fear and amygdala activity, but not following maltreatment. Here we questioned if the hippocampus is also buffered, and if maltreatment disrupts it. Postnatal day (PN)8-12 pups were control-reared or adversity-reared. PN18 and PN28 pups were exposed to threat (tail-shock) with or without the mother and 2-DG hippocampal activity was assessed. PN18 hippocampus was not responsive to social buffering of threat, but was engaged following maltreatment. The opposite was seen for PN28 pups.

POSTER 2

AGGRESSION NETWORK DURING MALTREATMENT IN MOTHERS AND PUPS

ANNA SOSA, ROSE PERRY, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Children with repeated early life adversity show increased aggression later in life, which we model in rats using the Resident-Intruder test. Again using rats, we show that the aggression circuit is already modified in postnatal day (PN12) rats after five days of maternal rough handling.

POSTER 3

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN EATING PATHOLOGY AMONG VIETNAMESE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AMERICAN ADOLESCENTS

JAIMIE PARK (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), ANDREW PARK, WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Potential cultural differences in the link between eating pathology and familial environments have rarely been examined. The

present study found that higher levels of family support were associated with lower levels of eating pathology among both Vietnamese and European American adolescents, but the magnitude of the relationship attenuated among the former. High levels of parental expectation were associated with lower levels of eating pathology among European American adolescents, but was not significant for Vietnamese adolescents.

POSTER 4

THE EFFECTS OF ADVERSE TREATMENT ON THE INFANT BRAIN'S PREFRONTAL CORTEX

ROSHNI RAJ, NINA GRAF (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), ROSE ZANCA, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER)

Mother-infant animal models show how trauma, induced within attachment systems, disrupts the brain more than trauma alone (Raineke et al. 2019). Until now, this neural circuitry has not been assessed in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) during nurturing and adverse maternal care on postnatal day 12 pups. 14C 2-Deoxy-D-glucose autoradiography (2-DG) results indicated that adversity-reared pups had no significant difference in the PFC prelimbic (PL) but significantly lower PFC infralimbic (IL) activation compared to control-reared pups.

POSTER 5

PRE-HOMEWORK MINDFULNESS EXERCISES AT A POUGHKEEPSIE MIDDLE SCHOOL

ANTE DANY, MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

Mindfulness-based practices are increasingly used to support wellness and academic achievement in educational settings. This study examines if engagement in brief virtual mindfulness-based practices differentially impacts secondary-level students and their undergraduate tutors' emotional and cognitive experience during on-line homework help. Students and tutors voluntarily completed electronic surveys assessing emotion, attention, thoughts, and behaviors after six online homework help sessions. Tutors but not students reported statistically significant improvements in emotional and cognitive experience.

POSTER 6

DEFINING THE FIRST-GENERATION STUDENT: COLLEGE STUDENT EXPERIENCE AND IDENTITY

VICTORIA SALMERI, ASHLEY MENJIVAR, WARREN REICH, AMY DOMBACH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

First-generation students (FGS) have increasingly become a concern among college administrators. In this poster we present (a) an extensive literature review on FGS, and (b) results from a series of FGS focus groups. Published literature regards FGS as "at risk" who have no parent with a four-year college degree. There is no clear consensus on what the phrase "first-generation" subjectively means to these students—an issue addressed in our focus groups.

POSTER 7

EXAMINING FACTORS RELATED TO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT: GOAL ORIENTATION, GRIT, AND SELF-EFFICACY

ALEXA DEFULGENTIS, BROOKE HANSEN, ELIZABETH SWILP (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Mastery Goal Orientation can be described as a student's motivation to advance their skill versus a motivation to display knowledge or avoid humiliation among peers (Midgley et al., 2000). With the purpose of exploring the relationships among Goal Orientation and other factors that predict academic achievement, we surveyed 643 undergraduate students with measures targeting Goal Orientation, Grit, and General Self-Efficacy. We tracked participant GPA data to measure academic achievement. Results and limitations are discussed.

POSTER 8

CHANGE IN COLLEGE STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH OVER TIME

BRIGID CONNOR, ROBERT MOELLER, MARTIN SEEHUUS (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

The present study investigates the change in college student mental health over time. Participants completed a survey that obtained demographic information and gauged mental health. The data was then analyzed to identify relationships between mental health and demographic variables. The analysis suggests participants with high socioeconomic status had significantly lower anxiety than participants of low or middle socioeconomic status. This relationship deepens the understanding of risk factors for mental health which may lead to interventions.

POSTER 9

THE BUILD YOUR BRAIN STUDY

ZORI HAMILTON, SHARON KINGSTON (DICKINSON COLLEGE), DIANA FISHBEIN (THE FRANKLIN PORTER GRAHAM CENTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THE PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The Build Your Brain online educational program aimed to educate professionals about the impact of adverse childhood trauma on brain development and promoting healthy child development. The sample consisted of 37 family-serving professionals. A series of paired sample t-tests on ARTIC subscales, (Baker, et al, 2016) a measure of trauma informed care attitudes assessed pre/post change. Professionals exhibited significant changes in the desired direction on five of the seven subscales.

POSTER 10

GENDERED PERCEPTIONS OF COUNSELING AND MENTAL HEALTH HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

LAUREN GRIFFIN, TAYLOR WHITEHOUSE, NICOLE CAPEZZA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

We examined female and male college students personal and

perceived stigmas towards an individual with social anxiety disorder (SAD). Participants (N = 20) read a hypothetical scenario that manipulated the gender of the individual with SAD (male, female). Results revealed higher personal stigma for male participants with the male SAD scenario compared to males with the female SAD scenario; thus, calling for the deconstruction of the gendered notion of counseling, widening accessibility of this resource.

POSTER 11

THE EFFECTS OF EXERCISE TYPE AND INTENSITIES ON SLEEP QUALITY

SARAH UTLEY, SAVANNAH CAMPBELL, HANK KELLER
(BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Exercise improves sleep quality, but there is debate on what specific exercise is best. For this study, participants were asked to perform daily exercise for a week in one of four randomly assigned conditions: moderate or high intensity aerobic or anaerobic exercise. Sleep quality was assessed nightly using ActiGraph activity watches. None of the aforementioned exercise conditions promoted better sleep quality, suggesting variables outside of just intensity and type of exercise matter for influencing sleep.

POSTER 12

EFFECTS OF ANXIETY LEVELS INFLUENCING EATING HABITS THROUGH COVID-19

ANNA STEVENS, SYDNEY VOELBEL, WILLIAM AYOUB
(WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We examined the influences on eating habits and anxiety levels throughout COVID-19. One hundred one Washington College students reported their eating habits and anxiety levels in comparison to COVID-19. Results indicated that there's an increase in unhealthy eating habits when participants reported higher levels of anxiety prior to COVID-19 and during the first lockdown for COVID-19. However, there was no correlation to eating habits and levels of anxiety based off the participants' current well-being.

POSTER 13

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PSILOCYBIN DECRIMINALIZATION

NICHOLAS AHARI, ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

Clinical studies indicate that psilocybin can treat mental illness, and there is little dependence and toxicity potential. For these reasons, there has been a growing interest by lawmakers to decriminalize psilocybin. To evaluate the current state of these efforts, we performed a geographical analysis of the United States to map the progress of decriminalization. Our results depict region-specific trends toward decriminalization, and suggest possibilities for federal drug-control policy updates regarding psilocybin

POSTER 14

HOSPICE EXPERIENCE EFFECTS ON DEATH ANXIETY AND OPINIONS OF PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED DEATH

ROBYN COGLE, KIM O'DONNELL (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Does a relationship between young adults' hospice experience and fear of death or opinions on Physician-assisted death exist? There is a lack of literature on young adults' hospice experience. A mixed-gender sample of 57 participants, half with hospice experience, completed online questionnaires. A key finding suggests that participants with hospice experience showed increased fear of death. How could hospice care providers better prepare young adults to face fear of death?

POSTER 15

THE EFFECTS OF COACHING EFFICACY AND TEAM ATMOSPHERE ON INDIVIDUAL SELF ESTEEM

CASSIDY PREDALE, KATIE KING, PAIGE O'CONNELL, TIM LOEFFLER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined how team atmosphere and coaching efficacy have an effect on individual athlete self-esteem. Fifty-Seven athletes reported their overall perceived self-esteem as well as relationships with their teammates and coaches. Results indicated that together both team atmosphere and coach efficacy had a positive effect on individual self-esteem. However, team atmosphere had more of an effect than coach efficacy.

POSTER 16

A SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVE SIDE EFFECTS

ASHLEY GRIGLAK (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

Women use hormonal contraceptives (HCs) for various reasons. This systematic investigation of research presents the side effects of HCs, reviews study methodology, and provides insight for future research. Side effects depend on the form of HC, age of user, level of predisposition to mood disorders, and menstrual cycle phase. Search criteria for including research articles in the review and the strategy for comparing findings are presented in charts. Suggestions for future research are made.

POSTER 17

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL STATUS ON ADDICTION STIGMA

LISAMARIE SHEHU, ROBIN GUSTAFSON (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Prior research shows addiction stigma is a large issue. We wondered whether an addict's social status might have an effect on stigma. Seventeen participants were randomly assigned to the high social status or low social status group and level of stigma was measured using a four-question questionnaire. We found that social status did not have a significant effect on stigma. This may indicate that regardless of an addict's social status, stigma is still a concern.

POSTER 18**EXPLORING THE ROLE OF OPTIMISM ON EXERCISE ACTIVITY AND MOTIVATION**

MAILE POWELL, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

Recent research has shown that during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, mental health problems have increased while physical activity levels have declined. The current study explored the role of optimism in self-reported regular, moderate, and strenuous exercise activity. Results revealed that participants who reported higher levels of optimism also reported greater weekly amounts of both moderate and strenuous exercise. Ongoing analyses are focused on determining whether optimism levels also influence motivational reasons for engaging in exercise.

POSTER 19**EXAMINING GENDER AND OVARIAN HORMONE EFFECTS ON MENTAL ROTATION AND WORD RECALL**

TRINGA LECAR, KAITLYN OHRTMAN, SARAH J.E. WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The current study explored how mental rotation and verbal episodic memory performance and strategy vary between men and women, and across normally cycling women experiencing high (midluteal) or low (menses) levels of endogenous ovarian hormones and in women taking birth control pills. Results did not reveal differences across hormone groups in task performance or strategy but did reveal overall gender differences in mental rotation and in the association between mental rotation scores and memory performance.

POSTER 20**ATTITUDES TOWARD DEPRESSION AND STIGMA IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY**

AMONNIE DREDDEN, MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Black Americans are unlikely to receive treatment for depression. Fifty Black undergraduates completed an online survey assessing depression, emotional regulation, discrimination, identity and attitudes toward treatment. Additional scales assessed fear of racism, overuse of digital media, socialization of emotional expression and stigma toward depression. Fear of racism and stigmatization were associated with higher scores on the CESD. Respondents expressed willingness to seek treatment but 80% saw shame as a barrier to treatment for others.

POSTER 21**THE INFLUENCE OF DOG ENRICHMENT AND ATTENTION ON STRESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

KAITLYN HOGAN, LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This pilot study evaluated the influence of dog enrichment and attention on stress in college students. Participants completed

praising, petting, and playing using a dog toy interactions with their dog. Participants filled out a 5-point questionnaire rating their stress levels and recording their heart rates after each interaction. Results showed a decrease in mean stress scores for participant 1 and a slight increase for participant 2. Heart rate scores did not have a significant difference.

POSTER 22**POSTING VS. SCROLLING; HOW SOCIAL MEDIA USE RELATES TO PERSONALITY**

SARA LECLAIRE, ANDREW CLARK, KALEIGH HAMM, KELLY MCFILLIN, DANIEL MOCO, KAITLYN ORCUTT, MADYSON STEINBRUNNER, ARIANA SULLIVAN, KARRI VERNON (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined the links between social media usage and personality. A total of 51 people completed measures of narcissism, self-esteem, and social comparison. They also completed an inventory of social media use which was used to divide them into Posters and Scrollers. Preliminary results indicate slight but non-significant differences on several variables. Posters were generally higher on narcissism, lower on self-esteem, and were more likely to use upward social comparison compared

POSTER 23**LAY THEORIES OF PSYCHOPATHY**

SAMANTHA ENDLICH, JOHN PTACEK (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate what college students know about psychopathy by replicating and extending the work of Furnham, Daoud, and Swami (2009). One hundred four randomly selected students were asked to identify each of five disorders based on vignette descriptions. Results indicated that students are least accurate in identifying psychopathy and experienced some difficulty correctly identifying true and false statements regarding the disorder.

POSTER 24**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA EXPOSURE, PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING, AND POLITICAL IDEOLOGY**

JAMES EVELAND, MARY JO LARCOM, BRETT BECK (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study sought to determine the relationship between measures of psychological wellbeing (e.g., depression levels and self-esteem), screen time/social media use, and political ideology. In a sample of undergraduates (N = 68), results revealed that greater recent smartphone use significantly related to higher levels of depression, lower self-esteem, and higher aggression. Time spent on social media significantly related to higher depression levels and lower levels of self-esteem. Greater conservatism was associated with better psychological wellbeing.

POSTER 25**COLLEGE STUDENT SOCIAL ANXIETY AND MENTAL**

HEALTH CARE ACCEPTANCE DURING THE PANDEMIC

SOPHIA MAGEE, ALYSE PEDUTO, DENNIS COGAN, SOPHIE EPSTEIN, EMILY FERRARI, GABRIELA JAKUBEK, EMILY LEWIS, RACHEL ANNUNZIATO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

In the wake of the pandemic, rates of mental illness are rising among college students, who have experienced tremendous disruption to their educational and social experiences. We, therefore, sought to specifically examine social anxiety as well as mental health care acceptance among this highly affected group. In our sample (N=196), results showed significant levels of social anxiety as well as positive attitudes and intentions towards help-seeking offering important implications for developing targeted resources.

POSTER 26

PILOT STUDY COMPARING THE SENSITIVITY OF WEARABLE AND ELECTRODE BASED MEASURES

EMMA WHITTEMORE, GUINEVERE BROWNELL, HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

The goal of the current study is to assess the difference in sensitivity to transient electrodermal responses across two different technologies, a wearable device (Fitbit sense) was compared to traditional electrode-based laboratory equipment (Biopac MP36R). Preliminary data suggest that the wearable device was less sensitive to spontaneous EDA responses. The difference in sensitivity was consistent across the 5-minute recording period.

POSTER 27

WHAT MAKES AN UNDERDOG MUSICIAN? AN EXPLORATION OF THE UNDERDOG MUSICIAN STEREOTYPE.

COURTNEY SHECKLER, TAJARIE WRIGHT, LAURA EDELMAN, KENNETH MICHNIEWICZ (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Most people experience an affinity for underdogs. In light of multiple theoretical perspectives, we asked participants to describe an underdog musician through open-ended responses and numeric evaluations on 50 trait ratings.

POSTER 28

DID MITIGATING COVID-19 MITIGATE CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT?

ARIANA GAMBRELL, HANNAH GOLDBERG, HANNAH HOLT, MEGAN KOPITSKY, LILY SHORNEY, ERICA DELSANDRO, BILL FLACK (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Hookup and party culture are risk factors for campus sexual assault (CSA). COVID-19 mitigations supposedly lessened the prominence of these factors. Comparing the results from a campus climate survey conducted in 2018 to 2021, COVID-19 mitigation strategies clearly did not decrease CSA. Key findings indicate that rates of sexual violence remained consistent or increased. This highlights the importance of further investigating

risk factors for CSA given the continued prevalence of the issue despite COVID-19 mitigations.

POSTER 29

EXPLORING THE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON REWARD LEARNING IN FEMALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS

BRENDAN ATTICKS, ROBERT WICKHAM (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Nicotine can enhance reward-related learning. In male rats, when nicotine is systemically administered immediately prior to sucrose self-administration, self-administration increases and environmental cues associated with sucrose become more salient. However, the effects of nicotine in female rats have not yet been studied. Here, using female rats, we show only an increase in the saliency of cues without increases in sucrose self-administration. This work suggests potential sex differences in ways in which nicotine influences reward processing.

POSTER 30

LATERALIZATION OF EMOTIONAL PROCESSING OF MASKED FACES, UNMASKED FACES, AND VALENCE WORDS.

HANNAH KOLPACK, JULIA CROCKER, SERGE ONYPER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Faces perceived by the right hemisphere, which processes input from the left visual hemifield, are rated as more emotional. Does this trend also occur when masks limit emotional expression, as well as for emotional words? In two experiments, participants preferred both masked and unmasked chimeric faces with emotion on the left half of the face and remembered more emotional words shown on the left. Thus, the right-hemisphere bias generalizes across a variety of emotional stimuli.

POSTER 31

DOES SEX IMPACT ANXIETY BEHAVIOR INDUCED BY ALTERED CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN

KIMBERLY MARTINEZ, CARLEY SILVIA, PRINCY MENNELLA (WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE)

Sex differences exist in the incidence of anxiety. Altered circadian rhythms could be one cause. We studied the impact of sex on circadian rhythm-induced anxiety behavior in *Drosophila*. Male and female flies were placed in 3 conditions: all light, all dark, or light/dark. Wall-following behavior was used to assess anxiety-like behavior. Preliminary results reveal no effect of circadian conditions. Ongoing behavioral analysis will examine the sex by circadian rhythm interaction on anxiety behaviors.

POSTER 32

DOES ANXIETY PLAY A FACTOR IN FALSE MEMORY CREATION?

ANGELISE MELANSON, HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This study investigated false memories in individuals with and without anxiety using the Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm. In the encoding phase, participants studied 15 semantically associated word lists. Twenty-four hours later, the participants were presented with a free recall test, the Hamilton Anxiety questionnaire, and an old/new recognition test that included words from each list, critical lures, and new words. Critical lures were reported as "old" words more often than the studied words and new unrelated words.

POSTER 33

THE PREFERENCE PROJECT: INVESTIGATING UNCONSCIOUS BIASES WITHIN DATING HABITS

EMILY FERNANDES, HARLAN FICHTENHOLTZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This current study investigates implicit biases that many individuals are unaware of when choosing a significant other. Participants were asked to rate a set of potential romantic partners which varied in race, academic interest and extracurricular activities. Results indicated that the race and academic interest of the potential partners were significant factors in participants' rankings of the profiles. The specific pattern varied by the gender of the participant.

POSTER 34

THE INFLUENCE OF ANIMALS ON CLIMATE CHANGE CONCERN & PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR

ALLISUN ROMAIN, LINDSAY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how viewing animals influenced peoples' climate change concern and likelihood to engage in pro-environmental behavior. The sample included 76 undergraduate students enrolled in Monmouth University psychology courses. There was a significant effect of time ($p = .004$), as well as the interaction of time and condition ($p = .03$), on mean climate change concern ratings. However, condition did not have an effect on likelihood to engage in pro-environmental behavior ($p = .11$).

POSTER 35

EFFECTS OF MELATONIN AGAINST WESTERN DIET-INDUCED HIPPOCAMPAL DYSFUNCTION

OLIVIA DRAGOVITS, ALEXIA HYDE, TERRY L. DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Western-style diet (WD) consumption increases adiposity and body weight - effects that are linked to impaired hippocampal-dependent cognitive functioning. We investigated whether melatonin protects against these adverse effects of WD intake. Male and female rats received daily melatonin or vehicle injections over the final 30 days of a 90-day ad libitum chow or WD period. Melatonin significantly reduced body weight and fat gain in females. No effects of melatonin on hippocampal pathophysiology were observed.

POSTER 36

THE EFFECT OF RACIAL BIAS EXPERIENCE AS A TARGET ON SOCIAL ANXIETY

ZEYI ZANG, MADDIE HARTLEY, MARINA LAZARO, SKYE VICTOR, HYEYOUNG SHIN (FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effect of racial bias experience as a target on social anxiety among college students and how this effect differs between non-international and international students. We found a significant association between racial bias experience and social anxiety. Also, this effect was stronger for international than non-international students and for female than male students. Results imply that racial bias experiences can make a significant impact on students' mental health particularly for international students.

POSTER 37

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPATHY AND CRITICAL THINKING DISPOSITIONS

MIRANDA MUTZABAUGH, KOBAY BAKER, SOPHIA WILLIAMS, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Empathy is often defined as vicariously experiencing another person's emotions, but it also can refer to the ability to adopt another person's perspective or way of thinking. Based on this latter sense, empathy may correlate with critical thinking skills. Our 61 participants completed a measure of empathy and a critical thinking dispositions scale that focused on motivation to use components of critical thinking. The composite score correlated with empathy, but individual dispositions generally did not.

POSTER 38

THE INFANT EEG MU RHYTHM AND PRESCHOOL SOCIAL COGNITION: A PILOT STUDY

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

The EEG mu rhythm is recorded at central scalp sites and desynchronizes (i.e., decreases in power relative to baseline) during both action observation and execution. This overlap in cortical activity during action perception and performance is hypothesized to support a myriad of social cognitive functions, including theory of mind. The present pilot study examines whether infant mu rhythm desynchronization predicts social cognition during the preschool years.

POSTER 39

THE EXPERIENCES OF LOCAL HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING COVID-19: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

KEISHA NIEVES SANTANA, KADIE PHARR, KYLAH COOKSON, LILLIAN REPSHER (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

This study aimed to investigate the experiences of healthcare workers during Covid-19. Research indicates healthcare workers

have experienced many challenges due to the pandemic, leading to increased emotional and physical burdens. The researchers interviewed six participants and analyzed the data using thematic analysis. Main themes of Mismanagement, Emotional and Physical Toll, and Finding the Positives, emerged. The findings suggest ongoing consideration of healthcare worker experiences and suggests management practices and systems to support increased well-being.

POSTER 40

EFFECT OF AFFECTIVE VERSUS COGNITIVE INFORMATION AND INFORMATION SOURCE ON PRO-IMMIGRANT ATTITUDES

GIANNA PALETTA, JOSHUA WRIGHT (SAINT JOSEPHS COLLEGE)

We examined longitudinal changes in pro-immigrant and pro-immigration attitudes as a function of persuasive appeals varying in affective versus cognitive content and varying in immigrant versus ingroup source. Results indicate that all approaches increased pro-immigrant and pro-immigration attitudes transiently, but effects disappeared at four weeks with the exception of pro-immigration policy attitudes in response to pro-immigrant messages received from an ingroup member regardless of whether they reflected affective or cognitive content.

POSTER 41

MENTAL HEALTH IN HIGHER EDUCATION FACULTY AMIDST THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

STEPHANIE HRIBKO (UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

A cross-sectional study was performed to assess how college faculty are coping since the onset of the pandemic. Various independent T-tests had found that there were no significant differences between the discipline type and burnout, depression, and anxiety symptomatology. However, depression symptomatology was found to be positively related to the duration of remote work for faculty due to COVID. This study highlights the potential mental health implications of remote work for faculty working in.

POSTER 42

AN EXAMINATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' AUTISM STIGMA IN CANADA AND HONG KONG

THERESA ANTONY, DEONDRE WILLIAMS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY), RHENIELA CONCEPCION (OSSINING HIGH SCHOOL), KRISTEN GILLESPIE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY), GARY LAM, JEFFREY MACCORMACK (UNDEFINED)

This study evaluates university students' autism knowledge and stigma in Hong Kong and Canada. Students from an institution in Canada and Hong Kong responded to a social distance scale and an autism knowledge scale pre-test and post-test of an ASD training. Our training was associated with increasing autism knowledge and decreasing stigma in both countries. There's a

need for more widespread training in countries with inadequate support services, low ASD acceptance, and heightened ASD stigma.

POSTER 43

IMPACT OF COVID-19 SHELTER-IN-PLACE ON INFANT SLEEP

DANIEL PALMIERI, MARTINA YOUSSEF (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), AARON DEMASI (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), SARAH E. BERGER (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER AND COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

The COVID-19 global pandemic prompted stay-at-home orders globally, causing major changes to routines. This study investigated whether imposed schedule changes due to shelter-in-place mandates impacted infants' day and night sleep. Parents reported that infants took longer naps, napped at different times, and had more settling difficulties. Additionally, the majority of infants did not attend daycare during the pandemic.

POSTER 44

LET'S TALK ABOUT SEX WORK

HANNAH IRWIN, DREW BARTOS, FERNANDO GATON BIDO, MAKAYLA WILKINS, SKYE SOTO, HAILEE FOSTER (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY), DAVID LIVERT (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the degree to which college students' attitudes towards sex workers are impacted by the presence of sex workers in their social network. Penn State students completed an online survey which included a social network measure, attitudes towards sex workers, and consumption of pornography. It was predicted that friends who were sex workers would result in more compassion towards sex. In contrast, it was predicted that high pornography consumption would be associated.

POSTER 45

SELF-MONITORING: AGE, RACE, GENDER, PERCEIVED GENDER DIFFERENCES AND GENDER ROLE BIASES.

MELLISA WATSON (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT OLD WESTBURY), JENNIFER PIPITONE (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Sociodemographic variables may influence an individual's ability to self-monitor behavior in different settings. Additionally, gender bias may alter perceived gender differences in self-monitoring. Survey data from 105 American participants found women were more likely to be low self-monitors, and Asian or Pacific Islander participants were more likely to be high self-monitors compared to White participants. Gender, race, and gender bias may contribute to one's ability, or inability, to freely express themselves in different social settings.

POSTER 46

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH: AN OVERVIEW OF GOALS, BENEFITS, AND SKILLS GAINED

INYENE UKPONG, LINDA JONES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate research is considered a high impact experience for science students, resulting in increases in problem-solving skills, minority involvement, and interest in STEM careers. The purpose of this study was to investigate the goals, benefits, and skills gained by students participating in a cross-disciplinary summer research program. Fifty undergraduate students in a six-week summer research program completed surveys on their experiences. Results indicated support for previous literature in terms of accomplishing goals and obtaining skills.

POSTER 47

SURVEILLANCE AND COLOR: A CHANGE BLINDNESS STUDY

CHRISTINA QIU (STUDENT), HARPER KEENAN, SAHANA VAIDYA, KATRINA GALLIONE, ANJEL FIERST, JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research has indicated that change blindness is a phenomenon that occurs in both natural and unnatural scenes. The current study was designed to derive implications of change blindness for the utilization of black and white versus color surveillance cameras. Seventy-one undergraduates were shown scenes in which forensic and non-forensic changes were employed. Greater detection ability for forensic changes resulted when the changes were employed in color.

POSTER 48

PREVENTING POTENTIAL RACIAL BIASING IN SCALP-BASED IMAGING USING BRAIDING METHODS

ANJEL FIERST, SAHANA VAIDYA, HARPER KEENAN, CHRISTINA QIU, KATRINA GALLIONE, JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The two main techniques of scalp-based neuroimaging involving stimulation are TMS (Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation) and ERP/ERG (Event-Related Potential and Encephalogram). Hair-types commonly seen in historically under-represented minorities appear to interfere with ERP/EEG and TMS. Using the Twist and Pop Smoke braiding methods, we were able to effectively employ TMS on participants with curly and textured hair. Thus, describing these two methods, one that improves ERP/EEG (TAPS) and one that improves TMS (Sol).

POSTER 49

VARIATION IN MUSIC GENRE PREFERENCES FOR DIFFERENT EMOTION REGULATION PURPOSES

COLE NORBERG, IAN BONILA, RACHEL BATIZFALVI, RYLEY BLASETTI, CALI BUXTON-PHAM, JENISSA ENCARNACION, OLIVIA IDZIKOWSKI, SHANELLE KEYES, ALEXISLEE OTANEZ, MAKENNA PERUZZI, THALIA RALPH, SOPHIA RIJO, KATHLEEN RINGLER, MARIELLE ST. AUBIN, MISHAL TARIK, ANNE GILMAN (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

People listen to music to regulate their emotions, but which kinds of

music do people choose to regulate affective states? In this study, 21 participants listed what music genre they listen to for different emotional regulation purposes such as cheering themselves up or preparing to exercise. Pop and Rap/Hip-hop were the favorites, except for Rock and Metal for angry states. Differences from earlier results point to the need for additional work in this area.

POSTER 50

EXAMINING IEPS IN AUTISTIC POPULATIONS FOR EXTRACURRICULAR PROGRAMS: A PILOT STUDY

ABIGAIL DONAGHUE, SOPHIE KALLENBACH, EILEEN CREHAN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) of adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) address extracurricular education. Prior research indicates that arts education and accessible sex education positively impact the social and emotional learning and wellbeing for youth with ASD. The present study reviews 19 IEPs from autistic students ranging from 5 to 20-years-old. Our findings suggest that IEPs do not consistently address arts or sex education, leaving room for improvements for

POSTER 51

EXAMINING SOCIAL MEDIA USE, SOCIAL ANXIETY, AND NICOTINE USE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

CAMRYN BISHOP, SARAH WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The current study explored the association between social anxiety, social media intensity, and nicotine use in college-aged men and women. Analyses indicated no correlation between self-reported social media use levels, social anxiety levels, and nicotine use. However, results did indicate that females reported significantly higher social anxiety levels than males overall, which is consistent with prior studies on the prevalence of social anxiety disorder.

POSTER 52

EMOTION AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY

YUFAN LI, MARGARET INGATE, RICHARD CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study examined participants' reports of autobiographical memory (AM) cued by 10 emotion-related words and assessed depressive symptoms, digital media use, ethnic identity, and two aspects of emotion regulation, expressive suppression and cognitive reappraisal. Responses were collected online. 102 undergraduates provided complete data. Memory reports were scored for specificity. We predicted, but did not find, an inverse relationship between AM specificity and depressive symptoms. We report gender differences and correlations among variables.

POSTER 53

THE IMPACT OF STRESS IN RELATION TO SOCIAL ISOLATION DURING COVID-19

AVA TURNER (WASHING COLLEGE), JULIA KUCHNIO, PRANAVEE SUTHARSHAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined the relationship between stress in relation to social isolation during COVID-19 and exercise activity levels. Ninety-six 18-25 year-olds were surveyed on their stress levels before and during COVID-19 quarantine, and their exercise levels and frequencies. Results indicate no consistent correlation between COVID-19 stress and exercise levels. However, motivation may be crucial to exercise levels.

POSTER 54

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 RELATED FEAR AND ANGER ON STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

SARA STAVELY, VIPANCHI MISHRA (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We investigated the effects that COVID-19 related fear and anger have on student participation, depression, and student engagement during the pandemic. One hundred and three undergraduate students completed an online survey measuring fear, anger, depression, physical symptoms, and student engagement. Results indicated that COVID-19 related fear did not significantly predict the experience of physical symptoms, depressive symptoms, or student engagement. Whereas COVID-19 related Anger did predict student experiences of physical symptoms, depression, and negative student

POSTER 55

EVALUATING NORMATIVE AND NON-NORMATIVE SEXUAL TENDENCIES RELATED TO ALCOHOL USE

ABIGAIL LARKIN, JASON SIKORSKI, RACHEL CURCIO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

796 undergraduates were categorized based on the number of days they consumed alcohol within the last 30 days. Results revealed that participants who consumed the most alcohol were more likely to experience dangerous sexual outcomes and engage in a wider range of normative sexual behaviors. Alcohol prevention programs on college campuses should aim to be more culturally sensitive and multifactorial to reduce a broad array of physical and social risks linked to alcohol consumption.

POSTER 56

YOUTH AND PARENT IDENTIFIED PRECIPITANTS TO WEIGHT LOSS IN ANOREXIA NERVOSA

SOPHIA HAASE (WILLIAMS COLLEGE), GRACE HAASE (), MARITA COOPER, SAMMIE WEISS, NATALIA ORLOFF, REBECKA PEEBLES, C. ALIX TIMKO (UNDEFINED)

Etiological models of anorexia nervosa (AN) often emphasize weight/shape concerns as underlying restrictive eating. Yet, the frequency of weight/shape concerns precipitating AN is unclear as well as

whether precipitating reasons affect treatment outcome. We retrospectively coded reasons for onset in 338 adolescents with AN, finding less than one in three reporting weight/shape as a precipitant of AN. Models and treatment for AN should shift away from an over-emphasis on body image to better represent this population.

POSTER 57

CORRELATION BETWEEN WEALTH AND HAPPINESS

JOSHUA PHILIP (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

Short Abstract (75 words):

The Correlation Between Wealth and Happiness

Philip, J.S. & Rieder, J.K., PhD

Happiness may be associated with greater wealth in undergraduates. 88 participants completed a questionnaire that asked them about happiness and personal/family income. The findings suggest that there is an association between happiness and wealth as people tend to want to grow. The results highlight a slight correlation between happiness and wealth in undergraduates.

POSTER 58

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON CARETAKERS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

CHRISTINA LEVI (MARIST COLLEGE)

The present study examined trends related to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on individuals with developmental disabilities and their caretakers. Open-ended clinical interviews were conducted to gather individual experiences of seven caretakers. Interviews were analyzed for trends in experiences, from a phenomenological approach. Trends that emerged included caretaker feelings of guilt/fear, heightened anxiety observed in individual(s) with disability, feeling unequipped to aid in speech/academic services, dissatisfaction with virtual services, and heightened caretaker stress.

POSTER 59

MINDFULNESS BASED INTERVENTIONS: EXAMINING A VIRTUAL INSTRUCTION TO URBAN YOUTH

SAMANTHA WILLOUGHBY, SANTALIZ GUALE-HILARIO, HALLIE LOTHROP, LEAH TANZMAN, MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

Mindfulness is an increasingly integrated concept in educational settings. This study evaluated the virtual delivery of a six-week mindfulness workshop with adolescents attending virtual homework help as part of an after-school drop-out prevention program. Pre- and post-workshop survey data suggest that workshop participants (n = 8) had a significant improvement in their academic self-efficacy in comparison to controls (n = 7) who demonstrated a non-significant decline in academic self-efficacy over the same time period.

POSTER 60

WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR SOCIAL EXPERIENCES: IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

PRIYA VERMA, MELANIE RUIZ (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY),
PETER SOKOL-HESSNER (UNIVERSITY OF DENVER), DAVID
SMITH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DOMINIC FARERI (ADELPHI
UNIVERSITY)

Social connection is critical for our well-being, yet COVID-19 significantly impacted our social lives. We sought to quantify the degree to which people value social experiences and the role of the pandemic on this process. 212 participants completed questionnaires regarding COVID-19's impact and a decision-making task assessing willingness-to-pay for social/non-social experiences. Participants' willingness-to-pay for social experiences was negatively associated with self-reported impact of COVID-19, highlighting the influence of the pandemic on social valuation.

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

Paper	Wilder
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LEARNING PAPERS: HUMAN LEARNING

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: JAMES BYRON NELSON

3:30pm - 3:45pm

CONTEXT EFFECTS ON LATENT INHIBITION, SIGN AND GOAL TRACKERS

JAMES BYRON NELSON, ANTON NAVARRO, PAULA BALEA,
MARIA DEL CARMEN SANJUAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE
BASQUE COUNTRY (UPV/EHU))

Three experiments used eyetracking to examine visual attention in a latent inhibition (LI) procedure in a video game. Participants learned to activate weapons in the presence of attack-predicting sensors. Pre-exposure retarded acquisition. A context switch enhanced that effect in goal trackers, while LI was attenuated in sign trackers. Results are discussed in terms of how sign and goal tracker characteristics interact with demand characteristics.

3:50pm - 4:05pm

DELAY AND TRACE CONDITIONING IN A HUMAN PREDICTIVE LEARNING TASK

ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Human participants associated different visually presented shapes with probabilistically presented red or blue target colors to which they were to respond differentially. Subsequently, participants rated their expectations of each target following each shape cue. We varied the cue-target interval and contrasted delay vs trace procedures. Learning was assessed with reaction time, % correct, and explicit knowledge ratings of the

contingencies. Delay conditioning appears superior, though Trace conditioning may be more closely related to contingency awareness.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

SKIN CONDUCTANCE AND SHOCK EXPECTANCIES AS INDICES OF FEAR MEMORY STRENGTH

GORDON HASKELL (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
GRADUATE CENTER)

Little research has examined the relationship between SCR and shock expectancy as indices of memory strength for separate fear memories as well as the extent that these two measures correlate. We employed a Pavlovian paradigm, pairing two CS+s with a US while varying the number of learning trials for each CS+. We provide evidence linking SCR and self-report during acquisition showing that participants are effectively distinguishing between the differently acquired fear memories.

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

Paper	O'Neill
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SOCIAL PAPERS: PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: PATRICK DWYER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY LILLY
FAMILY SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY)

3:30pm - 3:45pm

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON VOTING INTENTION AND BEHAVIOR

MAYSA DESOUSA (SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE)

The coronavirus-19 (COVID-19) pandemic has significantly impacted the lives of individuals throughout the world, both through its devastating effects on health and through the preventative measures taken to attempt to slow the transmission of the disease. It is likely that the pandemic influenced intention to vote and voting behavior in the recent 2020 U.S. Presidential Election. This study aimed to identify the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on voting intention and behavior.

3:50pm - 4:05pm

THE SURPRISE OF REACHING OUT: APPRECIATED MORE THAN WE THINK

SOYON RIM (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW
JERSEY), LAUREN MIN (THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS), PEGGY LIU (THE UNIVERSITY OF
PITTSBURGH JOSEPH M. KATZ GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
BUSINESS), KATE MIN (WHEATON COLLEGE)

People are fundamentally social beings and enjoy connecting with others, yet may not accurately understand how much other

people value being reached out to. Across seven preregistered studies, we consistently found that initiators underestimated the extent to which responders appreciate their act of reaching out. This research identifies a robust tendency to underestimate how much others appreciate being reached out to and implicates a differential focus on feelings of responder surprise as one underlying explanation.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

PERSONALITY AND DONOR BEHAVIOR: WHO GIVES FOR WHAT REASONS?

PATRICK DWYER, CATHERINE LUCE (INDIANA UNIVERSITY LILLY FAMILY SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY)

Individual donors play a critical role in nonprofit organizations' sustainability; thus, nonprofits should focus on what motivates both new and loyal donors to give. We conducted two studies to examine the influence of donors' personality traits, at both the domain and facet levels, on their motives to donate. By showing how the personalities of donors are linked to their giving motivations, this research provides new insights that nonprofits could employ to attract donations.

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: CONFOUNDING CONSENT: NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES AND HAZARDS OF SEXUAL ENCOUNTERS

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: SEAN MASSEY

CONFOUNDING CONSENT: NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES AND HAZARDS OF SEXUAL ENCOUNTERS

Panelists will discuss various dispositional and contextual variables affecting perceptions and communication of sexual consent during the sexual encounters of emerging adult college students. The effect of gender, stress reactions, level of intoxication, personality, and affect on both the appraisal and communication of consent will be explored.

Presentations

Sexual Rejection: Affective and Behavioral Responses to Explicit Vignettes of Sexual Encounters

by Michael Shaw, Allison McKinnon, Richard Mattson (Binghamton University)

How Drunk? Level of intoxication and internal and external consent communication

by Sayre Wilson, Sean Massey (Binghamton University)

Hookup Precautions, Worries, and Behavioral Responses

by Allison McKinnon, Ann Merriwether, Richard Mattson, Sean Massey (Binghamton University)

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Odets

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: CAREER PATHS

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:20pm

GRADUATE SCHOOL AND GRADUATE EDUCATION: CHOICES, CHALLENGES, AND CAREER CREDENTIALS

Clinical Psychologist or Counseling Psychologist? School Psychologist or School Counselor? What of General-Experimental Psychology? Do you know the market? Who is the single largest employer of psychologists in the U.S.? Is it equally viable to become a Marriage and Family Therapist? Is certification and licensure a necessary prerequisite for employment? What about becoming a Forensic Counselor or Forensic Psychologist? Looking at degrees Ph.D. or Psy.D.? M.A. or M.S.? Truly, the choices are overwhelming. For students interested in graduate education the maze seems daunting. This presentation examines employment, graduate degrees, certification, and explores the diverse options available to students. The applied nature and interactive question and discussion format is intended to provide an interesting and engaging platform for participants.

Presentations

School Psychologists To Counseling Psychologists: Distinctions and Differences

by Tony Crespi (University of Hartford)

Traditional and Distance Graduate Degrees: Education and Employment

by Michael Amico (Housatonic Community College)

Mentors, Advisors, And Clinical Supervisors: Considerations For Graduate Students

by Mackenzie MacNamara (University of Rhode Island Counseling Center)

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

Invited Speaker

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: LINDSAY MASLAND

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

TEACHING KEYNOTE: KNOW BETTER, DO BETTER: PEDAGOGICAL SINS I NO LONGER COMMIT

LINDSAY MASLAND (APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Teaching excellence is a career-long commitment. We never

arrive at the point when our reflection has concluded and our teaching design is “done.” Looking back at old versions of our syllabi or course webpages can invite cringe-filled reactions when we realize we’re no longer the teachers we once were. When we critically reflect, we recognize that many common teaching practices are in conflict with our pedagogical values. By questioning hegemonic assumptions common to teaching, examining the power structures in our classrooms, and applying findings from evidence-based research, we can align our teaching choices with our deepest values.

Friday, March 4, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

**PSI CHI POSTERS
Friday, March 4, 2022
3:30pm-4:50pm**

POSTER 1

DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE TO TETANY SYNDROME TREATMENTS IN THE PANAMANIAN GOLDEN FROG

KALIAH WHITE, NEMAH SAEED, SEAN COYNE (NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY)

We collaborated with the Maryland Zoo in Baltimore to evaluate treatments for tetany syndrome. Tetany syndrome is a disorder that causes impairment in locomotor functioning. The effectiveness of four different treatments for the syndrome were evaluated with age, body weight, and sex as covariants. We found that the most effective treatment was a combination of vitamins and electrolytes.

POSTER 2

KNOWLEDGE, TRUST, AND PERCEPTIONS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARDS NEW TITLE IX

AMANDA THOMAS, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined how knowledge of Title IX reporting requirements, trust in handling sexual assault reports, and perceptions of recent Title IX changes impact the likelihood to report an assault. College students completed self-report measures. Results showed that knowledge, positive perceptions of sexual assault policies, and trust all positively relate to the likelihood to report an assault. The results of this study can shape future policy and dissemination of the policy.

POSTER 3

LABELING OF STALKING VICTIMIZATION AND ATTRIBUTED MEANING AMONG COLLEGE WOMEN

SAGE SADAK, LARIEL L. YARRALL, CAROLINE C. COONEY, MACY L. DOWLA, SKYLAR R. MOROZ, EMMA E. O'REILLY, CHRISTINA M. DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed stalking victimization among a

sample of college women whose experiences met the legal definition of stalking. How participants labeled and attributed meaning to the victimization was of primary interest. On average, most women did not label their experiences as stalking. Results suggest that stalking frequency and prior intimate partner violence (IPV) significantly correlate with labeling, suggesting that labeling is contextualized by patterns of violence.

POSTER 4

AN INVESTIGATION OF METACOGNITIVE MODELS OF FOOD ADDICTION

CHLOE HESSLER, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The metacognitive model suggests that maladaptive repetitive thinking (rumination, desire thinking, etc.) can be perpetuated by metacognitive beliefs, which may give rise to psychological disorders. This study investigates two metacognitive models of food addiction, an understudied variable that is similar to addictive disorders. While the metacognitive model of food addiction with rumination as the repetitive thinking process was significant, there was no support for a metacognitive model of food addiction with desire thinking.

POSTER 5

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON YOUNG ADULTS' SOCIOEMOTIONAL PERSPECTIVES

SAMANTHA WALSH, EMMA KELLY (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), KELLY JORDAN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE), GRETCHEN BEERNINK, JACK KAPUTA, DANYEL SANDERS, SARAH CURTIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL PATTERSON (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE), ECHO LEAVER, MEREDITH PATTERSON (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

According to the Socioemotional Selectivity Theory (SST; Cartensen, 2006), when individuals perceive their time as limited there is an increased focus on meaningful emotion-related goals. College students completed surveys on COVID-19 impact, Meaning in Life Questionnaire, and Future Time Perspective Scale (Steger, Frazier, Oishi, & Kaler, 2006; Carstensen and Lang, 2002). Preliminary results indicate that increased COVID-19 related stress correlates with a decrease in future time perspective and greater focus on meaningful goals.

POSTER 6

EMOTIONAL ABUSE, EMOTIONAL AVOIDANCE, AND ALCOHOL MISUSE

ROWAN MCKIERNAN, MICHAEL MOORE (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Data from the 2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, a nationally representative sample of 418,268 individuals, were used to investigate the link between childhood emotional abuse and subsequent adult alcohol (mis)use. Results identified that the association between these two variables was statistically significant and similar in magnitude to the association between childhood parental (mis)use of alcohol and subsequent adult

alcohol (mis)use.

POSTER 7

ART INSTRUCTION AND STRESS LEVELS: MAKING CREATIVE ART THERAPIES MORE ACCESSIBLE

HOPE MCQUOID, MICHAEL ROY, EVAN SMITH
(ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

To better understand the field of Art Therapy, a study was conducted to investigate if instruction type of an art based activity had an impact on enjoyment and stress levels. A high stress instruction type was compared to a low stress instruction type during an art intervention. It was found that the condition did not impact enjoyment or stress levels, but instead both conditions led to lowered stress levels and high reported enjoyment.

POSTER 8

USING THE BIG FIVE TO ANALYZE POLYAMORY AND THE EXPERIENCE OF COMPERSION

SYDNEY LEMIRE, RACHEL DINERO, EZRA WEGBREIT
(CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Within polyamory, which involves several partners participating consensually in non-monogamy, some experience a positive feeling from seeing a partner's needs fulfilled by another, known as compersion. Data was collected from 236 participants utilizing the Big Five Inventory (John, Donahue, & Kentle, 1991) and compersion questionnaires (Duma, 2009). Multiple significances were found, including polyamorous people are more agreeable and open, monogamous people are more neurotic, and jealousy and openness have an inverse relationship for polyamorous people.

POSTER 9

TRUST IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

CALEB LINDER, KATLYN FARNUM (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study investigated perceptions of the Catholic Church and presented participants with information on the ongoing discovery of mass grave sites associated with Catholic-run schools in Canada. Participants were asked to report their religious affiliation and report attitudes towards the catholic church before and after reading the aforementioned article. Results showed that participants overall lost trust in the Church but this varied based on their religious affiliation, gender, and type of religiosity.

POSTER 10

AWARENESS ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

SHANNON CANNIZZARO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Our study sought to explore levels of awareness and perceptions about domestic violence (DV) and traumatic brain injury (TBI) among college students. Sixty-six college undergraduates

completed surveys assessing the relevant variables. Results indicated a significant gender difference in the level of awareness, with females being more aware than males. Overall, there was a positive correlation between awareness of DV and knowledge about possible indicators of TBI. Implications for health education are discussed.

POSTER 11

NICOTINE, DELIVERED BY E-CIGARETTES, AND TEMPORAL ASSESSMENT IN YOUNG ADULTS

EMMA BISAILLON, ARI KIRSHENBAUM, MIA COOPER, AINSLEY KEATING (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

The effect of nicotine, versus placebo, on temporal perception and reproduction was assessed using a DRL (differential-reinforcement-of-low-rate) schedule. College-aged students who qualified as "never-users" were administered nicotine doses of 0 or 12 mg through an e-cigarette device and tokens were used to reinforce inter-response times greater than 9.5-s. The 12-mg dose of nicotine increased accuracy on the DRL task by narrowing response distributions closer to the DRL threshold.

POSTER 12

GUILT PERCEPTIONS AND RISK ASSESSMENT OF OFFENDERS

HANNAH CURRAN, KATLYN FARNUM (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

There are many misconceptions about psychopathy, which can have potential impacts on defendants in the legal system. The current study manipulated gender of the defendant and whether they were labeled or described as a psychopath. For defendants described as a psychopath and perceived as a high risk, male defendants were sentenced harsher than female defendants. When looking at gender alone, high risk male defendants were thought to be more treatable than high risk female defendants.

POSTER 13

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON K-12 TEACHERS IN THE 2020-2021 SCHOOL YEAR

MEGHAN KEENAN, VICTORIA VAUGHN, ELIZABETH DALTON (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

The COVID-19 pandemic caused many changes and challenges for K-12 teachers in the United States. The present study sought to survey the stressors experienced by K-12 teachers, the impact of teachers' job-related stress on their burnout, and factors such as resiliency, coping styles, resources, and social support, that might buffer against the effects of stress on burnout. Overall findings suggest teachers were feeling stress and burnout despite any coping skills and social support.

POSTER 14

COVID-19 DISRUPTION OF COLLEGE AND PERCEIVED ACADEMIC STRESS

RAFFAELA GUALTIERI, JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

We investigated students' general perceived stress and academic stress by learning modality. We found that students whose courses were in-person reported similar stress levels to those who were taking courses online or in hybrid format. Overall student stress levels were moderate. Our results suggest that college students have been resilient and have adapted to a variety of learning modalities during this difficult period in education.

POSTER 15

EXERCISE AND MENTAL HEALTH IN COLLEGE STUDENTS; A CURVILINEAR RELATIONSHIP

JESSICA CASAMASSA, JASON SIKORSKI, CAITLIN MURPHY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

777 college students were categorized based on their self-reported levels of vigorous intensity exercise. Results revealed that those who exercised the least experienced more negative mental and physical health outcomes; however, some of those who exercised the most reported high stress levels. Future research is needed to help identify when exercise becomes compulsive and potentially unhealthy. The use of observational and other-informant report measures is advised to operationally define exercise dependency accurately.

POSTER 16

ADDICTION, IMPULSIVITY, AND WORKING MEMORY

KRISTINA VILLANTI, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

Impulsivity is believed to impact the transition from occasional risky behaviors to addiction. To explore the role of working memory in this relationship, a sample of students completed addiction and impulsivity scales and a working memory task. Data showed the predicted relationship between impulsivity and addiction, but working memory was not found to play a role. Future research is needed to better understand why some can casually participate in vices while others cannot.

POSTER 17

THE IMPACT OF INNOVATION AND MOTIVATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

CLAUDIA O'DONNELL, IRINA KHUSID (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

TITLE: The Impact of Innovation and Motivation Among College Students
AUTHOR NAMES: Claudia O'Donnell, Dr. Irina Khusid

College students that are creative are more likely to be motivated to participate in innovative activities. College students completed a questionnaire and responded accordingly as to how many times they have completed a specific creative activity. Questions in the survey were either categorized as creative activities or creative accomplishments. Research shows that there is a positive relationship between innovation,

POSTER 18

ANALYZING THE EFFECT OF GENDER SPECIFIC ANXIETY SYMPTOMS ON PHYSICAL HEALTH

CAITLIN MURPHY, JASON SIKORSKI, JESSICA CASAMASSA (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

769 college-aged men and women were categorized based on whether they were diagnosed with an anxiety disorder recently. Statistically significant results revealed that women diagnosed with an anxiety disorder tended to report higher rates of comorbid physical health concerns. Future research should focus on teaching those with anxiety disorders feasible coping strategies to remedy anxiety symptoms in the moment and potentially prevent subsequent physical health consequences of anxiety.

POSTER 19

THE ASSOCIATIONS BEHIND COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES' ATTITUDES SURROUNDING GENETIC TESTING

SOPHIA SALVATORE, JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

Exposure to chronic illness and genetics knowledge of undergraduates may influence attitudes surrounding genetic testing. 126 undergraduates completed a questionnaire assessing genetics understanding, experiences with chronic illness, and perceptions about genetic testing. Key findings suggest regardless of major, college students hold strong positive attitudes about genetic testing, comprehend genetics concepts, and trust the confidentiality of genetic test results. These results highlight a positive shift in awareness and support behind genetic testing within this specific demographic.

POSTER 20

EXPLORING WORD PRIMING EFFECTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE ATTITUDES

NICHOLAS LEONARDO, SARA J.E. WONG-GOODRICH (IONA COLLEGE)

The current study examined whether exposure to a list of words (neutral, emotionally positive, or heat-related) during a free recall task would lead to differences in attitudes regarding climate change in young adult men and women. Results did not show an effect of word condition on climate change attitude scores. However, correlational analyses revealed that climate change attitudes were positively associated with memory performance for heat-related words only.

POSTER 21

CAPABLE AND COMPETENT: RELATIONSHIP COMPETENCE'S ROLE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP BEHAVIORS

ANGELINA D'ACUNTO, GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how participants' romantic competence relates to key relationship behaviors. As hypothesized, romantic competence positively correlated with relationship quality and relationship flourishing, and negatively correlated with jealousy and attention to alternatives. Romantic competence had no significant correlation with received support. These findings suggest that greater romantic competency benefits relationships by facilitating positive behaviors while also minimizing problematic behaviors.

POSTER 22

MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA AND MENTAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE IN ARAB AND SOUTH-ASIAN COMMUNITIES

TASNEEM BURQAWI, SUNGHUN KIM (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Past studies have suggested that high mental health stigma (MHS) is generally associated with low mental health knowledge (MHK). However, this relationship did not emerge among such ethnic groups as South and some East Asians or Arab societies globally. This study investigated if these findings apply to Arab-American and South-Asian-American communities. Data (n = 122) suggests that MHS is unrelated to MHK, while education, age, and migration background have something to do with MHS.

POSTER 23

COLLEGE STUDENT'S MORAL DECISIONS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

EMILY MORSE, GRACE PICONE, JESSICA PISCITELLI, MARY ELHAKAM, LOGAN D'ANNA, JASMINE ODLE, YOKO TAKAGI (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

The current research offers a new insight into how college students (N = 50, 18-23y) deal with interpersonal moral dilemmas. Participants had two waves of one-on-one online interviews during the COVID-19 pandemic. Two moral dilemmas were presented to each participant with a set of questions asking their decision on and moral issues involved in the dilemmas. The findings include young people's tendency to oscillate their positions in their decisions and gender differences in decision styles.

POSTER 24

INSTAGRAM AND PERCEPTIONS

RILEY CAPPELLETTI, MADISON KAIFAS-STEINER, BRIDGET LYNCH (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

We used experimental methodology to examine how people respond to Instagram. Existing literature relies on correlations, neglecting possible causal relationships. Using a 2(attainable - yes,no) by 2(similar - yes,no) design, participants (n=60) viewed profiles before rating their motivation and self-esteem. Interim analyses (Lakens, 2014) showed no interactions between attainability and similarity on motivation nor self-esteem. Main and marginal effects as well as future directions and expanded data collection will be discussed.

POSTER 25

IRRATIONAL BELIEFS IN CURRENTLY STRESSED COLLEGE STUDENTS

LAUREN MILISCI, CLAUDIA A. KEARNS, GABRIELLA M. FRONTERA, PHILIP M. DRUCKER, CAROLYN VIGORITO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

College students completed the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale – 21 Items (DASS-21), the Revised Life Orientation Test (r-LOT), and the Abbreviated Survey of Personal Beliefs (SPB). Those who reported feeling stressed at the time of testing scored higher on irrational beliefs, 88% believed that stress was unhealthy, and 64% believed that stress was never a positive experience for them.

POSTER 26

DISPELLING FALSE BELIEFS: DEVELOPING CURRICULUM ABOUT RACIAL HEALTH DISPARITIES AND DISCRIMINATION

ANALEA L. BLACKBURN, JANINE E. GOGGIN, JENNIFER M. DAVINACK (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY)

Racism, oppression, and discrimination continue today perpetrated, in part, by misinformation. In this theoretical project, we collected and synthesized information from the literature about false beliefs commonly held by healthcare professionals about biological differences between Black and white people that lead to discriminatory behavior and health disparities. We will use this curriculum as the content foundation for a pedagogical interactive simulation/game to reduce these false beliefs about Black patients in pre-health students.

POSTER 27

BELIEF IN ASTROLOGY IN RELATION TO THE SELF

MARGARIDHA RIBEIRO (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE), KIM O'DONNELL (NAUGATUCK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Belief in astrology may be related to traits such as personal growth initiative and the big five personality traits. Sixty participants completed psychometrics for these characteristics. Key findings suggest that extraversion and personal growth initiative are positively related to belief in astrology while openness is negatively related. These findings highlight the importance of considering the influence of personality traits on one's belief system and the impact of one's belief system on individual growth.

POSTER 28

INVESTIGATING DECLARATIVE AND PROCEDURAL MEMORY PERFORMANCE AFTER STATE ANXIETY

TYLER YOUNG, GRANT GUTHEIL (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The present study investigated whether declarative or procedural memory is impaired more by state anxiety. Past literature has studied the effects of stress on these types of memory individually but not comparatively. Participants engaged in an

anxiety task followed by a memory task. The results indicated that participants in the procedural memory groups performed significantly worse than those in declarative memory groups. However, there was no difference between anxiety groups or a significant interaction.

POSTER 29

PATIENT-DRIVEN IMAGERY AND PAIN SENSITIVITY INDICATORS IN A COLD-PRESSOR TASK

MICHAEL ZELINKA (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY),
ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The biopsychosocial model of pain emphasizes psychosocial factors that influence pain outcomes. We tested the hypothesis that patient-driven imagery as compared to lab-based imagery would reduce? pain measures in Cold Pressor task. Significant experimental condition effects were found for pain tolerance and threshold, but not for changes in affect. Thus, pain reductions were seen when participants used their own photos for imagery over a photo provided by the lab.

POSTER 30

INFANTS' MOVEMENTS AT NIGHT REFLECT CRAWLING AND WALKING ONSET

MARINA MORKOS, MICHELLE SAAD (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), JESSICA RODRIGUEZ GASCA (ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY), MICHELE GONCALVES MAIA (THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SARAH BERGER (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), AARON DEMASI (THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The reason motor skill acquisition disrupts infant sleep is unknown. The current study asks whether infants perform skill-relevant movements at night in the crib. We showed that upon the onset of crawling, infants prop up on hands-and-knees and experience a decrease in frequency of nighttime wake episodes over both the acquisitions of crawling and walking. Infants may consolidate new motor skills by moving at night.

POSTER 31

MASK WEARING, FACIAL ACNE AND FACIAL ATTRACTIVENESS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

JESSICA SOUZA, JASON SEACAT (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the impact of sanitary facial masks and facial acne on participants' ratings of facial attractiveness. Facial attractiveness has been demonstrated to have numerous social implications. A total of 117 undergraduate participants completed a demographic questionnaire and rated the attractiveness of 16 randomized facial images manipulated for the presence of facial masks and acne. Results indicated facial masks resulted in significantly higher ratings of attractiveness compared to unmasked targets in all conditions.

POSTER 32

THE EFFICACY OF VIRTUAL MINDFULNESS TRAINING ON UNDERGRADUATE TUTORS

CLAIRE SIMONSEN, BLEONA ZENUNI, OLIVIA DECECCA,
MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study aimed to determine if asynchronous virtual mindfulness training is a viable way to impact upon undergraduate tutors' self-efficacy, perceived stress, positive affect, and interpersonal relationships. Engagement in the online training was low, but changes in the participants' mindful awareness were significantly associated with changes in their self-efficacy, perceived stress, positive affect, and interpersonal relationships in the expected directions. Implications and future directions are discussed.

POSTER 33

THE EFFECTS OF RACISM ON THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE OF STUDENTS OF COLOR

ZUMANA NOOR, JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

Students of Color face daily discrimination that can influence their learning experiences, academic stress, and mental health. One hundred fifty-seven undergraduate college students completed a questionnaire to assess these associations. Our results showed that experiences of discrimination were correlated with poorer learning and schooling experiences, higher academic stress, and poorer mental health in both students of Color and White students. However, these correlations were stronger in students of Color.

POSTER 34

COMPARING COVID COURSE CONTENT

COURTNEY A. KEANE, ALEXANDRA A. SCATENA, CALEB B. BRAGG (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This online survey examined student performance, quality of course, and quality of instruction for in-person, online synchronous, and asynchronous courses. Results showed that in-person courses were statistically significantly ($p's > .05$) higher in terms of student performance and student ratings of quality of course and quality of instruction than online synchronous and asynchronous courses. This suggests that in-person modalities are preferred over online courses and students perform better in them.

POSTER 35

VIRTUAL LEARNING EFFECTS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS PERFORMANCE DURING COVID-19

ANESHIA GREY, CARRIE DIMATTEO, YANNIE TEN BROEKE
(TOURO COLLEGE)

The Covid-19 pandemic abruptly transitioned higher education students from in-class learning to virtual learning, introducing new challenges with academic performance, concentration, mood, and attention. Seven college students participated in this study to compare an engaging versus non-engaging lecture

conducted on Zoom to test these effects. As predicted, students reported learning more and feeling better during the more engaging lecture on Zoom. These results improve understanding of the challenges students face in virtual learning.

POSTER 36

THE PHENOMENON OF PLURALISTIC IGNORANCE WITHIN ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES

MIA PURCELL, JEFFERY ASPELMEIER, RHYS LAFON
(RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

An examination of pluralistic ignorance (PI) within attitudes about the environment included 180 college students who completed measures of environmental attitudes and social desirability. Participants rated their personal environmental attitudes higher than those of their friends and the average student at their university, a pattern of PI. Social desirability did not moderate differences in self and other ratings of environmental attitudes, which potentially rules out social desirability as an alternative explanation for the study findings.

POSTER 37

THE TEMPORAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND SELF-RATED HEALTH ACROSS ADULTHOOD

VERONIKA KOBRINSKY, AHANG LEQOLA, JORDAN SERGIO,
KAREN SIEDLECKI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The current study is the first to examine the temporal relationship between self-rated health and depressive symptoms using cross-lagged panel analysis in a sample that spans adulthood (ages 18-93). Using data from Virginia Cognitive Aging Project we found that the temporal relationship between depressive symptoms and health is bidirectional, and age does not significantly moderate the relationship. These findings provide evidence that self-rated health and depressive symptoms influence each other reciprocally over time across adulthood.

POSTER 38

PERSONAL STIGMA AND MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT-SEEKING

ABRAHAM DEITSCH (TOURO COLLEGE)

This study tested the hypothesis that people who experience increased personalization with mental illness, will feel more deeply stigmatized, and become less likely to seek mental health treatment. 69 college students responded to situations manipulated to evoke greater and lesser degrees of personalization by alternating the subject of the scenarios from "you" to "other". Results found that when personalization was increased, students reported being less likely to seek mental health treatment.

POSTER 39

PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES IN LOW-INCOME PARENTS AND ITS IMPACT ON OBESITY

LESLIE LIGIER, LAUREN FOWLER, DENISE E. WILFLEY,
ANGELA HARDI (WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS)

This systematic review provides insight into the role of parental psychosocial issues (e.g., depression, anxiety, food insecurity, and affectivity) on parental feeding and child weight outcomes. 12 peer-reviewed journal articles were eligible and demonstrated that psychosocial issues in parents were significantly associated with non-responsive feeding practices. The observed non-responsive feeding tactics were significantly associated with greater child BMI and negative child diet quality.

POSTER 40

SOCIAL REACTIONS EFFECTS ON COPING STRATEGIES AMONG VICTIMS OF CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT

KAYLA MCNERNY, JOANNA HERRES (THE COLLEGE OF
NEW JERSEY)

Supportive reactions to sexual assault (SA) may help victims develop positive coping strategies. Seventy college students endorsed a history of SA and completed measures evaluating social reactions to SA and their use of coping strategies. Patterns of correlations show that positive reactions are associated with the use of active coping strategies, while negative social reactions are associated with the use of avoidant coping strategies. These findings illustrate the importance of disclosures for coping with SA.

POSTER 41

MEDIA PORTRAYALS AND MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT SCHIZOPHRENIA AND DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER

KAITLYN MCHALE, DAKOTA HORNAK, LEILANI MCFADDEN,
M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Beliefs about mental illness may be formed through exposure to films depicting mental disorders, which often portray inaccurate, negative stereotypes and may contribute to the development of misconceptions. Our 100 participants rated a list of films depicting schizophrenia or dissociative identity disorder (DID), indicating whether they'd seen the film and what disorder was portrayed. The number of films viewed was not correlated with misconceptions about the disorders, but participants were more accurate in identifying DID.

POSTER 42

WHEN INSPIRATION TURNS TOXIC: THE EFFECTS OF TOXIC POSITIVITY AND THE

ANGELINA D'ACUNTO, ANTHONY BULZOMI, JAMIE
GOODWIN (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how participants' trauma backgrounds and history of invalidation can play a role in how they perceive validating versus invalidating "inspirational" messages. Participants completed questionnaires assessing level of trauma and history of invalidation, were exposed to the messages, then rated their reaction. The findings suggest that individuals who experienced trauma are more prone to historical invalidation. This invalidation was a major predictor for a negative response to

quotes of invalidating toxic positivity.

POSTER 43

A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO COMBATING STEREOTYPE THREAT IN STEM AMONG ELEMENTARY CHILDREN

TIFFANY BERRY, HOPE TIBONI, SAAID MENDOZA
(PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Past research has established that concerns about being negatively stereotyped can impact the academic performance of marginalized groups. These stereotype threat effects may be moderated by factors such as a sense of belonging, personal identity, grit, and growth mindset. We integrate these approaches to promote success within STEM-interested children, particularly young girls. Specifically, we propose a practical toolkit that can be used in elementary schools as a theory-driven holistic intervention for mitigating stereotype threats.

POSTER 44

MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF VARYING TYPES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION IN WOMEN

RACHEL CURCIO, JASON SIKORSKI, ABIGAIL LARKIN
(CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

386 participants were categorized based on their self-reported history of sexual assault victimization. Results revealed differences in mental health symptoms and coping skills utilized by women who were sexually assaulted by being touched without consent and women who were sexually assaulted through attempted or completed sexual penetration. Varying therapeutic methodologies should be pursued for victims with varying needs and more complex statistical methodologies should be used to differentiate and treat sexual assault victims.

POSTER 45

LIBERALS REPORT TAKING MORE AND CONSERVATIVES REPORT TAKING FEWER COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS

CAIO HUMMEL HOHL, CAROLINE CHOVANES, SCOTT MORGAN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated whether self-reported COVID-19 precautions and estimates of others' precautions differed as a function of political orientation. MTurk participants (N=333) reported their own precautions, beliefs about others' precautions, and political orientation. Liberals reported taking far more precautions than they believed others were taking, participants who were not politically identified reported taking slightly more precautions than they believed others were taking, and conservatives reported taking fewer precautions than they believed others were taking.

POSTER 46

INVESTIGATING MODALITY EFFECTS ON SHORT-TERM MEMORY AND SERIAL RECALL

KARIME RINCON, LISAMARIE TREZZA, HELENA BRANKOVIC
(ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The purpose of our study was to investigate the modality and inverse modality effect and find a combined modality effect on memory. Previous research has found advantages in serial recall using different presentation modes. Participants were 52 college students who completed recall tasks with auditorily, visually, and auditorily/visually presented words. Based on our findings we were able to replicate the inverse modality effect and find an advantage in serial recall using an auditory/visual presentation mode.

POSTER 47

LIBERALS MORALIZE COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS AND VACCINES MORE THAN CONSERVATIVES

CASSIDY CONKLIN, KAYLA ANTHONY, G. SCOTT MORGAN
(DREW UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated whether moralization of COVID-19 precautions and moralization of COVID-19 vaccines differed as a function of political orientation. MTurk participants (N = 333) reported their political orientation and the degree to which their beliefs about Covid-19 precautions and vaccines were grounded in moral conviction (i.e., beliefs about fundamental right and wrong). Liberals reported moralizing precautions and vaccines more than conservatives and individuals who were not politically identified.

POSTER 48

15 SECONDS TO OBJECTIFY: TIKTOK DANCES INCREASE EXTERNAL VIEW OF SELF

ALEXANDRA SCHEER (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Past research has indicated clear links between social media and self-objectification, however no research has been done with TikTok. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of watching TikToks of girls with thin-idealized body types and plus size body types on an state self-objectification. Findings indicated viewing young women with plus size bodies, but not thin-idealized bodies, elicited greater self-objectification than the control.

POSTER 49

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE PREVALENCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

GABRIELLA COBOS, KARENA RUSH, RACHEL MACINTYRE
(MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that COVID has had a negative impact on mental health (Hussong et al., 2021). The purpose of this study was to examine the prevalence of psychological disorders during COVID in college students. Students completed surveys regarding the prevalence of psychological disorders before and during COVID. Results indicated a high prevalence of psychological disorders pre-COVID and an increase in diagnoses during COVID. The high prevalence pre-COVID and the impact of COVID are discussed.

POSTER 50

COVID-19 VACCINE HESITANCY AND CHILDHOOD TRAUMA IN HEALTHCARE WORKERS

CELIA CHRISTENSON, JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, vaccine hesitancy has become a prominent issue, and remaining unvaccinated is particularly risky for healthcare workers. We investigated the relationship between vaccine hesitancy and childhood trauma in healthcare workers and non-healthcare workers. We observed high levels of vaccination in our sample of adults who reported relatively low trauma exposure. However, our results did not support our hypothesis that vaccine hesitancy and childhood trauma would correlate.

POSTER 51

PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY AND TRUST PREDICTED STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH DURING COVID-19 QUARANTINING

LILY SHORNEY, COLETTE SACHS, CHRIS BOYATZIS (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

COVID-19 caused students to quarantine at home in early 2020, a disruption linked to students' mental health. We investigated 118 first-year students' reports of anxiety and loneliness when the quarantine began during their last months of high school. Regressions indicated that students' sense of psychological safety at home and trust in their fathers (but not mothers) predicted significantly lower anxiety, and psychological safety at home and trust in fathers and mothers predicted lower loneliness.

POSTER 52

CONSPIRACY THEORIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLITICAL INTERGROUP ANTIPATHY AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE

EMILY J BROWN, ALISON A CLABAUGH (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the effects of exposure to conspiracy theories and anti-conspiracy theories (i.e., information directly refuting conspiracies) on participants' belief, perceptions of political outgroup malevolence, and the endorsement of political violence. Results showed that participants believed conspiracies implicating a political outgroup more than conspiracies implicating their political ingroup. Further, participants identifying as politically conservative endorsed political violence more than liberals when reading a conspiracy theory. This effect was amplified when reading an anti-conspiracy theory.

POSTER 53

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN WORKING MEMORY ASSESSMENTS

SARINA PETERS, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study explores the discrepancy between actual and perceived performance on a variety of working memory tasks in a sample of college students. Across participants, correlations

between self-assessment and performance were found for all tasks. However, for verbal working memory and executive functioning, this relationship was significant for women but not for men. Implications of this and possible other differences in learning between genders are discussed.

Friday, March 4, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY'S HISTORICAL ENTANGLEMENTS WITH RACISM

Friday, March 4, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER GREEN

PSYCHOLOGY'S HISTORICAL ENTANGLEMENTS WITH RACISM

Psychology, like much of the rest of society, has now reached a moment of reckoning with respect to its historical participation in and complicity with racism. In this symposium, the speakers examine and discuss three aspects of this important topic. John P. Jackson, Jr. investigates the roots of Arthur Jensen's accounts of population genetics in language that was used by racist and white supremacist organizations, despite Jensen's denials of this at the time. Cathy Faye discusses the APA's recent apology for its complicity in racism and the process by which the "Historical Review of Psychology's Harms to People of Color" that accompanied the apology came into being. Christopher D. Green recounts one important effort by Black scientists and scholars to fight back against the "race science" of the early 20th century with their own counter-evidence and argument.

Presentations

The Racist Origins of Arthur Jensen's Population Genetics
by John P. Jackson Jr. (Michigan State University)

A Historical Review of Psychology's Harms to People of Color

by Cathy Faye, Jennifer L. Bazar, Tony Pankuch, Kelli Vaughn-Johnson (Cummings Center for the History of Psychology, University of Akron)

Black Psychologists Fight Back: The Journal of Negro Education in 1934

by Christopher D. Green (York University)

Friday, March 4, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

Invited Speaker

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

APA DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST: MARGARITA ALEGRIA

Friday, March 4, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: BONNIE GREEN

**APA DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST: CO-DESIGNING
PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES WITH THE COMMUNITY:
AMPLIFYING THE CLIENT'S**

MARGARITA ALEGRIA (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

In clinical practice, clients may not feel entitled to express their goals, questions or expectations in the interaction with authoritative providers. There are several strategies that providers can adopt to empower clients in the clinical encounter and level the playing field. Dr. Alegria will share findings from her projects focused on improving shared decision making and quality of care for racial/ethnic minority patients. She will also provide key insights and recommendations for centering the voice of minority clients in the clinical setting. Future directions for research on shared decision making will also be explored.

Friday, March 4, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

LEARNING/BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE POSTERS

Friday, March 4, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

POSTER 1

**THE EFFECTS OF MATERNAL MALTREATMENT ON INFANT
RESPONSE TO TRAUMA**

SYLVIE WEINSTEIN, ALISA LEE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY),
REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE)

Animal models of scarcity adversity allow for the research of infant neurobiological behaviors leading to pathologies in later life. This model of early life adversity provides the rat mothers with either insufficient bedding or sufficient bedding to raise their pups, influencing the mothers to either maltreat and roughly handle her pups. Results show that although the mother is stressed and occasionally hurts her pups, she continues to engage in successful rearing behavior.

POSTER 2

THE ANALGESIC EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE

ED SCHICATANO, KALYN LASH, GEORGE JAMES (WILKES
UNIVERSITY)

Caffeine (250 mg) has been shown to reduce pain perception. The present experiment tested the hypothesis that caffeine (100 mg) also produced analgesia using the cold pressor test. Participants either were given either 100 mg of caffeine or placebo, and 20 minutes later were assessed for pain detection, tolerance and perception in the cold pressor test. The results show that caffeine slowed down pain detection and increased pain tolerance.

POSTER 3

INFLUENCES ON SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY OF

**EXTINCTION CUE-CS INTERVAL DURING EXTINCTION AND
TESTING**

CODY BROOKS, CLARA LOGAN (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Rats conditioned and extinguished with a conditioned stimulus (CS) that signaled food were tested for spontaneous recovery 6 days following extinction. Extinction was cued by an extinction cue (EC) programmed at either a 40s or 120s EC-CS interval. Testing also used either a 40s or 120s EC-CS interval, factorially manipulated with the interval of extinction. Similar spontaneous recovery resulted in all four conditions, with pilot research suggesting each cue reduced spontaneous recovery, and similarly.

POSTER 4

**SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY CAN BE PREVENTED BY
EXTENDED EXTINCTION PLUS A REMINDER CUE**

EMMA TRACY, CODY BROOKS (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Rats conditioned and extinguished with a conditioned stimulus (CS) that signaled food showed no spontaneous recovery 6 days following extinction when tested with the extinction cue following an extended extinction phase, which was 6 times as many cued CS- trials as the standard extinction procedure. The combination of extinction cue testing and massive cued extinction prevented spontaneous recovery.

POSTER 5

**EXPLORING GENERALIZATIONS GRADIENTS WITH DELAY
AND TRACE CONDITIONING PROCEDURES IN PREDICTIVE
LEARNING**

JOSÉ A. ALCALÁ (UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM), JESSICA
C. LEE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES SYDNEY),
GONZALO P. URCELAY (UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM)

Two experiments explored the effect of delay vs trace procedures on generalization gradients. Groups experienced strong (delay groups) or weak (trace groups) temporal contiguity between cues and outcomes in a differential training design (an aqua cue was reinforced). After training, several stimuli restricted to blue-green dimension were tested. We observed broader generalization gradients for outcome expectancy when temporal contiguity was degraded, but only when a continuous-learning task was used, and not a discrete-trial procedure.

POSTER 6

**STRESS AND ESTROGEN INFLUENCES ON SPONTANEOUS
RECOVERY OF A CONDITIONED TOUCHSCREEN
RESPONSE**

SRINIDHI GOPAL, BRISA RASMUSSEN, OLGA LIPATOVA
(CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The present study was designed to assess the role of stress and estrogen in response inhibition. Thirty-two ovariectomized female rats were trained to make a nose-poke response to a visual stimulus presented on a touchscreen. Following acquisition training, the touchscreen response was extinguished. Acute

restraint stress prior to the behavioral test two-weeks after extinction, decreased spontaneous recovery of the touchscreen response in both control and estrogen-treated ovariectomized female rats, compared to non-stressed groups.

POSTER 7

EYE-TRACKING STUDY INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF ENCODING ON FORCED-CHOICE RECOGNITION

NICOLAUS PARKS, RYAN EAKINS, LESLIE ROLLINS
(CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether eye movements at encoding explained non-corresponding lure and target (A-B') discrimination on the forced-choice Mnemonic Similarity Task. We hypothesized more fixations to the A than the B stimulus if discrimination was supported by familiarity or recall-to-accept processing and the opposite if supported by recall-to-reject processing. Replicating previous research, inaccuracy was associated with more fixations to the B than the A stimulus; however, findings did not vary with the subjective memory judgment.

POSTER 8

THE PERCEPTION OF FREE WILL IN A FORCED CHOICE TASK

STEPHANIE SPIVAK (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY),
VANESSA MARTINEZ, NATHIRA AHMAD, KITTY PAGANO,
JULIAN KEENAN, RAY NUNEZ CASTANEDA (UNDEFINED)

While it is common to think that individuals have a significant degree of freewill, research indicates that this may not be the case. Here we applied Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) while participants made a simple preference choice. First, we found that TMS influenced one's choice of preference. Second, participants did not have insight into the influence of TMS and instead derived justifications for their choices. These data indicate the fragility of freewill.

POSTER 9

GAZE-TRACKING INTEGRATED IN IMMERSIVE VIRTUAL REALITY TO STUDY HUMAN SPATIAL LEARNING

JUAN M. ROSAS, JESUS MORENO, JUAN M. JURADO, J.
ROBERTO JIMENEZ-PEREZ, JOSE E. CALLEJAS-AGUILERA
(UNIVERSITY OF JAEN)

Two spatial learning experiments explored the validity of a task that integrates gaze tracking in an immersive virtual reality system by implementing an adaptable software to virtual reality glasses. Experiment 1 evaluated whether the task was sensitive to detect acquisition of simple spatial learning. Experiment 2 explored both acquisition and interference treatments. The task opens a wide range of possibilities to study spatial learning in human beings in ecological by highly controlled settings.

POSTER 10

SOCIAL STATUS AND HEALTH PERCEPTIONS AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN ADULTS

JULES HARRELL, NAILAH DAVIS, ALYSA HERRERA TAYLOR,
ELAN DONNELLAN, CLIVE CALLENDER, ALFONSO
CAMPBELL (HOWARD UNIVERSITY)

Self perceptions of general health are expected to improve with increased social status and mobility. The extent to which this holds among Africa American men and women was assessed. We studied the relationship between health perceptions and educational attainment and income. For African American women, health perceptions improved with higher levels of income or educational levels. No relationship between social status and health perceptions resulted for men.

POSTER 11

IMPACT OF ESTROUS CYCLE ON OPIOID AND SUCROSE CRAVING IN FEMALE RATS

CINDY LAM, HANNAH MAYBERRY, PRIYA DOSHI, HEATHER
DESALVO, CHARLOTTE BAVLEY, SYDNEY FAMULARO,
SARA DOWNEY, MATHIEU WIMMER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Despite treatments for opioid use disorder, relapse remains highly prevalent. Drug-paired cues elicit strong urges to resume drug use (craving), which intensify throughout abstinence ("incubation of craving"). For psychostimulants such as cocaine, hormonal fluctuations in females influence the intensity of craving during abstinence. We demonstrate that craving for opioids and natural rewards (sucrose) is not modulated by hormonal levels in females.

POSTER 12

EXAMINING DIFFERENCES IN THE BEHAVIORAL PROFILE ASSOCIATED WITH SUCROSE VERSUS OPIOID CRAVING

PRIYA DOSHI, HANNAH MAYBERRY, CINDY LAM, HEATHER
DESALVO, CHARLOTTE BAVLEY, SYDNEY FAMULARO,
SARA DOWNEY, MATHIEU WIMMER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Drug craving is subjective and difficult to define. Studying craving is crucial as it is a diagnostic criterion for substance use disorder. Male and female rats underwent ten days of intravenous heroin or oral sucrose self-administration to measure reward seeking and addiction-related behaviors in response to cue re-exposure during abstinence. Results suggest that behavioral signatures associated with craving were sex- and reinforcer-specific. These findings lay the foundation to study the neural mechanisms underlying opioid craving.

POSTER 13

EXAMINING COPING SKILL UTILIZATION OF PEOPLE WITH ABI DURING COVID-19

AMY RANSOHOFF BRISSON (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY),
GERALD T VOELBEL, GRACE J KIM, HAYEJIN KIM, Yael
GOVEROVER, MICHELLE CHEN, AMANDA BOTTICELLO,
SYDNEY VOELBEL, HELEN GENOVA (UNDEFINED)

Adults with an acquired brain injury (ABI), who utilized learned coping skills were compared to adults with an ABI who did not utilize coping skills during the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Coping Group reported greater resilience,

perceived benefits, use of adaptive coping techniques, and higher social support when compared with the Non-Coping Group. The stress of dealing with the pandemic has demonstrated that adults with an ABI need greater coping skills development.

POSTER 14

STRESS AND RENEWAL: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED STRESS AND RENEWAL, AN ONLINE EXPERIMENT.

BORJA NEVADO BARGADOS (UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAÍS VASCO / EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA (UPV/EHU)), JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAÍS VASCO / EUSKALHERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA (UPV/EHU))

One experiment examined the relationship between acquisition, extinction, and renewal measures with the Perceived Stress Scale-10 [PSS-10 (Cohen & Williamson, 1988)]. Online participants completed the scale and then underwent conditioning, extinction, and renewal testing in a video-game method. PSS-10 scores were positively related to levels of renewal [$r(68) = .252$; $p = .038$] but not with measures summarizing conditioning or extinction. Results are discussed with respect to findings that suggest stress impairs renewal.

POSTER 15

NEURAL AND BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSES OF RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE FEAR

DILARA GOSTOLUPCE, BELINDA LAY, MIHAELA IORDANOVA (CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY)

Using an animal model we investigated the underlying behavioural and neural mechanisms of retrospective (sensory preconditioned) and prospective (second-order) fear. Inactivation of lateral orbitofrontal cortex disrupted fear to retrospective cues but enhanced fear to prospective cues. Moreover, projections from this region to the basolateral amygdala which is involved in fear encoding and expression disrupted only retrospective fear but the reverse pathway disrupted both types of fear.

POSTER 16

DETERMINANTS OF EXTINCTION

DENNIS ELENGICKAL (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BINGHAMTON), JAMES WITNAUER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BROCKPORT), ROBIN MURPHY, SANTIAGO CASTIELLO (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), RALPH MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BINGHAMTON)

The probabilities of an outcome given a cue, and of the cue sans outcome, influence association ratings between the cue and outcome. After pairings, presentations of the cue without the outcome (i.e., extinction treatment), reduce ratings. We used a rapid-streamed trial training and extinction procedure with humans to examine effectiveness of cumulative frequency and cumulative duration of extinction trials. Results indicated extinction is influenced far more by cumulative frequency than cumulative duration of extinction trials.

POSTER 17

AM I MY POLITICS, RELIGION, BOTH, OR NEITHER? A TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC

VANESSA MARTINEZ, KITTY PAGANO, NATHIRA AHMAD, RAY NUNEZ CASTANEDA, STEPHANIE SPIVAK, JULIAN KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown that one's political and religious beliefs are a part of the larger umbrella of the self, which appears to be mediated by the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC). Inhibitory Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) was applied to the mPFC (and control regions). It was found that political endorsements were reduced overall, and there was a correlation that indicated the stronger the belief the greater the reduction. Religious endorsements were not significantly reduced.

POSTER 18

THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF THE MEDIAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX IN SELF-DECEPTION & AFFECT

RAY NUNEZ CASTANEDA, NATHIRA AHMAD, VANESSA MARTINEZ, JULIAN PAUL KEENAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The Medial Prefrontal Cortex (MPFC) is responsible for self-referential processing including self-deception. It is possible that self-deception in the MPFC serves as an antidepressant buffer. TMS was applied to the MPFC and it both decreased positive affect while also lowering self-deception. These data indicate that the MPFC may employ self-deception to minimize depressive affect.

POSTER 19

THE NKI-ROCKLAND SAMPLE CORONAVIRUS EXTENSION STUDY - CORONAVIRUS HEALTH IMPACT SURVEY

ANNA MACKAY-BRANDT, SAMANTHA HUTCHINSON, KRISTIN TRAUTMAN (NATHAN KLINE INSTITUTE), ALYXANDRA BARTOLOVICH (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO), SIMRAN SHAH (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN), NICOLE BAKER (NATHAN KLINE INSTITUTE), STEPHEN SY (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES), JOYCE YIP, SARAH FAN, MARIA XU, STAN COLCOMBE (NATHAN KLINE INSTITUTE)

The NKI-Rockland Sample (NKI-RS) coronavirus extension is detailing environmental and individual factors that may promote resilience to the mental health impacts of pandemic-related stressors. In April 2020, we invited participation in an early implementation of the Coronavirus Health Impact Survey (CRISIS; Nikolaidis et. al, 2021) to our NKI-RS participants who have contributed pre-pandemic neuroimaging and extensive psycho/socio/bio phenotyping. Adding pandemic-related data collected contemporaneously with the emerging pandemic, enriches this open-science data resource.

POSTER 20

A DOMINANCE HIERARCHY IN CAPTIVE PAINTED TURTLES

(CHRYSEMY'S PICTA)

ALICE POWERS, CASSIDY HU, JUSTIN KOPROWSKI (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Dominance hierarchies have been described in many animals, but little work has been done in turtles. We studied a group of 5 turtles housed together in our laboratory. Their feeding behavior was recorded three times a week on video and analyzed for dominance behaviors: biting and mounting. The results showed that all turtles engaged in those behaviors, but some did so consistently more than others, providing evidence of dominance.

POSTER 21**DELINEATING AFFECTIVE STATES DURING DRUG CRAVING IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS**

HEATHER DESALVO, CAMRYN KRUMBHAAR, GAURAV SHINDE, HANNAH MAYBERRY, MATHIEU WIMMER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Incubation of craving refers to the intensification of drug seeking caused by re-exposure to drug-associated cues over prolonged abstinence. Measuring drug craving is difficult because it is a subjective experience. Intense affective states often accompany craving in humans, but rodent affective states during incubation of craving are not well defined. We recorded ultrasonic vocalizations (USVs) during cue tests to elucidate affective states in rodents during incubation of craving.

POSTER 22**GOT GLIA?: RESCUING MYELINATION IN A MODEL OF FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS**

GILLIAN LEBLANC, KATRINA MILBOCKER, ERIC BRENGEL, ANNA KLINTSOVA (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and immunocytochemistry were used to explore the therapeutic potential of exercise intervention to mitigate damage to corpus callosum in a rodent model of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. Neuroimaging findings show that volume and myelination are reduced in adolescent corpus callosum after neonatal alcohol exposure. Myelin basic protein densitometry reveals no changes in myelin content in adolescence regardless of treatment/intervention, however it increases faster in the female brain irrespective of postnatal treatment.

POSTER 23**LATERALIZATION AND CELL PHONE USAGE**

RICHARD CONTI, JOSEPH PRECKAJLO, OSCAR KOSECKI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), MELANIE CONTI (SAINT ELIZABETH UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined hemispheric lateralization and electronics usage. Participants completed a handedness inventory and a questionnaire on cell phone usage (ear used when talking, hand used when swiping or holding phone to watch a video) created for the purposes of this study. Consistent with previous research, both left- and right-handed participants

reported using the dominant hand/ear when using the phone. However, mixed-handed participants reported having no preference and using either hand/ear equally.

POSTER 24**DIFFICULTY APPRAISAL'S EFFECT ON READING COMPREHENSION IN ADHD**

KATLIN KAUB, AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We investigated how framing/appraisal of difficulty impacts reading comprehension in college students with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). We found that framing the difficulty of short texts as either "hard" or "easy" did not impair the reading comprehension ability in participants with ADHD. Additionally, participants with ADHD performed just as well as those without ADHD.

POSTER 25**ACUTE EXERCISE REDUCES CAUTIOUS BEHAVIOR AMID STRESS AND UNCERTAINTY IN RATS**

BRANDON MOORE, JANAE DAVIS, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Exercise reduces stress physiology and behavior, but most studies look at chronic exercise effects only. Here, rats were exposed to an acute stressor followed by acute access to running wheel before behavior testing. Rats who ran had decreased anxiety-like behavior and quicker decision-making during stress and ambiguous trials, suggesting that acute exercise biases rats towards quicker and more confident behavioral decisions.

POSTER 26**TOXOPLASMOSIS, AGGRESSION, AND RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR**

JOSEPH PRECKAJLO, 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 non-psychiatric populations. The present study examined the relationship between exposure to toxoplasmosis aggression, and risk taking behavior in college students. Participants completed a demographic questionnaire, a measure of aggression, and a risk taking behavior scale. No differences were found between exposure to toxoplasmosis and either aggression or risk taking behavior.

POSTER 27**VIOLATION OF SCALAR PROPERTY WHEN TRACKING TEMPORAL SINE WAVES**

MARGARET ZHONG (BARNARD COLLEGE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE),

CARTER DANIELS (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), PETER BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE)

Interval timing is scalar invariant: mean and variance track the interval resulting in a constant coefficient of variation (CV). To see if this is true in dynamic timing tasks, three groups of mice were trained to track a temporal sine-wave, with a 20-, 40-, or 60-s base fixed-interval (FI) with swings of ± 15 s, ± 30 s, or ± 45 s. Breakpoints were proportional to the FI, but variance plateaued at longer FIs, resulting in decreasing CV at longer intervals.

POSTER 28

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TESTOSTERONE, EMPATHY, AND FACE PREFERENCE IN WOMEN

ALEXANDRIA FICARRO, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Despite a focus on males, both prenatal and circulating testosterone in females influences empathy levels and sexual attraction. To further investigate this, we conducted a correlational study comparing prenatal testosterone (through finger digit ratios), salivary testosterone, empathy, and attraction preference for masculine features in faces among young females ($N = 49$). Unlike previous studies, neither empathy nor attraction to masculinity were predicted by testosterone measures.

POSTER 29

THE INTERACTIVE PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE EXERCISE SYSTEM (IPACES); FEASIBILITY OF A

CAY ANDERSON-HANLEY, KARTIK NATH, CLAUDIA DALTERIO, IRELEE FERGUSON, MADELYN GERARDI (UNION COLLEGE), RYAN GLATT, STELLA PANOS, DAVID MERRILL (PACIFIC BRAIN HEALTH CENTER), TOBI SAULNIER (1ST PLAYABLE)

Given the rise in Alzheimer's Disease and related dementias (ADRDs), the interactive Physical and Cognitive Exercise System was developed, and pilot studies have indicated benefits for mild cognitive impairment (Anderson-Hanley, 2018). During the COVID-19 pandemic, six of older adults remotely enrolled and exercised with the tablet-based game, pedaling along a bike path. Our findings suggest that a remotely administered, home-based intervention for those with MCI is feasible and can guide preparation for a clinical trial.

POSTER 30

MODELING RISKY DECISION MAKING AND GAMBLING USING A TOKEN ECONOMY IN PIGEONS

CYRUS KIRKMAN (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES), TIM HACKENBERG (REED COLLEGE)

Gambling disorders are widespread and impactful, but little is known about their development. Using a token economy, we developed an animal model for slot machine gambling in which pigeon subjects chose to produce, gamble, or exchange earned tokens for food. We manipulated and measured sensitivity to

several economic variables, including gamble win probability and amount. This animal model holds promise in better understanding formation of gamble disorders and as a basis for future neurological research.

POSTER 31

: SALIVARY STRESS AND IMMUNE BIOMARKERS FOLLOWING TRANSCRANIAL DIRECT CURRENT STIMULATION

ESTHER MURIUKI (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), INGRID TULLOCH (UNDEFINED)

Transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) is one of several non-pharmacological interventions showing promise for reducing chronic pain symptoms. However, tDCS effects on stress and immune biomarkers post intervention is unknown. The goal of the current study was to determine these effects by measuring cortisol for stress and immune biomarker interleukin six in saliva pre and post-intervention in a model of chronic pain hypersensitivity. Chronic pain hypersensitivity was modeled using the chemical capsaicin coupled

POSTER 32

DO NEUROSCIENTISTS LOOK SMARTER THAN COGNITIVE SCIENTISTS?

FRANCESCA GUARRERA, HANNAH STARNER, DIEGO FERNANDEZ-DUQUE (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

We compared photos of 204 actual researchers to assess whether--absent of any information about their discipline-- undergraduate students would rate neuroscientists as more competent than cognitive scientists. We found neither differences in perceived competence nor in perceived likelihood to be a scientist. Stereotypes about the superiority of brain researchers are not grounded in visual reality.

POSTER 33

USE OF PROPRANOLOL TO INHIBIT CONSOLIDATION AND RECONSOLIDATION OF FEAR MEMORY

JULIE REICHERT (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Previous research has shown that fear memory, in the case of post-traumatic stress disorder, is characterized by an increase of norepinephrine. To try to reduce fear in mice after a traumatic event, the beta-blocker propranolol was used. Fear was measured as freezing (absence of movement for more than one second). The results did not indicate that propranolol was effective. There was not a difference by memory consolidation phase or propranolol condition.

POSTER 34

PROBIOTIC INTERVENTION IMPROVES RECOVERY OF HIPPOCAMPAL MEMORY FOLLOWING DISRUPTION FROM HIGH-FAT DIET

SANYOURAH EL-HULU, HUSNA NABI, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Chronic high-fat diet (HFD) consumption has been associated with obesity, memory impairment, and disruption of gut bacteria; however, recent advances have shown recovery with use of probiotics. Sixteen adult rats were tested on three memory tasks following 6-weeks of HFD consumption and weekly, while receiving probiotic treatment. Key findings show that probiotics hasten spatial memory recovery following impairment from HFD. These findings highlight the importance of healthy diet on adequate memory functioning as aging progresses.

POSTER 35

PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONED INHIBITION IN A SIGN/GOAL-TRACKING TASK WITH RATS

MARIAM ALEX, DANIEL SIEGEL, ANDREW DELAMATER
(BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

This experiment aims to examine if Pavlovian conditioned inhibition can be produced in a sign-tracking paradigm and whether inhibition would impact only goal-directed behavior or if it would extend to sign-tracking behavior. Sixteen rats were trained on a Pavlovian lever discrimination and excitatory or inhibitory audio/visual stimuli. Summation test data revealed significant inhibition in the sign-trackers. Data from a retardation of learning test will also be presented.

POSTER 36

THE EFFECT OF DIETARY CURCUMIN ON ADULT HIPPOCAMPAL NEUROGENESIS

AYSHA KHAN (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE/ MACAULAY HONORS COLLEGE), ANTHONY VILLEGAS, SADIYAH HANIF, MARIA CAMPO, REBECCA RAVENELLE, NESHA BURGHARDT (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Our aim was to determine whether curcumin enhances adult hippocampal neurogenesis through cell proliferation or cell survival. Two separate cohorts of mice were given either a control or curcumin diet and put through behavioral testing. Upon the quantification of doublecortin and Brdu positive cells in the dentate gyrus, we found that long-term administration of curcumin increases adult hippocampal neurogenesis by increasing cell proliferation. Our ongoing studies are addressing whether curcumin could alternatively affect cell fate.

POSTER 37

THE IMPACT OF SUPPRESSING ADOLESCENT HIPPOCAMPAL NEUROGENESIS ON ADULT ANXIODEPRESSIVE BEHAVIOR

RACHELLE LARIVÉE, NATALIE JOHNSON, TIMOTHY SCHOENFELD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Adolescent stress impairs hippocampal neurogenesis and produces an increased risk for anxiety, depression, and a dysregulated stress response in adulthood. In order to model the functional effects of reduced hippocampal neurogenesis during adolescence, a transgenic neurogenesis ablation rat model was used to suppress neurogenesis during the adolescent period. Anxiodepressive behaviors were tested during adulthood.

Hippocampal tissue was analyzed to quantify relative neurogenesis to determine the long-lasting impacts of neurogenesis arrest during adolescence on hippocampal structure.

POSTER 38

CAN DOGS TALK?: TEACHING DOGS TO REQUEST REWARDS USING COMMUNICATION BUTTONS

MICHAELA DIAZ, LINDSEY MEHRKAM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated dog's ability to learn to use communication buttons to request rewards. Five subjects from the HAWC lab at Monmouth University participated in approximately 10 sessions in which they completed approximately 20-40 trials. All dogs were successfully shaped and it was determined that dogs were able to learn to use communication buttons through a shaping plan. These results provide dog owners with methods to enrich and empower their dogs with choice.

Friday, March 4, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

Event

Julliard/Imperial

PSI CHI: LEADERSHIP
Friday, March 4, 2022
5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: SANDRA CAMPEANU

LEADERSHIP: A PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE AND PRACTICAL ADVICE ON BUILDING LEADERSHIP SKILLS

JAMIE BODENLOS (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

The talk will focus on leadership as a topic of psychological study as well as careers that involve leadership research or consultation. In addition, a discussion on Psi Chi opportunities to build leadership skills and obtain leadership experience. Practical advice will be provided to students who are considering running for a Psi Chi officer position or are already serving as an officer or a chapter committee chair, as well as for Faculty Advisors and Co-advisors.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

CLINICAL POSTERS: SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

Saturday, March 5, 2022
8:00am-9:20am

POSTER 1

POSITIVE REPETITIVE THINKING PREDICTS QUALITY OF

LIFE IN AUTISTIC ADULTS

TREY SCULL, CHRISTOPHER PELLEGRINO, JARED RICHARDS, KATHERINE GOTHAM (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA MATTHEISS (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

Repetitive thinking is more common in autistic (vs. non-autistic) adults, and is linked to adverse outcomes (Gotham et al., 2014). We aimed to examine if any facets of repetitive thinking predict better quality of life among autistic adults. Through an online autism registry, N=762 participants completed our survey battery on repetitive thinking and emotional health. Repetitive thinking associated with problem-solving, savoring, and engaging in special interests socially, was associated with increased quality of life.

POSTER 2

INTERNET-BASED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY AND FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

SARA STEELE (MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS)

The first year of college is a particularly stressful time for students. Internet-based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (ICBT) might serve as a potential way to help treat some of this stress. Based on survey data, our research found that freshmen were the least likely group, compared to other students, to sign up for an ICBT program. Future research needs to look at understanding why freshmen are hesitant to try this form of therapy.

POSTER 3

MINDFULNESS AND MEDITATION INFORMATION ONLINE: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

ALYSSA MILLER, JENNA MARX, JASMINE LOCKE, JACOB BEARD, KAYCI STROUS, EMILY FRAZIER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The present study evaluated the adherence of websites (N=136) found using the keywords "mindfulness" and "meditation" to the PLAIN Language Guidelines, evaluating their clarity to the general population. There was no significant difference in adherence between the two keywords to the guidelines overall, but there were significant differences in the specific domains active voice and multimedia use. Implications and future directions are discussed.

POSTER 4

HOW TO SUPPORT HELPING PROFESSIONALS DURING A TIME OF CRISIS.

NILOFER NAQVI, MARY JANE SKELLY, SAMANTHA SCICCHITANO (IONA COLLEGE)

This poster presents the background of the mental health crisis among helping professionals and presents on two case studies that address interventions at both the individual and systemic level. The poster also presents on a possible research study that can further explore this using remote technologies.

POSTER 5

PREDICTING TREATMENT STIGMA USING ATTITUDES ASSOCIATED WITH SELF-RELIANCE

PATRICK DAWID, CHRISTIE KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

In this study, we investigated how avoidance goals and values conceptually related to self-reliance predicted attitudes towards psychological help and treatment stigma. Our sample consisted of 45 college students in an introductory psychology course. Participants completed multiple measures of treatment stigma, values, and goals. Our data suggest that attitudes towards help-seeking are predicted by achievement values and emotional control. Additionally, we found that treatment stigma is related to avoidance of vulnerability and self-reliance.

POSTER 6

GPA PROGRESSION STANDARDS RELATED TO DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY IN A STUDENT POPULATION

RANELLE MUELLER, MARNIE MOIST (SAINT FRANCIS UNIVERSITY)

Introduction: This study investigated whether rates of depression and anxiety in health sciences students are correlated with their major's GPA progression standards
Methods: An anonymous, self-report, electronic survey was emailed to all health science students to voluntarily complete and return. Multiple regression models were run split by progression standards
Results: We found that for non-progression majors, anxiety is correlated with higher rates of depression: we found that for continuing progression majors, overall GPA and anxiety predicted

POSTER 7

NARCISSISM: PSYCHOPATHY, AGGRESSION, AND INTEROCEPTIVE AWARENESS

BLEUE SILKENSEN, JESSICA MOBBS, NOAH JOHNSON, SOPHIE DALEY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study explored relationships between narcissism and psychopathy, narcissism and aggression, and narcissism and interoceptive awareness. The study replicated associations identified previously and explored the relationship with interoceptive awareness. A sample of 340 college aged participants completed the online study and the results largely demonstrated the predicted relationships with narcissism being closely related to primary psychopathy and all forms of aggression. The association with interoceptive awareness was in the opposite direction to previous findings.

POSTER 8

RESILIENCE AND OPTIMISM: VARIATION ACROSS STUDENT RACIAL GROUPS

MICHELLE PEI, CADE FERRERAS, ISAAC PEREZ, CAMRYN

O'LEARY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study explored variability in the levels of resilience and optimism across a wide range of racial groups. A sample of 62,025 college age participants completed an online survey that included measures of resilience, optimism, and depression. Significant differences in resilience and optimism were found between groups. The results are discussed.

POSTER 9

EXAMINATION OF RURAL COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

HANNAH DEES, JASMINE BOOTS, ANNIE BARTEL, ISHIYHIMIE BURRELL, KATHRYN WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This study focuses on perceived structural and attitudinal barriers to mental health services in a rural community. Previous research has identified a variety of structural as well as attitudinal barriers to mental health services, particularly for those who experience poverty and have lower levels of formal education. Data analysis revealed that there were no significant differences in barriers to mental health services for those living in poverty or those with lower educational levels.

POSTER 10

TRAIT-MINDFULNESS IN THE CONTEXT OF BPD FEATURES AND PERCEIVED ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP QUALITY

HYUNGJI KIM (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN), LIZA RIMSKY (THE MOTHERHOOD CENTER OF NEW YORK), KEVIN MEEHAN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN)

This study aimed to address the inconsistent findings regarding the relationship between borderline personality disorder (BPD) and perceived romantic relationship quality (PRRQ) by examining the moderating effects of two trait mindfulness components on PRRQ among participants with BPD features ($N = 131$). As hypothesized, individuals with BPD features reported lower levels of PRRQ as moderated by higher nonjudging of inner experience and lower decentering traits while controlling for the effects of gender and depressive symptoms.

POSTER 11

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN UNWANTED PURSUIT BEHAVIORS AND RELATIONSHIP RECONCILIATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

LAILA A. FAHMY, CAROLINE C. COONEY, MIRANDA HIGDON, SAGE SADAK, CHRISTINA M. DARDIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined gender differences in relationship reconciliation among undergraduates ($n = 821$) who engaged in unwanted pursuit behaviors (UPBs) toward their former partners. The differences in the type of UPBs were also explored. Of the 670 who disclosed UPBs, both men and women who engaged in severe UPBs were more likely to reconcile the relationship. Minor behaviors were only significant in women. These associations indicate a reinforcement of such behaviors.

POSTER 12

THE STUDENT CAREBOOK (PHASE 1): IDENTIFYING HIGH-RISK STUDENTS AND BUILDING RESILIENCY

RACHEL GROHBRUGGE (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM), CLAIRE J STARRS (MCGUILL UNIVERSITY)

The aims of the current study were two-fold, 1) to develop a user-friendly assessment (Student Carebook) that identifies college students currently experiencing high stress, distress and/or risky behaviors, and 2) to examine construct validity. Results showed that the carebook successfully identified at-risk students, whilst also providing information about potential risk and resiliency factors. Phase two of this project aims to develop a matched intervention specifically focused on reducing risk and developing resiliency.

POSTER 13

CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT, INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS, AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: IDENTIFYING MEDIATORS IN

AYELET MALINSKY, SARAH CHIARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN)

The current study tested whether maladaptive interpersonal problems mediate the relationship between childhood maltreatment and psychological and physical abuse in adult intimate relationships in a sample of 534 male and female university students who endorsed being in a romantic relationship in the past year. Significant effects were found that implicate interpersonal problems as an important mediating factor in the cycle of violence.

POSTER 14

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES, MENTAL HEALTH, AND SUBSTANCE (MIS)USE IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

JEFFREY LEITZEL (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PA), MATTHEW BUCHER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PA)

Experiences that one has during their childhood and adolescence can be seen as setting the stage for physical, emotional, and psychological health later in life. Adverse childhood experiences are clearly associated with mental health problems and levels of substance (mis)use later in life. This study explores the magnitude and pattern of the relationships between adverse childhood experiences, mental health, and substance use across a variety of indicators in a group of 318 undergraduate students.

POSTER 15

MINDFULNESS IN THE METACOGNITIVE MODEL FOR ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

MOIRA KELLAHER, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The metacognitive model of mood disorders posits that mood disorders like depression and anxiety arise from a state of repetitive negative thinking that is perpetuated by metacognitive beliefs about repetitive thinking. This study investigates mindfulness as a moderator of this model. While support was found for the metacognitive model predicting depressive and anxiety symptoms, mindfulness only moderated some associations.

POSTER 16

THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL BONDING AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON PERSONALITY

LAUREN LLOVERAS, LISA CARABALLO, WILSON MCDERMUT (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

There is a dearth of research on the psychosocial and developmental antecedents of personality. The present study examines patterns of parental bonding, specifically care and overprotection, and family environment factors associated with self-reported general and maladaptive personality in undergraduate psychology students (N=274) at St. John's University. Results of bivariate correlations and hierarchical multiple linear regressions suggest that parental care and family environment may be critical psychosocial antecedents to personality development.

POSTER 17

ROMANTIC OR STIGMATIZING: MEDIA AFFECTS ON YOUNG ADULTS' PERCEPTIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS

CHRISTINA FARRIS, BRIDGET HEARON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Media portrayals of mental illness are often inaccurate leading to stigmatization of sufferers (Hoffner & Cohen, 2015); however, work is needed to understand what individual characteristics of the viewer may influence their interpretation. The current study of 208 adults randomized to watch a romanticized portrayal of depression, a factual program, or a control clip found that viewer empathy, pre-existing depression symptoms, and stress may serve as moderators of depression knowledge, stigmatizing beliefs, and immediate mood.

POSTER 18

EMOTION DYSREGULATION: A PREDICTOR OF DEPRESSION, SOCIAL ANXIETY, AND COMORBID CONDITIONS

RACHEL RUNGE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examines emotion dysregulation as a predictor of depression and anxiety. Participants completed three established self-report inventories, measuring emotion dysregulation, depression, and social anxiety. Participants were also randomly assigned read an anxiety provoking or neutral story. The results showed the dysregulation was significantly related to depression and anxiety, but there was no interaction with the scenarios. This suggests that emotional dysregulation acts as a predictor for depression and anxiety.

POSTER 19

BOREDOM AND AVOIDANCE LEARNING

MATTHEW HANNA, ALI REVILL, EMILY R WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN, SAPNA DESAI, OZGE PAZAR (NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

This study examined whether the aversive experience boredom is capable of producing a conditioned avoidance response. Participants completed an online boredom induction task in which instructions were presented repeatedly in either a purple (CS) or white (Control) text box. Participants then selected between options presented within either a purple (CS-Concordant) or a green (CS-Discordant) text box. Contrary to predictions, participants in the CS group were not more likely to make CS-Discordant selections.

POSTER 20

THE ROLE OF SELF-DISGUST, SELF-OBJECTIFICATION, AND AGING ANXIETY ON BODY IMAGE

SHANE GEORGE, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined self-disgust, self-objectification, and aging anxiety as predictors of body image disturbance and food avoidance. College student participants completed self-report measures of these variables. Results indicated that self-disgust did significantly predict body image disturbance and food avoidance, as did several domains of self-objectification. Furthermore, self-disgust, self-objectification, and aging anxiety were all correlated with body image disturbance and avoidance toward food cravings.

POSTER 21

BOREDOM PRONENESS AND TOLERANCE FOR BOREDOM: A POST-HOC EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS

ALI REVILL, EMILY WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN, SARAH ELNAWASRA (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), JULIANA RICCARDI (THE NEW SCHOOL)

The potential association between boredom proneness, the propensity to experience boredom, and tolerance for boredom has not been widely investigated. Previous research suggests that boredom proneness is inversely related to tolerance for both distress and frustration, suggesting that boredom proneness is also inversely associated with boredom tolerance. Contrary to predictions, logistic regression analysis revealed that higher levels of boredom proneness were associated with lower levels of dropout in a boredom inducing task.

POSTER 22

DEPRESSIVE DISORDER DIAGNOSTIC & TREATMENT PROCESS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

AMBER NORWOOD, SHANNON PETERSON, KASEY SCHUCHARDT, ABIGAIL HEISTER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Depressive disorder diagnosis and treatment process was examined in 102 undergraduate students. General practitioners diagnosed depressive disorders in this sample at the highest rate, followed by counselors/therapists and psychiatrists. More than half of the individuals diagnosed with a depressive disorder have engaged in current non-medicinal treatment ($n=61$, 59.8%). Of the multiple treatment options recommended by providers, participating in psychotherapy and being prescribed antidepressant medication were most often recommended ($n=57$, 55.9%).

POSTER 23

RELATIONSHIP OF SELF STATED DEPRESSION AND BDI SCORES

DARIEN CHISMAR, KELLY JOHNSON, MICHEAL AINETTE
(DOMINICAN COLLEGE OF BLAUVELT)

Two studies examined college students' Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) scores. In Study 1, students were primed by asking them simply if they were depressed, followed by the BDI, and then the same question about depression. A second group completed the BDI followed by the single question about depression. The primed group was significantly more depressed. A second study found that knowledge of depression symptoms predicted self-reported depression on the BDI at $p = .05$.

POSTER 24

THE REACTIVE VULNERABLE NARCISSIST AND THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND AGGRESSION

SYDNEY A. PROUX, JENNIFER U. LE, KATHERINE S. L. LAU
(STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

The purpose of this study is to examine how vulnerable and grandiose narcissism are uniquely related to the four subtypes of aggression in a sample of 437 undergraduates. Regression analyses were used to test the associations between the subtypes of narcissism and aggression. Results indicated that grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism were both uniquely associated with proactive relational, proactive overt, reactive relational, and reactive overt aggression, and also showed a differential pattern of associations.

POSTER 25

RELATIONAL AGGRESSION, VICTIMIZATION, AND SELF-CONCEPT IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ALLYSON MATRASSI, SARAH BLAKELY-MCCLURE
(CANISIUS COLLEGE)

This study examines associations between relational aggression and victimization on self-worth and academic self-concept, controlling for physical aggression and victimization, and COVID concerns/experiences in college students. Our findings indicate that relational victimization is negatively associated with global self-worth and academic self-concept. We also found that COVID concerns were negatively associated with global self-worth indicating an impact of the pandemic on College students. Implications for this work are discussed.

POSTER 26

EVALUATIVE CONCERNS AND EXTERNALIZING DISORDERS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SUPPRESSION AND IRRITABILITY

DIADORA FINLEY, KATHRYN BOHM, MICHELA LOPEZ,
ALEXANDRA BURGESS (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Perfectionistic evaluative concerns, a known transdiagnostic risk factor for internalizing psychopathology, may also be related to externalizing psychopathology in young adults through emotional suppression and irritability. Nine hundred and ninety undergraduate participants completed questionnaires about perfectionism, emotional regulation, and externalizing disorders. Preliminary findings suggest that evaluative concerns perfectionism is indeed related to externalizing psychopathology; mediational analyses are forthcoming. Understanding the nature of perfectionism as a transdiagnostic risk factor for psychopathology has implications for clinical treatment.

POSTER 27

SPECIAL INTERESTS IN WOMEN WITH AUTISM

KATHERINE BEITIA, TIFFANY MCGLOWAN, CATHERINE
CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study explores how autistic females engage in special interests, a core feature of autism. Analysis of special interests discussions in autistic women's online forums suggests that special interests facilitate self-regulation, systemizing, and foster feelings of competence and proficiency from developing expertise. Throughout the forums, autistic women discuss their intensity and commitment to their interests and how this dedication can lead them to reach a sense of mastery.

POSTER 28

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL USE, CONSEQUENCES, AND EXPECTATIONS IN BINGE DRINKING STUDENTS.

MELANIE L. MOHN, MADISON L. CORSO, JACQUELINE A.
GERSTENBERGER, PAULLER A. MUSYOKA, WILLIAM J.
KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Sex differences in the behavioral consequences of alcohol intoxication are not well known due to the lack of equivalent drinking behavior and retrospective methods. The present study examines these differences using retrospective and daily diary assessments in college binge drinkers. In retrospective reports females were less likely to pass out from drinking. In daily diaries females reported a higher percentage of falling and embarrassing themselves, and rated getting aggressive and nausea/vomiting as worse than men.

POSTER 29

THE MANIFESTATIONS AND ATTITUDES OF DEPRESSION IN MALES VS. FEMALES IN

JELISAVETA J. AGATONOVIC, ERIN MORAN, REGINA DEL

PILAR, SARAH KELLY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The study examined manifestations of depression in college aged males and females, their academic area of focus, and attitudes towards seeking help. One hundred and five participants filled out a demographic questionnaire, the MADRS Depression Scale, and the Fischer and Farina (1995) Scale. Participants reported their moods, feelings of depression, and willingness to seek treatment. Results indicated differences between gender and depression rates. However, there was no difference between gender and academic area of focus.

POSTER 30

THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE IN FAMILY-BASED TREATMENT OF ANOREXIA NERVOSA: IN-PERSON VERSUS TELEHEALTH REPORTS

CHLOE CONNOR (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MARITA COOPER, NATALIA ORLOFF, CATE MORALES, REBECCA PEEBLES, C. ALIX TIMKO (THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA)

Therapeutic alliance may predict weight gain in the treatment of anorexia nervosa; yet, it is unclear how the shift to telehealth during the pandemic impacted this. In a trial comparing therapeutic alliance during family-based treatment across platforms, stronger alliance was reported by therapist and mothers for in-person treatment, but not for adolescents and fathers. Therapeutic alliance did not impact weight gain. Further investigation is needed into the relationship between alliance and weight gain, across platforms.

POSTER 31

STRENGTH REFLECTIONS ENHANCE MOTIVATION TO LEARN A STRESS REDUCTION TECHNIQUE

TAYLOR DUNN, STEVEN ROBBINS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether reflecting on personal strengths rather than personal weaknesses might boost an individual's readiness-to-change and motivation to learn a stress-reducing behavioral strategy (Progressive Muscle Relaxation). Participants were randomly assigned to either a group that reflects on character strengths or a group that reflects on character weaknesses. A MANOVA including a readiness-to-change score, time spent watching a PMR video, and the number of PMR steps recalled demonstrated a significant advantage for the strength group.

POSTER 32

GENDER AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN NONSUICIDAL SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIORS AMONG ADOLESCENTS

ANDREW PARK (NORTHERN VALLEY REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL AT OLD TAPPAN), JAIMIE PARK, WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

This study analyzed the relationships between nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) rates and social support and parental support among European American and Vietnamese American boys and girls. European American girls endorsed the highest rates of

NSSI, followed by Vietnamese American girls, Vietnamese American boys, and European American boys endorsed the lowest. Higher levels of NSSI were associated with low academic achievement, low family support, and low peer support among European American and Vietnamese American girls

POSTER 33

SMARTPHONE EXPERTISE AND ITS RELATION TO VARIANTS OF ANXIETY IN OLDER ADULTS

XIAOXIAO (CHRISTINE) WANG, WILLIAM TSANG, SOFIA MAGEE, LAUREN DALOKAY, JAN MOHLMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Research on smartphone expertise in older adults is crucial to identifying barriers and minimizing the digital divide. A behavioral task, Smartphone Task for Older Adults (STOA) was used, with self-report measures of anxiety (e.g., trait, social) and perceived digital proficiency. STOA scores were positively related to education and self-reported mobile device proficiency; and negatively related to age, tech-related anxiety, and in-vivo frustration, but not social or trait anxiety. Anxiety management skills could facilitate smartphone training.

POSTER 34

MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS IN MISOPHONIA

USHA BARAHMAND (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), MARIA STALIAS MANTZIKOS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE), NAILA SHAMSINA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE), KERRY AGUERO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LAURISA PETERS (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE)

Early maladaptive schema (EMS) of insufficient self-control was a common predictor of all aspects of misophonia, while higher age, female gender and higher social isolation/alienation EMS were predictive of the aversive emotional reactions in misophonia. Dependence and unrelenting standards EMS were specific predictors of non-aggressive reactions while dependence and vulnerability EMS which were specific predictors of aggressive reactions to misophonic triggers. Findings imply that schema therapy may be an effective intervention to alleviate misophonic distress.

POSTER 35

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION BUFFERED BY SOCIAL SUPPORT FROM FRIENDS

CAROL ANN MELDRIM, JOHN EGAN, JADA ROJAS, GENNA BRICKER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This paper explores the relationship between childhood trauma and adult depression as well as anxiety. It also tests how social support from friends may moderate this relationship. 340 Respondents completed the childhood trauma questionnaire (CTQ), Zung Self-Rated Anxiety Scale, Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale, and Perceived Stress Scale were used in this study. Childhood trauma predicted depression and anxiety. Of the various forms of abuse and neglect emotional abuse was the

most predictive.

POSTER 36

HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS NUMB STYLE AND THE EMOTIONAL AND INTERPERSONAL FUNCTIONING OF OFFSPRING

WILLIAM KATZMAN, SARA KAPLAN, NICHOLAS PAPOUCHIS, LISA SAMSTAG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN)

The study explored how Holocaust survivors' numb adaptational style (numb style) influences their offspring's emotional and interpersonal functioning. The numb style describes survivors who are reluctant to share their experiences during the Holocaust with their families and who are devoid of emotional communication. Offspring's ability to process and express their emotions mediated the relationship between survivors' numb style and offspring's interpersonal distress. The results highlight how trauma from the Holocaust continues to affect subsequent generations.

POSTER 37

A MULTIMETHOD ASSESSMENT OF IMPULSIVITY IN THE CONTEXT OF ALCOHOL USE

COLE CAVANAUGH, EMMA PIEL (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), REBECCA HOUSTON (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), JOHN MONOPOLI (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The goals of our study were to 1) investigate the degree to which impulsivity, as assessed via multiple methods, was associated with alcohol use problems; and 2) explore whether gender moderated any of these relations. In a sample of 101 emerging adults, we found that self-reports of reward sensitivity and deficits in the ability to inhibit a prepotent response were most associated with alcohol use problems. We did not find evidence for moderation.

POSTER 38

CORRELATES OF DEPRESSION AMONG LESBIAN WOMEN FROM EAST ASIA

SHIYUN CHEN, PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN)

Literature is lacking to explain the mechanisms behind the relationship between internalized homophobia and depression. Research studying lesbians from East Asia has been historically scarce. This study will explore how internalized homophobia impacts depression among lesbian women from East Asia. The results of this study showed that 1) there was a significant, positive relationship between internalized homophobia and depression.; 2) there was a significant indirect effect between internalized homophobia and depression through self-esteem.

POSTER 39

THE ROLE OF MENTALIZATION IN THE ETIOLOGY OF SEXUAL AGGRESSION

WILLIAM RUNGE, LISA WALLNER SAMSTAG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

This study examined whether mentalization deficits mediate the relationship between anxious attachment, hostile masculinity, and sexual aggression, using a sample of 199 cisgender heterosexual men, 18-30 years old. As predicted, the results showed that poor mentalization fully mediated the relationship between anxious attachment and hostile masculinity, which in turn predicted sexual aggression in a serial multiple mediator model. This study therefore indicates that mentalizing deficits play a role in the etiology of male sexual aggression.

POSTER 40

ATTACHMENT AND OUTCOME IN BRIEF DYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY: PERSPECTIVES FROM A TRAINING CLINIC

SAMANTHA BAKKE, XIQIAO CHEN, SALLY MCHUGH, NETTA KEESOM, MELANY RIVERA MALDONADO (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Brief psychodynamic therapy (BPT) has shown to be effective in facilitating positive outcome change across a wide spectrum of disorders. However, there may be variation in results depending on the quality of the therapeutic relationship. This study explored the relationship between client's attachment avoidance and anxiety and psychotherapy outcome change in a 20-session, brief psychodynamic treatment. Results showed that lower avoidance levels were associated with psychotherapy change, as measured by psychological, social, and overall functioning.

POSTER 41

THE IMPACT OF THERAPIST SELF-EFFICACY ON COUNTERTRANSFERENCE WITH SUICIDAL PATIENTS

SARAH MITTY, LISA SAMSTAG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined therapist factors that influence countertransference (CT) toward suicidal patients. 126 therapists who work with suicidal patients completed an online questionnaire. Findings indicated that therapist State Anxiety, Trait Anxiety, and Working Alliance ratings were all associated with CT reactions to suicidal patients, replicating and generalizing findings from Barzilay et al. (2018). Self-Efficacy was also associated with CT reactions to suicidal patients. Implications for treatment of suicidal patients and therapist training are discussed.

POSTER 42

CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY AS A PREDICTOR OF DEPRESSIVE AND AGGRESSIVE RUMINATION

RENEE MALENFANT, JODI SUTHERLAND, EVELYN HERNANDEZ, KELSEY MARKEY, HECTOR LOPEZ-VERGARA (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Adverse childhood experiences are linked to mental health, though most research collapses across distinct types of childhood trauma (the cumulative risk approach). The present study "unpacked" adverse childhood experiences characterized

by threat (emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse) and deprivation (emotional neglect, physical neglect) to predict repetitive negative thinking (RNT) on depressive and aggressive content. Increased levels of physical abuse correlated with increased rumination on depressive content. Childhood experiences may shape how individuals think.

POSTER 43

TECHNOLOGY-DELIVERED INTERVENTIONS FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER FOLLOWING RELEASE FROM JAIL/PRISON

PAOLA JIMENEZ MUNOZ, AMANDA BLOCK ((1) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL (2) BROWN-LIFESPAN CENTER FOR DIGITAL HEALTH), PRACHI BHUPTANI ((1) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL (3) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY), SUSAN RAMSEY ((3) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY (4) DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY (5) DIVISION OF GENERAL INTERNAL MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), KIRSTEN LANGDON ((1) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL (3) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Background: This study aims to understand how to improve feasibility (i.e., identify barriers and benefits) of technology-based interventions for opioid use disorder (OUD) treatment amongst criminal justice (CJ) involved individuals.

Methods: Qualitative interviews were conducted with participants (n=8) experienced with medication for OUD and released from jail/prison within the past year.

Conclusions: Effective technology-based interventions with CJ-involved populations must account for the financial and logistical barriers to accessing technology these individuals face following release.

POSTER 44

FILLING THE VOID: A TWO-PART STUDY OF ACQUIRING, DISCARDING, AND BOREDOM

EMILY WEISS, MCWELLING TODMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), MAYA ISMACH, JULIANA RICCARDI, NATALIE VINCENT (THE NEW SCHOOL), DEBORAH JARMEL (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

Individuals with compulsive hoarding struggle to discard possessions and are often compelled to acquire new items. Study 1 (n = 115) demonstrated that individuals with clinically significant hoarding report higher boredom than non-clinical controls. Participants who were more prone to boredom acquired more and discarded less on a behavioral measure of Acquiring and Discarding. Study 2 (n = 48) showed that individuals reporting higher in-vivo boredom left fewer items on a behavioral measure of Acquiring.

POSTER 45

PREDICTORS OF READINESS TO CHANGE AND SEEKING HELP AMONG FEMALE VETERANS

ALYSSA GIANNONE, BRANDI L. ROELK (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER), JENNIFER S. FUNDERBURK (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER; DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY; DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, ROCHESTER), CORY A. CRANE, NICOLE TRABOLD (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY), DEV CRASTA (CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR SUICIDE PREVENTION, CANANDAIGUA VA MEDICAL CENTER), ROBYN L. SHEPARDSON (CENTER FOR INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, SYRACUSE VA MEDICAL CENTER; DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

While reports of IPV rates among female Veterans remain high, many report not utilizing VA services, and their mental health needs are not being met. Data from an original study was used to identify predictors of readiness to change and seeking help for relationship concerns in a sample of female Veterans. Upon analysis, several significant predictors were identified. By understanding predictors, we can better understand motivations for utilizing treatment services.

POSTER 46

DIGITAL HEALTH INTERVENTION TO PROMOTE ENGAGEMENT IN AND ADHERENCE TO BUPRENORPHINE

AMANDA BLOCK, PAOLA JIMÉNEZ MUÑOZ ((1) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL (2) BROWN-LIFESPAN CENTER FOR DIGITAL HEALTH), PRACHI BHUPTANI ((1) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL (3) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY), SUSAN RAMSEY ((3) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY (4) DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY (5) DIVISION OF GENERAL INTERNAL MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), MEGAN RANNEY ((2) BROWN-LIFESPAN CENTER FOR DIGITAL HEALTH (9) DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL, BROWN UNIVERSITY (10) BROWN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), KATE CAREY ((6) DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, BROWN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH (7) CENTER FOR ALCOHOL AND ADDICTION STUDIES, BROWN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), JOSIAH RICH ((4) DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY (8) DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, BROWN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), KIRSTEN LANGDON ((1) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL (3) DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY)

This open pilot trial aims to elucidate the acceptability and

feasibility of an interactive computer- and text message-delivered personalized feedback intervention for adults initiating outpatient buprenorphine treatment. Participants (n=10) received daily text messages personalized to mood and craving assessments for 8-weeks and completed measures of intervention satisfaction and perceived usability. Preliminary findings suggest that the intervention is perceived as acceptable to augment clinical treatment. Future work will evaluate the efficacy in a randomized clinical trial.

POSTER 47

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAREGIVER STRESS, BELIEFS, ANXIETY AND PAIN DURING PEDIATRIC CANCER

IRIS BERCOVITZ, LAUREN DANIEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

The study evaluates the relationship between caregiver stress, family beliefs, and caregiver and child report of pain and anxiety in a sample of caregivers and their child undergoing cancer treatment 2-12 months after diagnosis. Self-report measures were collected. Findings showed significant positive association between caregiver stress and family beliefs as well as caregiver stress and child reported pain. Caregiver stress may be an important target of interventions in the pediatric cancer population.

POSTER 48

STATE-TRAIT RELATIONS BETWEEN EMOTIONS, SOCIALIZATION, AND PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION

ANDREW MIELE, JESSICA KORINS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), IRENE BLAIR (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO - BOULDER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has found mixed relations between socialization, emotion, and patterns of consumption. In the current study, we examined these relations within a sample of American Indian and Alaska Native participants, an understudied group, using ecological momentary assessment. When controlling for average levels of socialization and emotions, state-level positive emotion being with family/friends, and being married were uniquely associated with differences in the rates of consumption of meals, snacks, and fruit/vegetables.

POSTER 49

SUBTYPES OF ALCOHOL USE DISORDER PATIENTS AND MEDICAL SERVICE UTILIZATION

ASHLEY MENDIETA, ANDREW MIELE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), CAMERON NEINABER, ALAN ROTH, GINA BASELLO (JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Alcohol use disorders (AUDs) encompass a heterogeneous group of disorders associated with high healthcare service utilization (HSU). Latent class analysis identified subgroups of AUD patients varying in sociodemographic, clinical, and treatment characteristics. Subgroups with primary AUD diagnoses and fewer acute medical needs were more likely to be

readmitted within 30 days and present at readmission with AUD diagnoses, and less likely to receive AUD-related treatments. These findings have implications for resource allocation for AUD patients.

POSTER 50

SELF-EFFICACY AND READINESS-TO-CHANGE AFTER DRINKING INTERVENTION AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH HIV AND HEPATITIS-C

JENNIFER ELLIOTT (MOLLOY COLLEGE), MAHNOOR ALI (IQVIA), OLA RADECKA, DOUKESSA LERIAS (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA), NOGA SHALEV (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), MALKA STOHL (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), EFRAT AHARONOVICH, DEBORAH HASIN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY/NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE)

For individuals coinfecting with HIV and Hepatitis C virus (HCV), drinking poses risks. We previously found that an adapted NIAAA Clinician's Guide (CG) intervention plus the "HealthCall" smartphone app reduced drinking among individuals with HIV/HCV. We now assess differences in self-efficacy and readiness to change. As compared with educational control, those receiving CG+HealthCall endorsed higher self-efficacy during intervention ($p<0.05$) and marginally higher readiness to take steps to change drinking ($p=0.06$). Further research is indicated.

POSTER 51

UNDETECTED BRAIN INJURIES AMONG SURVIVORS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: EARLY ASSESSMENT/INTERVENTION

KATHLEEN TORSNEY (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Survivors of interpersonal violence (IPV) are at an increased risk of concussions and traumatic brain injury as well as chronic traumatic encephalopathy, but awareness of the strong link between IPV and TBI among service providers is lacking. This poster explores the state and national data regarding domestic violence/interpersonal violence injuries from 2016-2019 and recommends methods to assist law enforcement and clinical professionals in better assessing for TBI among IPV survivors.

POSTER 52

CLINICAL AND NON-CLINICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PHYSICAL RESTRAINT USE ACROSS SETTINGS

AYANNA ALEXIS, LEIGHA CLARKE, RAUL LORENZO, ANDREW MIELE, BRANDON DIAL (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALAN ROTH, GINA BASELLO, CAMERON NIENABER (JAMAICA HOSPITAL), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Studies have shown significant variability in rates of physical restraint use across clinical settings. It is unclear if there are racial or socioeconomic disparities in restraint use across settings. The current study examined the sociodemographic variations in restraint use within emergency and inpatient settings. The findings showed that the role of sociodemographic

factors varied between settings, while clinical factors associated with changes in mental status were associated with restraint use across settings.

POSTER 53

DIMENSIONAL MODELS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND NEGATIVE THINKING STYLES

KELSEY MARKEY, RENNE MALENFANT, JODI SUTHERLAND CHARVIS, EVELYN HERNANDEZ VALENCIA, HECTOR LOPEZ-VERGARA (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

We tested the association between eight dimensions of mental health functioning with thinking styles characterized by perseveration on stress-induced negative information (i.e., depressive and aggressive rumination). Depressive rumination was correlated with withdrawn-depressed, somatic, and attention problems; whereas aggressive rumination was associated with anxious-depressed, somatic, aggressive, and rule-breaking problems. Repetitive negative thinking may be a transdiagnostic risk factor, but the content of what people ruminate on may vary by symptom domain.

POSTER 54

COMORBIDITY OF SOCIAL ANXIETY DISORDER AND AVOIDANT PERSONALITY DISORDER: A META-ANALYTIC REVIEW

AARSHA RAGHAVAN, ROBERT F. BORNSTEIN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD) and Avoidant Personality Disorder (AVPD) show considerable symptomatic overlap, leading clinicians to question whether they represent distinct syndromes. This study used meta-analytic techniques to synthesize the published literature on SAD-AVPD comorbidity (N of studies = 16, total N of participants = 80,653). Overall SAD-AVPD comorbidity was 30%, with psychiatric outpatient and inpatient samples showing higher comorbidity than community samples. Clinical and empirical implications of these results are discussed.

POSTER 55

THE EFFECT OF CBT ON SELF-HARM AMONG PATIENTS WITH INTERMITTENT EXPLOSIVE DISORDER

KASHISH PATEL, KRISTEN SORGI-WILSON, MICHAEL MCCLOSKEY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Intermittent Explosive Disorder (IED) is an aggressive disorder that is also associated with increased self-harm. However, treatments for IED almost exclusively focus on other-directed aggression. This study assessed the efficacy of a 12-session cognitive-behavioral aggression intervention on both suicidal and non-suicidal self-harm among 63 participants with IED. Results showed significant reductions in both non-suicidal self-injury and suicidality after treatment. This study highlights the efficacy of CRCST in reducing self-directed aggression among those with IED.

POSTER 56

BARRIERS AND RISK FACTORS RELATED TO TOBACCO QUIT RATE AND SUCCESS

MICHAEL MCCOY, LOGAN FIELDS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY), WALTER ROBERTS (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY)

Understanding the factors that impact successful smoking cessation is of clinical significance because quitting smoking remains an issue in much of society. The current study examined the impact of various factors involved in tobacco cessation success in both men and women of different races using a nationally representative sample. Results indicated that despite having more quit attempts, minority groups are significantly less likely to have successful quit attempts.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

Wilder

COGNITIVE PAPERS: LANGUAGE/LANGUAGE LEARNING

Saturday, March 5, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

8:00am - 8:15am

METALINGUISTIC AWARENESS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS AT EARLY STAGES OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

MAYA C. ROSE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), ANGELA CORTEZ, ARSHIA K. LODHI (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

Foreign language learning depends on the ability to notice patterns. Undergraduates (N = 157) were tested on comprehension of Turkish nouns inflected for case and number after completing a computer-assisted language-learning protocol. We assessed language-learning aptitude using the Culture Fair test and metalinguistic awareness through an exit questionnaire. Awareness correlated with aptitude ($r = .40$) and comprehension ($r = .70$). Analyses indicated that the effect of aptitude on comprehension was indirect and mediated by awareness.

8:20am - 8:35am

THE FOREST, TREES, AND LEAVES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE ADVOCACY

LAURA EGAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Research shows that an intolerance for uncertainty, or the potential for a negative event to happen, leads to a focusing on details rather than a big picture ("missing the forest for the trees"). This may influence the ways in which people choose to engage in social justice issues. The present study demonstrated that uncertainty paralysis predicted greater community level

engagement in issues while a desire for predictability predicted greater public policy and individual effort engagement.

8:40am - 8:55am

COMPARING CASE-MARKING AND WORD ORDER ON SENTENCE COMPREHENSION IN TURKISH SENTENCES

M. YARKIN ERGIN, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

In languages like English that have strict word order and impoverished grammatical case systems, people rely heavily on word order when they interpret what sentences mean. We examined the strength of word order and case in a Turkish, which has flexible word-order and a rich case system. In a comprehension study, we found that, even though Turkish has flexible word order and rich case system, Turkish adults relied more on word order than case.

9:00am - 9:15am

IS PREDICTIVE PROCESSING IMPAIRED IN DEVELOPMENTAL LANGUAGE DISORDER? A META-ANALYSIS

GAVKHAR ABDUROKHMONOVA (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), NICOLE M. ZAPPARRATA, C. DONNAN GRAVELLE, PATRICIA J. BROOKS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

The hypothesis that Developmental Language Disorder (DLD) is associated with impairment in anticipatory predictive processing was explored through a meta-analysis of lexical priming studies. Comparison of DLD and age-matched neurotypical groups in 11 studies (k) with 24 effects (m) indicated smaller priming effects in DLD groups, $g = 0.17$, $p = .02$, 95% CI 0.03; 0.30). To confirm findings, future work should expand study selection criteria to include additional measures of predictive processing.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

Paper O'Neill

CLINICAL PAPERS: MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT
Saturday, March 5, 2022
8:00am-9:20am

8:00am - 8:15am

PREDICTORS OF ADJUSTMENT TO THE COVID PANDEMIC: SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PERSONALITY

WILLIAM J. KOWALCZYK (HARTWICK COLLEGE), URSULA A. SANBORN-OVERBY (SUNY ONEONTA), KIEONNAH A. JONES, JUSTYNA M. CAGE, BRIANNA L. MASON (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

The present study examines demographic, social support, and personality predictors of adjustment during the COVID pandemic in terms of depression, anxiety, and academics. Participants were 131 students from two central New York colleges. The

personality results highlight the impact of agreeableness and openness for mental health and conscientiousness, extroversion, and agreeableness for academic motivation. Significant other social support was associated with increases in mental health symptomatology, and family social support with increases in academic motivation.

8:20am - 8:35am

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES IN FACULTY DURING THE 2020-21 ACADEMIC YEAR

PRINCY QUADROS-MENNELLA, HUI ZHANG (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

The pandemic posed challenges for many divisions of education. However, higher education faculty were not represented in the research. Therefore, we examined mental health and wellbeing in higher education faculty. Using an extensive demographic survey and four self-reported scales, our results revealed that participants' perceived stress, anxiety, and depression were significantly associated with their childcare responsibilities, non-teaching work responsibilities, and coping strategies. These results provide implications to support higher education faculty during the pandemic.

8:40am - 8:55am

REMA: A NEW THERAPY WHERE THEOLOGY AND THERAPY MEET

CHRISTOPHER STEED (LONDON SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY)

Being presented at the conference is a new approach to psychotherapy with an innovative therapeutic framework plus a linked counselling service in North London serving as a working model.

Counselling models were developed in the last century by white middle class men. Our approach will bring issues of race, gender and categories of disadvantage into the model. It operationalises the value and worth of human beings as a vital psycho-social dynamic, not an ethical imperative only

9:00am - 9:15am

THERAPIST PERCEPTIONS AND USE OF INTERVENTIONS

CHRISTINE WOLF, JOHN DONAHUE (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

Mindfulness interventions are effective in the treatment of a variety of problem areas, however previous surveys suggest many therapists do not identify using mindfulness interventions. The present study sought to explore therapist perceptions of, and barriers to using, mindfulness interventions. Preliminary results from 327 licensed practitioners suggest generally favorable attitudes towards mindfulness, but few use mindfulness interventions in practice.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

Event

Broadhurst/Belasco

PSI CHI RETRACTIONS IN SCIENCE: A BRIEF HISTORY AND GUIDANCE FOR THE FUTURE

Saturday, March 5, 2022
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: JOHN SCHWOEBEL

RETRACTIONS IN SCIENCE: A BRIEF HISTORY AND GUIDANCE FOR THE FUTURE

JOHN EDLUND (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

In this presentation, I will dive into the issue of retraction in the scientific literature. I will touch on several notable retractions and the rationale for these manuscript retractions. An overview of proposed best practices for journals that are considering article retractions will also be provided. Time will be reserved for a discussion of these issues more generally as well as pertinent questions related to the subject.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

8:00am-9:20am

Paper Julliard/Imperial

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP: LEVERAGING PARTNERSHIPS AND THE SCHOLARSHIP OF TEACHING AND LEARNING IN NSF GRANTS

Saturday, March 5, 2022
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

LEVERAGING PARTNERSHIPS AND THE SCHOLARSHIP OF TEACHING AND LEARNING IN NSF GRANTS

SUE CARSON (NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION)
MIKE DAVIS (NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION)
ERIC SHEPPARD (NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION)

Hear from an NSF Program Officer from the Division of Undergraduate Education on how psychological methodology and research in the scholarship of teaching and learning can be used, and is often required, to submit a competitive proposal. Also learn about how partnerships, particularly with community colleges, may expand the scope and strength of a project. This workshop will target teaching faculty and researchers interested in improving student success outcomes. An overview of appropriate NSF solicitations requiring or desiring cognitive/development/education psychology researchers will be reviewed as will tips for writing a competitive proposal.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

9:30am-10:50pm

Symposium Odets

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY AND TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING AND LEARNING HISTORY AND SYSTEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, March 5, 2022

9:30am-10:50pm

CHAIR: DARRYL HILL

TEACHING AND LEARNING HISTORY AND SYSTEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY AT A "BUDGET PUBLIC" COLLEGE DURING A PANDEMIC

This is a symposium on teaching and learning undergraduate history of psychology in the context of an urban public college, the College of Staten Island. Brim (2020) characterized the state of educating poor and working-class students at the College of Staten Island as "poverty education." This symposium explores the challenges of teaching the history of psychology during a pandemic with two professors and reflections on the value of the class from three undergraduate students.

Presentations

Pedagogy Strategies for Teaching the History of Psychology at a "Budget" School

by Darryl Hill (College of Staten Island, City University of New York)

Reflections on Learning the History of Psychology

by Julia Corbett (College of Staten Island, City University of New York)

History and Systems of Psychology: Will it Benefit Students in Their Future Careers?

by John Zingalis (College of Staten Island, City University of New York)

A Student Survey on the Benefits and Challenges of a History and Systems Course

by Janine Menechino (College of Staten Island, City University of New York)

Witnessing Students' Realities and Their Impact on the Zoom Teaching and Learning Environment

by Lystra Huggins (College of Staten Island, City University of New York)

Saturday, March 5, 2022

9:30am-10:50pm

Invited Speaker Julliard/Imperial

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SPEAKER: MELISSA TERLECKI - HARRY KIRKE WOLFE AWARD LECTURE

Saturday, March 5, 2022
9:30am-10:50pm

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

METACOGNITION FOR EVERYONE: SELF-AWARENESS FOR SUCCESS

MELISSA TERLECKI (CABRINI UNIVERSITY)

This talk focuses on the importance of metacognition in and

outside of the classroom, in areas within and beyond Psychology. Empirical evidence will be presented and pedagogical suggestions for incorporating metacognitive techniques into the classroom provided.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

Paper Wilder

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS - SESSION 2

Saturday, March 5, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

9:30am - 9:45am

TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING PSYCHOLOGY STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT BEHAVIORS IN STATISTICS

TAMARAH SMITH (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY), TING DAI (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO)

Psychology majors report that statistics are “useless”, have low interest in statistics and find little value in taking statistics. Given that attitudes towards statistics have a direct relationship with course outcomes, it is important to address the negative attitudes that psychology majors hold. Data from N=301 psychology statistics students revealed relationships between interest and enjoyment, utility value and achievement behaviors in statistics. Practical classroom strategies for improving psychology students’ attitudes towards statistics will be reviewed.

9:50am - 10:05am

DO PERSONALITY TRAITS ALIGN WITH GRADUATE STUDENTS’ TEACHING APPROACHES AND PRACTICES?

ELIZABETH S. CHE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANNA M. SCHWARTZ (BOUVÉ COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES, NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), RONALD C. WHITEMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ETHLYN S. SALTZMAN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

An online survey of graduate students employed as college instructors (N=109) explored how teaching approaches and practices (e.g., active learning) varied as a function of experience, professional development, and Big Five personality traits. Regression models indicated associations between personality traits (especially openness and conscientiousness) and approaches/practices after controlling for experience and professional development. Results suggest that personality may play a larger role in how graduate students go about teaching than previously recognized.

10:10am - 10:25am

ENK AS A FRAMEWORK FOR DEI INITIATIVES IN UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH

MICHAEL OVERTON (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Typical undergraduate research has not been inclusive, both as a function of research (being conducted) and an outcome of research (conducted on). The very nature of typical positivist undergraduate research promotes a positivist and colonial mindset which precludes many underrepresented populations, minority populations, and marginalized individuals from participating/telling their stories. One possible vehicle to restore equity among those that promote and believe in the value of undergraduate research is Embodied Narrative Knowing (ENK).

10:30am - 10:45am

USING AN INTERACTIVE DIGITAL WORKBOOK TO LEARN AND MASTER APA STYLE

HAYLEY KAMIN (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

APA Style guidelines provide a foundation for effective scholarly communication essential to academic and professional success. The Mastering APA Style Student Workbook is a high-quality digital resource for teaching and learning APA Style. This session will describe the learning science behind the new digital workbook, report performance and engagement metrics across its different question types, and discuss ways instructors can use the workbook to enhance students’ mastery of APA Style and strengthen their scholarly writing.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: PREDICTION ERROR AND EXTINCTION IN APPETITIVE AND AVERSIVE LEARNING

Saturday, March 5, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: MATT LATTAL

PREDICTION ERROR AND EXTINCTION IN APPETITIVE AND AVERSIVE LEARNING

The idea that learning proceeds as a function of the prediction error between expected and obtained outcomes has been central to theoretical and neurobiological approaches to associative learning. In this symposium, we explore how prediction error signal encoding is regulated by cellular and molecular mechanisms in the prefrontal cortex, ventral tegmental area, and amygdala to impact initial learning and extinction.

Presentations

VTA neurons represent valence prediction errors

by Mihaela Iordanova (Concordia University)

Value vs prediction error: The role of VTA DA transients in associative learning

by Alexandra Usypchuk (Concordia University)

Regulation of reward-related behaviors by D1 receptors in the intercalated cell cluster of the amygdala

by Matt Lattal (Oregon Health & Science University)

Viral inhibition of HDAC3 in the infralimbic cortex during Pavlovian extinction eliminates Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer

by Rifka Derman (Oregon Health & Science University)

Saturday, March 5, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

Paper	O'Neill
SOCIAL PAPERS: SOCIAL PERCEPTION Saturday, March 5, 2022 9:30am-10:50am	

CHAIR: KATLYN FARNUM, PH.D., M.L.S. (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

9:30am - 9:45am

WHEN ELECTIONS VIOLATE MORAL BELIEFS, DOES DEMOCRACY STAND?

BRITTANY HANSON, DANIEL WISNESKI, ZEENAT AHMED (SAINT PETERS UNIVERSITY), MARK BRANDT (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), LINDA SKITKA (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO)

When people feel moral conviction about a political attitude, they are less likely to accept outcomes that conflict with their beliefs and see authorities that produced the outcome as less legitimate. The current study replicated and extended this work in the context of the 2020 U.S. Presidential Election. We find that the effect of moral conviction on perceptions of election fairness and acceptance was driven by how people felt about Trump more so than Biden.

9:50am - 10:05am

WAS IT JUSTIFIED? PERCEPTIONS OF WHISTLEBLOWER GENDER IN SEXUAL HARASSMENT CASES

KATLYN FARNUM, HANNAH CURRAN (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

#MeToo saw an increase in reporting sexual harassment publicly despite ambiguous legal protections for such whistleblowing. To examine perceptions of whistleblowers, a 2 (gender) x 2 (sexual harassment type) between participants experiment was conducted. Participants read about a whistleblower going to a newspaper about workplace harassment and then completed measures on whistleblower perceptions and justification of retaliation. Retaliation was deemed the most justified against male whistleblowers of severe harassment due to perceptions of ulterior motives.

10:10am - 10:25am

REPRESENTATION AND RESPECT OF QUEER AND TRANS IDENTITIES IN COLLEGE CLASSROOMS

EMMA FREDRICK, KAYLA MAGUIRE (MARIST COLLEGE)

The number LGBTQ+ college students is increasing, yet research on their experiences of representation and respect in the classroom is lacking. We found that perceptions of campus climate correlated with hearing classmates make derogatory comments and professors addressing those comments, as well as professors asking about names and pronouns and including readings and class discussion on LGBTQ+ topics. Perceptions of campus climate were then linked with psychological distress and feelings of belonging on campus.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

9:30am-10:20am

Invited Speaker	Westside Ballroom 1 & 2
COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: SANDEEP PRASADA Saturday, March 5, 2022 9:30am-10:20am	

CHAIR: SHAUN COOK

CONCEPTUAL FORM: THE HIDDEN DIMENSION OF COMMON SENSE CONCEPTS

SANDEEP PRASADA, SANDEEP PRASADA (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Even our simplest concepts (e.g. dog) provide the means for thinking thoughts about concrete individuals (e.g. Fido is a dog), and about abstract kinds (e.g. Dogs evolved from wolves). I review empirical evidence for the generative formal structure that supports this dual function and is at the core of concepts like dog and bottle. This formal structure, —conceptual form—complements the causal and statistical structure of concepts and enters into a range of cognitive processes.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

9:30am-10:50am

Poster	Westside Ballroom 3&4
APPLIED/TEACHING/INTERNATIONAL/HISTORY/OTHER POSTER SESSION Saturday, March 5, 2022 9:30am-10:50am	

POSTER 1

THE EFFECTS OF AN ARTS PROGRAM ON BEHAVIORS OF PSYCHIATRIC ADOLESCENTS YEAR2

ARIS KARAGIORGAKIS, EMILY BLAKER, SAMANTHA LONG-MITCHELL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FAYETTE)

The current study investigated the effectiveness of an arts intervention program that was hypothesized to improve behavior scores at an in-patient psychiatric facility for adolescents. The program was administered once a week, to 56 adolescents, and a total of 9 behavior scores were assessed. A modified interrupted time-series research design was utilized to find partial improvement for female scores only. Qualitative benefits were reported, but high staff and patient turnover may have hindered hypothesized benefits.

POSTER 2

EXAMINING HEALTH EXPERIENCES AND BODY DISSATISFACTION IN TWO UNIQUE SAMPLES OF PATIENTS

MAGGIE ALBRIGHT-PIERCE, KRISTIN AUGUST, CHARLOTTE MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Using cross-sectional data from two samples of patients with type 2 diabetes, we used an embodiment perspective to examine whether three different measures of health (comorbid conditions, functional limitations, self-rated health) were related to body dissatisfaction. The nature and strength of these associations differed across the two unique samples examined. However, weight status had the strongest and most robust association with body dissatisfaction in both samples.

POSTER 3

HOME SWEET HOME: PSYCHOLOGICAL HOME AS A PREDICTOR OF RESILIENCE

ANDREW P. CAMILLERI, HELENA L. SWANSON, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), LAURA MIGLIORINI, VITTORIA ROMOLI, PAOLA CARDINALI (UNIVERSITY OF GENOA)

All persons seek "home," a sense of safety and security beyond the physical dwelling where one lives. A sense of psychological home becomes particularly relevant for migrants as compared to native residents. In this study, we examined a sample of adults (130 migrants, 70 natives, native Italians; M age = 36.2 years) on whether psychological home predicted resilience. Results using linear regression and implications for community agencies are discussed.

POSTER 4

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF PROFESSORS FROM UNDERREPRESENTED GROUPS

MICHELE VAN VOLKOM, LYDIA BROWN, SAMANTHA GAGNON (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated the potential effect of professor ethnic background on student perceptions. Ninety-seven participants were randomly assigned to read a vignette about a hypothetical professor who was either Chinese American, African American, or Latinx. No significant differences were found for any of the four dependent measures (achievement, teaching, rapport, and overall impressions). This study should be replicated with a more diverse sample and with professors of

other ethnic backgrounds.

POSTER 5

E-CIGARETTES: A NOVEL ABUSE-LIABILITY ASSESSMENT

ARI KIRSHENBAUM, AINSLEY KEATING, EMMA BISAILLON, MIA COOPER (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), JOHN HUGHES (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Whether nicotine in an e-cigarette occasioned alterations in the reinforcing efficacy of a videogame was evaluated in a double-blind fashion. Young-adult, never-users, were delivered nicotine via e-cigarette (0, 6 or 12 mg), and were given access to a videogame reinforcer available on a progressive ratio (PR) schedule. Both doses of nicotine enhanced several measures of reinforcing efficacy, including PR breakpoints. Dose-effect relationships were also evident in several subjective assessments of the videogame.

POSTER 6

ZOOMING IN: SELF-REFLECTION ON ZOOM ELEVATES BODY SHAME AND NEGATIVE AFFECT

ELIA GOFFI, MARISSA PIZZIFERRO, MIRIAM STEELE (THE NEW SCHOOL), BERNADETTE BUHL-NIELSEN (UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN), ANTHONY BOIARDO (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Zoom video conferencing may elevate body image concerns and accentuate awareness of being observed. Experiences of seeing oneself on Zoom versus in the mirror were examined in a sample of men (N = 54); participants in the Zoom condition experienced significantly greater body shame and negative affect than the in-person mirror condition. Findings indicate that seeing oneself on Zoom activates the entire body representation and may be distressing, and implications for Zoom use are discussed.

POSTER 7

IMPACT OF SHARED FEEDBACK PURPOSE ON RATER MOTIVATION AND QUALITY OF FEEDBACK

ROBERT BRILL, HANNAH PELLICCIOTTI (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the impact of a feedback recipient's shared purpose on contributing raters' quality of ratings. Before viewing a presentation (performance stimulus), 56 subjects read the presenter's personal plea for candid feedback to serve professional development goals; while 53 subjects (control) read an overview of the assignment. Results indicated significantly more critical ratings and higher self-reports of instrumentality and expectancy components of motivation for the shared purpose subjects compared to control subjects.

POSTER 8

HOW DOES EARLY SAMPLING OF DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS BENEFIT A MUSICIAN'S LATER DEVELOPMENT?

LARENCE BECKER, JOSIE AMBERMAN, ZOE MICHELLE

BRADSHAW (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Do music students focus on playing one instrument from a young age, or do they tend to sample multiple instruments before settling on their primary one. We surveyed music majors and found that most first learned other instruments. Unexpectedly, the benefit was not in the development of technical skill, but rather in the connection and devotion to the instrument. More generally, these findings support the idea of teaching by encouraging early curiosity.

POSTER 9**SENIORS WITH STUFF: OLDER ADULTS WITH CLUTTER**

HELENA SWANSON (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), MARETA EBERHARDT (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL ADAN (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), ELLA HAGEMAN, JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Clutter researchers previously theorized if clutter accumulation and clutter impact may increase as we get older. This study aimed to examine age differences in experiences with clutter quality of life, product self-extension, and place attachment. Results indicate that during the pandemic, clutter quality of life experiences seemingly leveled out among younger adults and older adults. We also examined age group differences for motivation to declutter during the pandemic; motivations did not differ by age group.

POSTER 10**“WHAT WERE YOU THINKING (DURING COVID)?” DECISION TO DECLUTTER**

ABIGAIL ADAN, ALYSSA ALTIERI, HETAL PATEL, DEVKI PATEL, JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many people were sheltered-in-place and subsequently in their homes more than usual. We examined if this extended time at home was related to psychological reactance and clutter quality of life. Results indicated that individuals that were self-motivated to declutter during the first few months of the pandemic report a better clutter quality of life compared to those that were externally motivated (e.g., by family).

POSTER 11**THERE'S JUST TOO MUCH STUFF: OFFICE CLUTTER BY REMOTE EMPLOYEES**

MARETA EBERHARDT, LILI GEORGES, HELENA SWANSON, JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Previous research shows the negative impact clutter has on employees work-related outcomes. This study took a more in-depth look at remote employees' experiences with job satisfaction and their general level of procrastination in reference to their clutter. Results indicate that there is no difference between remote workers' job satisfaction and their level of procrastination. Additionally, the remote workers' job level, remote working environment, and amounts of clutter did not differ between workers.

POSTER 12**DIGITAL DECLUTTER: WORK ELECTRONIC CLUTTER EXPERIENCE**

LILI GEORGES, HELENA SWANSON, MARETA EBERHARDT, DEVKI PATEL, ANDREW CAMILLERI, JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Clutter researchers are exploring is a new form of clutter in their research, digital clutter (an overabundance of digital objects, e.g., emails, photographs, documents). This project analyzed the types of digital clutter workers report and psychological factors contributing to motivation to keep digital clutter. Results indicate that burnout and indecision contribute to motivation to keep their digital clutter. Lastly, analyses examining socioeconomic status differences for keeping digital clutter were conducted and found no significant differences.

POSTER 13**STUDENT SHELTERS: HOME, APARTMENT, AND DORM IMPACTED BY CLUTTER**

ELLA HAGEMAN (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JULIA LAURENTOWSKI (OSSINING HIGH SCHOOL), HETAL PATEL (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO), ANDREW CAMILLERI, DEVKI PATEL, JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

For many college students, moving into dorms in their first time living alone and researchers seek to understand their clutter's impact on them during this time. This study found a negative relationship between psychological home and clutter quality of life in a sample of college students. Gender differences were also examined and indicated that in this sample of college students' women experience a greater sense of psychological home compared to men.

POSTER 14**A NEUROCOGNITIVE APPROACH ON RESILIENCY TO STRESS AND TRAUMA**

TAREK HIJAZI, BRUCE DIAMOND (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The goal was to develop a cognitive profile reflecting who does or does not develop stress-related disorders following trauma. Eighteen university students participated. Perceived stress correlated with Digit Span Backwards, $r(15) = -.54$, $p < .05$, which predicted perceived stress scores, $b = -.54$, $t(16) = -2.59$, $p < .05$. Perceived stress also correlated with NAART scores, $r(16) = -.47$, $p < .05$. Overall, executive control and pre-morbid intelligence predicted perceived stress.

POSTER 15**MENTHA PIPERITA GUM CHEWING ON HUNGER, MOOD, FOOD CONSUMPTION, NUTRITION AND WEIGHT**

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING UNIVERSITY)

The study evaluated hunger levels during peppermint gum

mastication, in addition to food consumption, dietary evaluation and weight over six weeks. Peppermint gum chewing resulted in a decrease in calorie consumption, fat consumption, and carbohydrate consumption, and a decrease in weight over time. Thus, peppermint gum chewing could be used as an effective adjunct to decrease hunger pains and appetite, thus consuming fewer calories, and weight reduction.

POSTER 16

EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL EVIDENCE THAT PRIMING INTERACTS WITH EPISODIC RECOGNITION

ANAGHA KALELKAR, HAFSAH SHAIKH, PAUL LEYNES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study investigated repetition, semantic, and orthographically similar (OS) priming on episodic recognition memory using Event-Related Potentials (ERPs). Thirty-eight participants encoded-words shallowly and then completed a memory task with one of the three types of primes on each trial. Match primes produced more liberal responding, whereas OS primes led to more conservative responding. FN400 ERPs revealed that the prime interacted with the episodic trace.

POSTER 17

A SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION OF RELIABILITY MEASURES IN NOVEL SCALE DEVELOPMENT

JONATHAN SHUE, CODY FICKES, MICHELLE STINE, THOMAS HATVANY, JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine the procedures to determine the reliability of measures while establishing the psychometric properties of novel scales. The results indicate that although researchers creating scales typically follow general practices and recommendations, this study indicated that there are marked discrepancies across studies, specifically in the areas of the suggested reporting of global values of reliability, inconsistent sample sizes, inconsistent descriptions of acceptable reliability, and the use of test-retest reliability.

POSTER 18

PAIN INTO PLEASURE: THE EFFECT OF LOVINGKINDNESS IN AN UNCOMFORTABLE LAB TASK

EVANGELINE WHEELER, BROOKE RICHMAN, KIANA WARD (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Meditation practices can reduce acute pain, according to several studies. However, few studies have compared the effects of lovingkindness meditation (LKM) to simple relaxation. We compared the effects of two interventions on pain tolerance, threshold, intensity, and pleasure during a painful lab task. Participants in the lovingkindness group reported greater pleasure than those in the relaxation group. Results are discussed in terms of cognitive reappraisal in the ability of LKM to reframe pain experiences.

POSTER 19

STUDENTS BENEFIT FROM COURSE FOCUSED ON COMPLEMENTARY APPROACHES TO HEALTH

MARYELLEN HAMILTON, STEPHANIE BRYAN, JAY GARRELS, MIA RUHLEN (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

At unprecedented levels, young adults are experiencing preventable, negative health outcomes resulting from myriad issues including stress, anxiety, substance abuse, sedentary behavior, and obesity. A college level course was offered covering the science and practice of complementary approaches to health (e.g., meditation, mindfulness, happiness, compassion, and prayer). Data showed that those taking the class had significant increases in self-compassion, remembered happiness and spiritual well-being, with reported improvements in exercise, sleep quality, stress management and reactivity.

POSTER 20

GRATITUDE AND DEPRESSIVE/ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AMONG FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS: A SEQUENTIAL MEDIATION MODEL

QINGYI ZHANG, CATHERINE HU, WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Introduction: Little is known about the mechanisms by which dispositional gratitude is associated with mental health benefits over time.

Method: 479 first-year undergraduate students completed self-report measures during the 1st and 14th week of the semester.

Result: Gratitude was associated with higher positive reframing, and in turn associated with lower inauthenticity, which predicted lower depressive/anxiety symptoms over time.

Discussion: The results offer insight into the mechanisms by which fostering gratitude may protect against depressive/anxiety symptoms.

POSTER 21

GEOGRAPHICS, DEMOGRAPHICS, AND VACCINATION: PREDICTORS OF VACCINATION BEFORE AND AFTER FULL

MICHELE DORNISCH, HEATHER BUTTS, NANCY FRYE, JENNA CURRAN, TARA CARTER, GANGA PREDEEP, LANDON PANESSA, COLLEEN SHERIDAN, JASMINE SANCHEZ (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

We examined predictors of vaccine behavior, both at the level of the state and the level of the county in seven states with the largest cities in the US. Overall, political affiliation and education level predicted vaccination behavior. Additionally, in two states examined, political affiliation and education interacted, such that political affiliation was a stronger predictor of vaccination at low levels of education. Results are discussed in terms of implications for health behavior.

POSTER 22

EFFECTIVENESS OF A MENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM: MENTAL HEALTH TOOLKIT®

JEAN KIRNAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), PATRICK

KIRNAN (ATTITUDES IN REVERSE, AIR)

Mental health education and awareness programs are increasingly employed in the school systems. Recently these programs have expanded from middle and high school use to also include elementary school students. The current study explored the effectiveness of a single-event mental health education and awareness program, the Mental Health Toolkit®, MHT. An analysis of pre- post-measures revealed that third-grade students significantly improved their knowledge of general wellness topics after attending an MHT presentation.

POSTER 23

THE INFLUENCE OF BELIEFS CONCERNING STRESS ON ANXIETY, IRRATIONAL THINKING AND HOPEFULNESS

PHILIP DRUCKER, CAROLYN VIGORITO, CLAUDIA KEARNS, LAUREN MILISCI, GABRIELLA FRONTERA (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

College students completed the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS-21), the Perceived Stress Questionnaire (PSQ), the Survey of Personal Beliefs (SPB), the Adult Hope Scale, and the Revised Life Orientation Test (r-LOT). In this sample, 81% believed that stress is always unhealthy. For them, there was a positive correlation between stress and irrational beliefs. Sixty-eight percent endorsed the idea that stress can be positive sometimes. These participants had lower stress and anxiety and higher hopefulness scores.

POSTER 24

WHAT IS A WARNING WORTH? FAKE NEWS, POLITICAL AFFILIATION, AND "DISPUTED CONTENT"

CHARLENE CHRISTIE, JENNIFER LE, REBECCA NORTON (SUNY ONEONTA)

To study fake news, we merged research on content warnings, critical thinking skills, political affiliation, and individual attitudes. College students (N = 171) completed a logic test. They were exposed to four false news stories presented using a traditional social media layout. Political beliefs and affiliation were also assessed. The impact of warnings were inconsistent and the critical-thinking test was not associated with any outcomes. Political attitudes had a stronger impact than group affiliation.

POSTER 25

JOURNAL "PRESTIGE" UNRELATED TO BEST PRACTICES IN THE SCALE DEVELOPMENT

THOMAS HATVANY, JON SHUE, MICHELLE STINE, CODEY FICKES, JAMES D GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This research examined the relationship between measures of journal "prestige" and the use of best practices in the initial item development stage of the scale development process. After examining every scale development article published in 2018, the results indicated that measures such as impact factor h-index and SJR rankings do not predict the use of best practices in this stage of scale development, suggesting that these measures are not markers of quality research.

POSTER 26

TEACHER EXPERIENCES DURING COVID-19

CAITLIN MONAHAN, SHERI LEVY (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, K-12 teachers navigated unfamiliar environments. This pre-registered study (<https://osf.io/wa2jc/>) completed between April and June 2021 involved 341 K-12 teachers from over 100 schools in the Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, West, and Pacific Northwest representing 12 states. Path analyses revealed that greater perceived support and lesser experiences of sexism predicted greater job satisfaction, which predicted lesser anxiety, depression, and stress. These results underscore the important role of perceived social support for teachers.

POSTER 27

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH RISK FACTORS IN RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS

THEODORE MACGOWAN, TSJANQUA JEFFREY, XINNI RUIYANG XU, CLAUDIA LEONARDI (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Marriage protects against cardiovascular and cancer deaths and these effects may be mediated by health risk factors. Less data are available on associations of marriage to health in ethnic minority groups. Among Black (n = 396), Latino (n = 390), and American Indian/Alaska Native (n = 303) groups, marriage was associated with reduced likelihood of smoking and lower obesity, and effects varied by group and gender. Protective effects of marriage may vary by social context.

POSTER 28

THE MEYERHOFF SCHOLARS PROGRAM: STUDENT EXPERIENCE, STEM PHD COMMITMENT AND ENTRY

MARIANO STO DOMINGO, MEGHAN FLYNN, KENNETH MATON (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Mediation analysis of the effect of Meyerhoff students' overall program experience on their entry into STEM PhD programs indicated that the former indirectly leads to the latter through increased commitment to pursue STEM PhD. Specific analyses of students' experiences across three program components: program values, research engagement, and peer tutoring yielded similar results, i.e., the effect of these components is mediated by enhanced commitment to STEM PhD.

POSTER 29

BOUNDARY MATTERS: EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF WORKPLACE TELEPRESSURE ON WORK RECOVERY

XINYU (JUDY) HU, LAUREN COSTELLO (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined workplace telepressure (i.e., preoccupation and urge to respond work-related electronic messages) and its negative associations with employee recovery

and whether individual difference of segmentation preference moderated the relationships. Results from a daily diary study of 118 full-time employed adults presented a significant negative relationship between workplace telepressure and one's control over leisure time and a moderating effect of segmentation preference on the effects of workplace telepressure on sleep quantity and quality.

POSTER 30

DO YOU WONDER? CAN CURIOSITY BE TAUGHT?

CHRISTOPHER SOKOL, RAYMOND SHAW, CHRISTINA HARDWAY, MICHAEL STROUD, DIANE SHAW (MERRIMACK COLLEGE)

This study explored if a class assignment termed the "Weekly Wonder (WW)" could inspire a sample of college students. Students' responses were coded according to a level of curiosity and category. Results demonstrated that students' responses to the WW increased in higher levels of curiosity; category levels increased in real-world applications with a decrease in responses of course content. Together, these results suggest students' curiosity increases over time with a stronger emphasis on real-world content.

POSTER 31

EFFECTS OF EMOJI USAGE AND JOB TYPE ON PERCEPTIONS OF APPLICANT COMPETENCE

JESSICA CARLSON, SOPHIA EADY (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

While it is clear that emojis have become mainstream, their suitability for workplace correspondence is still a matter of debate. Building off previous research, the present study investigating the use of emojis in resumes, and found that perceptions of methodological competence varied.

POSTER 32

DO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS HAVE CLUTTER? A PILOT OBSERVATION STUDY

JULIA LAURENTOWSKI (OSSINING HIGH SCHOOL), ALYSSA ALTIERI, ELLA HAGEMAN, ABIGAIL ADAN, HELENA SWANSON, JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Previous research by clutter researchers has yet to explore the impact clutter has on high school students. This study is novel as it is the first research project conducted examining high school students' clutter. We investigated the relationship between physical clutter in high schoolers' bedrooms and their quality of life related to clutter. Analyses also examined how time spent in their bedroom affects perceived amount of clutter and perceived quality of life.

POSTER 33

ADULTS WITH AVERSIVE ABUNDANCE: DESCRIBING CLUTTERED HOME BY STRUCTURE

HATEL PATEL (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO), LILI

GEORGES, HELENA SWANSON, ANDREW CAMILLERI, JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Clutter researchers examined clutter of quality-of-life differences based on dwelling structure in a sample of adults. Participants were asked how clutter impacts their quality of life based on their square footage, number of bedrooms and bathrooms, type of dwelling, and state they reside. Results identified that square footage, number of bathrooms, and number of bedrooms were significantly different based on participants' clutter quality of life; but type of dwelling and state residence were not different.

POSTER 34

SOCIOECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED STEM TRANSFER STUDENTS - A CLEAR PATH TO SUCCESS

OLIVIA CARDUCCI, MICHELLE JONES-WILSON, KATHLEEN MORRIS, BONNIE A. GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Clear Path, an NSF S-STEM transfer program, partners a public 4-year university with regional community colleges to provide essential financial support for socioeconomically disadvantaged students. However, financial support alone does not explain the extraordinary program success (>88% retention). Intentional program components including, holistic advising, mentoring, tutoring, social support, and targeted development of traits associated with academic success are essential for this population. Program methodology, retention, graduation and post-graduation outcomes will be shared.

POSTER 35

BRIDGING CONNECTIONS: STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF CROSS-COURSE COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS

STAEY ZAREMBA, SARAH JOHNSON (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effectiveness of a collaborative assignment across two psychology seminars (on Music and Diversity). Paired across seminars, students developed a presentation that included sharing a piece of music, an overview of the related diversity topic, and music analysis themes. The Self-Assessed Collaboration Skills tool evaluated student attitudes toward the cross-class project and engagement level. We also assessed how examining a topic from different perspectives enhanced perceived learning of the course material.

POSTER 36

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF LEARNING, CLASSROOM ROLES, AND TARGETED LEARNING OUTCOMES

EMILY BOVIER, ELIZABETH ECK (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

This study evaluated relationships among student engagement and perceptions of learning. Assessments of engagement included active participation, engagement through emotions, and practicing skills. Perceptions of learning were assessed through open-ended responses. Results indicated the depth of students' definitions and perceptions of classroom roles significantly

predicted engagement, particularly active participation. This study is a preliminary step at assessing student perceptions, and future work can incorporate discussions of learning concepts to promote a deeper engagement.

POSTER 37

COMBINING TRADITIONAL AND WEB-BASED INSTRUCTION - THE EVALUATION OF HYBRID CLASSES.

DOMINIKA ZOFIA WOJCIK, SILVIA EUGENIO VICO
(UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA)

Psychology students in our study held beliefs that in-person classes aid their learning more than online classes. We found, however, that they had equally good academic outcomes in both modalities. We also looked at predictive value of motivation/strategy use, academic self-efficacy and self-efficacy for digital media use for students' scores on a knowledge quiz but found only self-efficacy for digital media use to be a significant predictor in online classes.

POSTER 38

FOLLOW THE MONEY: GRANT FUNDING IN ACADEMIC PSYCHOLOGY

KATHRYN BARBER, JOHN LYONS, ABIGAIL HEISTER,
AMBER NORWOOD, THOMAS HATVANY, JAMES GRIFFITH
(SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Obtaining grant funding is often viewed as an indicator of scholarly achievement in academic psychology. This study surveyed a large sample of psychology faculty to explore grant funding norms and the importance of grants for tenure across different institution types. Results showed faculty from high-research institutions received more grant funding compared to faculty from doctoral/professional schools, master's programs, and bachelor's institutions. High-research institutions also placed more weight on grant funding when making tenure decisions.

POSTER 39

TAKING A SOCIOSCIENTIFIC SEMINAR: AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENT FEEDBACK

JASON MCCARTNEY, ALISON WEEG (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The current project involved collecting students' feedback while taking an upper-level seminar using online surveys. We also investigated the overall prevalence of seminars in a Mid-Atlantic state university system. Our findings indicate that a seminar that incorporates socioscientific issues can stimulate student engagement and interest, as well as challenge their beliefs and misconceptions. However, seminar-style courses appear to be uncommon in psychology programs.

POSTER 40

CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFECTIVE REMOTE TEACHING

PETER HARRIS, GILLIAN YI, JEAN KIRNAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Remote learning has grown steadily in higher education. However, with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, institutions had to quickly pivot from in-person to online instruction. The current study identified effective and ineffective practices of online teaching during this forced remote learning. A thematic analysis was applied to narratives provided by students yielding 10 themes. Themes are discussed in terms of earlier research on effective teaching as well as specific traits related to online instruction.

POSTER 41

TEACHING OF THE HISTORY AND SYSTEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY IN APA-ACCREDITED DOCTORAL PROGRAMS

RACHEL F. SIMON, BENJAMIN J. LOVETT, SHAELYN TRAPP (TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Coursework in the history and systems of psychology is required for all doctoral students attending APA-accredited programs. We surveyed all such programs and received 139 unique syllabi for review. The vast majority of courses used a primary textbook as well as supplemental articles, although fewer than half of courses included readings from prior to 1950. Of 22 different topics, the most commonly covered separately were behaviorism and psychoanalysis. Implications for future research are discussed.

POSTER 42

INTERTEACHING: EFFECTS OF A GROUP DISCUSSION AND LECTURE ON STUDENT RETENTION

STEPHANIE JIMENEZ, BREANNA WUCKOVICH, SNEHA VUTTARAPALLY (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), CATHERINE GAYMAN (TROY UNIVERSITY)

Interteaching has three key components: preparatory guide, group discussion, and clarifying lecture. A previous study has demonstrated that the discussion and lecture are necessary and sufficient for students' success. The current study investigated the difference between these two components in a laboratory setting. The results suggested that conditions containing a group discussion component led to higher improvements in quiz scores than those containing only a clarifying lecture component.

POSTER 43

MATH MINDSET AND MATH ANXIETY: UNDERSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT IN DATA ANALYTICS COURSES

JENNIFER A. MCCABE, DARA G. FRIEDMAN-WHEELER, SIERRA J. HAUSTHOR, LAYLA J. MURRAY, EMILY R. WASKOW (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study examined factors that predict final grades in data analytics (DA) courses. Results showed that domain-general and math-specific growth mindset overlapped, and that though participants moved toward a fixed mindset by the end of the semester, they also tended to have less math anxiety. Regression analyses suggested that math anxiety, but not mindset, significantly predicted DA grade beyond high school GPA. Future directions and implications for supporting DA course

achievement are discussed.

POSTER 44

EXPLORING GRADUATE TRAINING FOR CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGISTS ON PRIMARY EMOTIONS

THOMAS DIBLASI, LIRON SINN, CHELSA ARGUETA, DAVID TURNER, EMILY ARAMANDA (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

Training programs in clinical and counseling psychology have been criticized for not providing adequate training, including for trauma and substance use. This descriptive study explored psychologists' training related to working with clients with anxiety, depression, anger, shame, guilt, and disgust. A general trend was that psychologists endorsed more favorable responses for working with anxiety and depression, than anger, shame, guilt, and disgust. Thus, there is a need to reform clinical and counseling training programs.

POSTER 45

SYNCHRONOUS LEARNING SUCCESS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: CAMERA USAGE IMPROVES STUDENT

AMANDA CHAPPELL, JONELL STROUGH (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The COVID-19 pandemic precipitated a rapid shift to online instruction with unknown consequences for student learning. This empirical study showed students in classrooms instructed to have their cameras on earned higher course grades than students who received no instructions. Concerns for making this an equitable policy also to be described.

POSTER 46

WHY IS LEARNING ONLINE LESS SATISFYING?: HOW RELATEDNESS AFFECTS ONLINE COURSE SATISFACTION

MAYA NANDY, JASON DAHLING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We studied how online interactions with professors and peers shaped students' course satisfaction via self-determined motivation (SDM) and relatedness need satisfaction (RNS) during the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants evaluated course interactions at time 1, SDM and RNS at time 2, and course satisfaction at time 3. We found that professor interactions indirectly affected course satisfaction via SDM, but not RNS. Peer interactions improved RNS, but had no effect on SDM or course satisfaction.

POSTER 47

ARE PSYCHOLOGY PROFESSORS MORE LEARNER-CENTERED THAN BUSINESS PROFESSORS?

MEGAN HOOPES (WILLIAM PATERSON)

The purpose of the current study was to examine the teaching styles of business professors in comparison to psychology professors. An electronic survey of 44 questions on a 5-point

Likert scale using the Principals of Adult Learning Scale (PALS) and the Learner-Centered Practices Scale (LCP) was sent out to business professors and psychology professors at William Paterson University. Independent t-tests comparing the business professors to the psychology professors found no differences on the PALS scale.

POSTER 48

IMPROVING AUTISM UNDERSTANDING IN KENYA: A MIXED-METHODS EVALUATION

CATHERINE MESSINA, LILY CHEN, BELLA KOFNER (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND - CUNY)

Past research in Kenya has not attempted to improve autism understanding. We wanted to explore the perspectives of autism in Kenya. We adapted a training that had been associated with improved autism knowledge and stigma.

Although participants described stigma towards autistic people and their families, they had knowledge about and appreciation of autism. They rejected certain misconceptions, such as witchcraft causing autism, but accepted others. Continued education is necessary to improve autism understanding in Kenya.

POSTER 49

MATERNAL PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH IN RELATION TO CHILDREN'S EMOTION ADJUSTMENT DURING THE PANDEMIC

YIHUI GONG, XIN FENG, KARIS INBODEN (THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY), MEINGOLD CHAN (UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.)

The present study aims to investigate the relations between maternal psychological health, before and after the pandemic, and children's emotional adjustment following the COVID-19 outbreak. A sample of 76 mother-child dyads was recruited when children were 3.5-4.0 years old. Results indicated that maternal declined psychological wellbeing was positively related to children's negative emotional reactions towards the COVID-19 outbreak. The findings underscore the importance of maternal psychological health for children's emotional adjustment during COVID-19.

POSTER 50

BEING SARCASTIC: THE SOCIOCULTURAL IMPLICATIONS OF UNDERSTANDING SARCASTIC FOR EFL SPEAKERS.

SHELBY CARLOCK, FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

There is a gap in the literature regarding the sarcasm comprehension of English as a Foreign Language speakers. The goal of our research is to explore pragmatic factors that contribute to EFL understanding of sarcasm and the sociocultural implications of those. We hypothesize that vocabulary knowledge, acculturation, and language exposure may positively correlate with sarcasm comprehension for EFL speakers. This research provides insight into learning the culture of a language, outside of the target culture.

POSTER 51**MAMIE PHIPPS CLARK: AN EARLY PIONEER IN COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY**

SIEVER OCONNOR AOKI (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

Mamie Phipps Clark (1917-1983), was an early pioneer in the field of American psychology across the U.S and local marginalized communities from the late 1940's and after. Despite racial segregation, community pushback, and financial setbacks, Dr. Clark was able to have an exceptional career and establish the Northside Center for Child Development for the local youth in Harlem, becoming an early pioneer in community psychology.

POSTER 52**BOHEMIAN BEHAVIORIST B.F. SKINNER'S UNCONVENTIONAL PATH TO PSYCHOLOGY.**

LUIS CALLE (CUNY COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

When one thinks B.F. Skinner, thoughts of neo-behaviorism come to mind, or maybe thoughts of the Skinner Box or the infamous "heir conditioner". Some saw him as a genius, others saw him as madman, but very few know about his bohemian life and the wandering path he took to become one psychology's most famous behaviorists.

POSTER 53**BLUMA ZEIGARNIK: A WOMAN AND AN EFFECT**

ANNA GARANENKO, RIKKI MILLER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

Bluma Zeigarnik made history with the phenomenon of enhanced memory for uncompleted tasks that entered textbooks under the name of "Zeigarnik Effect". Her promising career changed dramatically after she moved to the USSR in 1931. Having escaped Hitler only to be entrapped by Stalin, the scientist became lost behind the "iron curtain". Despite the enormous hardships she endured, Bluma Zeigarnik remained faithful to science and contributed to the development of Russian clinical psychology.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper

O'Neill

SOCIAL PAPERS: THE SELF
Saturday, March 5, 2022
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: ANDREW ABEYTA, PHD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

11:00am - 11:15am

CONTRASTING ACTUAL AND FEARED SELVES IN AIDS-BEREAVED YOUTH: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS APPROACH

WARREN REICH (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

Forty AIDS-bereaved youth (ABY) and a matched university student sample described 12 identities in their actual self, and again in their feared self (as potentially HIV-positive). Inter-identity dissimilarity measures based on each identity's negative content were submitted to three-way multidimensional scaling analysis. Results showed that when considering what they would be like if they were to become HIV-positive, ABY tended to see "contamination" primarily in personal (vs. social) identities such as gender and private self-views.

11:20am - 11:35am

EMOTIONAL DISCLOSURE AND COVID BELIEFS

VALERIA VILA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Does emotional disclosure reduce bogus beliefs about COVID-19 and increase acceptance of facts—and especially for conservatives? Participants (n = 118) completed an expressive writing task where they disclosed or suppressed about a personal difficulty and then completed a COVID beliefs survey. Disclosure increased belief in facts among conservatives.

11:40am - 11:55am

EXISTENTIAL AGENCY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL HERALTH AND HUMAN PROGRESS

ANDREW ABEYTA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN), CLAY ROUTLEDGE (NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research focused on existential agency (XA), the ability to discover and maintain meaning in life. In 5 studies, we developed a self-report XA measure that has favorable psychometric properties, is associated with theoretically relevant measures, and is uniquely predictive of well-being and goal pursuits. Finally, we found that those high in XA adjusted better to pandemic-related work changes. XA appears to be an important factor for adaptive functioning and has implications for human progress.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

11:00am-12:20am

Invited Speaker

Broadhurst/Belasco

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: QI WANG
Saturday, March 5, 2022
11:00am-12:20am

CHAIR: FANLI JIA

REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS PAST: CULTURAL CORRELATES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES

QI WANG (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

In his masterpiece, *Remembrance of Things Past*, the French novelist Marcel Proust wrote that "remembrance of things past is not necessarily the remembrance of things as they were." Personal remembering involves a constructive process that is influenced by how we view the world and how we view our selves. In this talk, I will discuss how this constructive process is deeply conditioned by culture. I will present research findings to demonstrate the various pathways via which culture shapes our personal memories and moderates the psychosocial consequences of remembering. Accordingly, the content, form, and stance of memory serve functions specific to the cultural ecology.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

Invited Speaker

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

CLINICAL AND APPLIED KEYNOTE: STEVEN LYNN

Saturday, March 5, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: CASEY SCHOFIELD

HYPNOSIS FOR THE SERIOUSLY CURIOUS: AN EVIDENCE-BASED INTRODUCTION

STEVEN LYNN (SUNY - BINGHAMTON)

Since I first became seriously curious about hypnosis in the late 1970s, hypnosis has steadily moved into the orbit of mainstream psychological science. In this evidence-based introduction to hypnosis, geared to the seriously curious, I will share what I have learned from my ongoing fascination with hypnosis based on findings from our Laboratory of Consciousness, Cognition and Psychopathology, other laboratories around the world, and my clinical experiences; address popular myths and misconceptions about hypnosis; and articulate a science-informed understanding of hypnosis based on a sociocognitive model of hypnotic responsiveness and hypnotic phenomena. Finally, I will describe how this perspective can be applied to leveraging hypnosis to advantage as a catalyst for promoting personal change and growth in psychotherapy

Saturday, March 5, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

Paper

Wilder

LEARNING PAPERS: MODULATION OF LEARNING

Saturday, March 5, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: MICHAEL STEINFELD

11:00am - 11:15am

COMPARING NOVELTY-FACILITATED EXTINCTION WITH COUNTERCONDITIONING AND EXTINCTION IN COGNITIVE

AND EMOTIONAL DOMAINS

RALPH MILLER (SUNY - BINGHAMTON), CAMERON MCCREA, YAROSLAV MOSHCENKO (SUNY-BINGHAMTON), KRISTINA STENSTROM (SUNY-BINGHAMTON), JAMES WITNAUER (SUNY-BROCKPORT), JEREMIE JOZEFOWIEZ (UNIVERSITÉ DE LILLE)

Three experiments looked at the potential of extinction, counterconditioning, and novelty-facilitated extinction (NFE: pairing the CS with a neutral outcome) to alter the expression of a CS-US association and their susceptibility to renewal. In the cognitive domain, counterconditioning and NFE were equivalent and potentially better than extinction. In the emotional domain, only CC was able to reliably alter the valence of the CS. In both domains, all three treatments were equally sensitive to renewal effects.

11:20am - 11:35am

INCREASING EXTINCTION OF A CUE REDUCES CONTEXT-SPECIFICITY OF NON-EXTINGUISHED CUES

JUAN M. ROSAS, PEDRO M. OGALLAR, JOSE E CALLEJAS-AGUILERA (UNIVERSITY OF JAEN)

Three experiments in human predictive learning evaluated whether the Extinction Makes Acquisition Context Specific (EMACS) effect is attenuated when the increase on prediction error that extinction produces disappears. Twelve extinction trials with cue E led performance to cue P to become context dependent regardless of whether extinction of E was previous or concurrent to training of P. When extinction was trained beyond the asymptote so that prediction error became approached zero, EMACS effect disappeared.

11:40am - 11:55am

INHIBITION IN INSTRUMENTAL LEARNING IN FEATURE-NEGATIVE PARADIGMS AND EXTINCTION

MICHAEL STEINFELD, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Several experiments asked how well a cue trained to inhibit one instrumental response transfers and inhibits another response. Extinction data suggest high response-specificity, but previous inhibition experiments suggest transfer. Here, we trained two responses in parallel feature-negative discriminations (AR1+, ABR1-, CR2+, CDR2-). Cross-response transfer of inhibition occurred and was related to the rat learning that the transfer target was "inhibitable." However, inhibitability of the transfer target did not influence the response-specificity of extinction learning.

12:00pm - 12:15pm

BIAS FOR INFORMATION: THE LEARNING MECHANISMS AND NEUROCORTICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

VALERIA GONZALEZ, ALICIA IZQUIERDO, AARON BLAISDELL (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES)

When given a choice between a lean alternative that conveys

information about the outcome of a trial versus a richer alternative without information, most animals prefer the former: they prefer information even though that alternative yields less reward. We report investigations of the role of information value: we assessed the role of Pavlovian inhibitory properties and the role of frontocortical and limbic areas in the bias for information effect.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

Symposium

Julliard/Imperial

**DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SYMPOSIUM:
DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN DEVELOPMENTAL SCIENCE**

Saturday, March 5, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: VINAYA RAJAN

**DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: DIVERSITY AND
INCLUSION IN DEVELOPMENTAL SCIENCE**

This symposium addresses issues of diversity and inclusion as fundamental to shaping trajectories for healthy child development. The presentations examine the role of bias and group identity in an effort to build a more comprehensive understanding of developmental science across multiple areas, including (a) developmental neuroscience research practices in children from marginalized communities; (b) gender identity development in transgender and gender-nonconforming children; and (c) the development of gender stereotypes in mathematics achievement.

Presentations

**Towards a More Inclusive and Equitable Developmental
Cognitive Neuroscience**

by Jazlyn Nketia (Brown University), Dima Amso (Columbia University), Natalie Hiromi Brito (New York University)

Gender Cognition in Gender-Diverse Children

by Selin Gülgöz (Fordham University)

**The Development and Correlates of Gender Stereotypes
about Math Achievement**

by Jillian Lauer (New York University)

Saturday, March 5, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH POSTERS

Saturday, March 5, 2022

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: PAIGE H. FISHER

POSTER 1

**ADULTS' PERCEPTION OF CHILD EYEWITNESSES: CHILD
AGE AND EXPERIENCE WITH CHILDREN**

CLAIRE BORECKI, EVAN BURSTEIN, BRIANNA LAVALLÉ,
ISABEL WARD, MARTHA ARTERBERRY (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate the effect of child age, child sex, event scenario and experience with children on adults' perceptions of child eyewitnesses, adult participants read scenarios involving child testimony rated their perceptions of memory reliability, honesty, belief in defendant guilt, and rendered a verdict. Child witness age predicted perceptions of memory reliability. Additionally, memory reliability emerged as significant predictors of belief in guilt. Experience with children did not predict perceptions of child eyewitnesses.

POSTER 2

**EXPERIENCE MATTERS: PRIOR LEGAL AND ABUSE
EXPERIENCE ON PERCEPTIONS OF CHILD WITNESSES**

VARUN BOOPATHI, ELIZABETH MARSH, HALLIE
SCHWARTZMAN, MARTHA ARTERBERRY (COLBY
COLLEGE)

To investigate adults' perceptions of child eyewitnesses, participants read a description varying an abusive event type, child sex, and age. Participants rendered a guilty verdict, rated belief in guilt, memory reliability, and honesty and answered questions regarding their legal and abuse experiences. We identified an effect of legal experience on belief in guilt and abuse experience on memory reliability. Specific eyewitness and/or participant characteristics predicted adults' perceptions of child eyewitnesses in most conditions.

POSTER 3

**LONELINESS AND MENTAL HEALTH OF COLLEGE
STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

DARYA KHODAKHAH, MARTIN SEEHUUS, ROBERT
MOELLER (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Loneliness, or the mismatch between desired versus experienced social relationships, is common for young adults transitioning into college. In Spring 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic sent the globe into quarantine or complete isolation. This study examined loneliness, anxiety, and depression data from college students (N = 331) to evaluate COVID-19's effect. Surprisingly, there was no significant change in the loneliness of students sent home by COVID-19. Additionally, we demonstrate the correlation between anxiety, depression, and loneliness.

POSTER 4

**AUTONOMOUS SENSORY MERIDIAN RESPONSE: ONLINE,
OFFLINE, AND DURING COVID**

MACKENZIE BROOKS, JENNIFER TICKLE (SAINT MARYS
COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Autonomous sensory meridian response (ASMR) is a pleasant, tingling sensation that generally starts from the top of the head and radiates through the rest of the body inducing a relaxation

response. This present research used an online survey to examine information about the experience of ASMR, the use of online communities to develop a sense of community for those who experience ASMR, and whether the pandemic affected ASMR use.

POSTER 5

LITERARY OUTPUT OF PSYCHOLOGY FACULTY: EXAMINING SCHOLASTIC PUBLICATIONS OUTSIDE OF PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS.

JOHN LYONS, KATIE BARBER, ABIGAIL HESTER, AMBER E.Q. NORWOOD, THOMAS C HATVANY, JAMES D. GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The current project is a survey of psychology faculty members at American universities, at bachelor's, master's, and doctoral level programs. The survey examined psychology faculty's output of books, textbooks, and other writings, with respect to the Carnegie classification of their university, and their discipline within the field of psychology. The data demonstrates trends in which subdisciplines of psychology and which levels of programs produce the most publications outside of typical research papers in academic journals.

POSTER 6

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ISOLATION ON ATHLETES VS. NON-ATHLETES

THOMAS OLSON, ROBERT MOELLER (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Given Athletes' predisposition to better mental health, physical activity surfacing as a new risk factor for depression since COVID-19, and the greater threat of loneliness to previously social individuals, COVID-19 may have significantly different impacts on athletes versus non-athletes. 337 undergraduates' survey scores on mental health were compared before and after the pandemic. Findings show that COVID-19 isolation resulted in a larger increase in depression scores for non-athletes than athletes.

POSTER 7

EXPANDING RECRUITMENT: USING ORGANIC SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT TO RECRUIT PREGNANT COUPLES

KATRINA HERRERA, MIGLENA IVANOVA (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Social media recruitment for randomized clinical trials has drawn increasing attention, though the primary strategy discussed is posting paid ads. This study explored the impact of sharing unpromoted, organic content in order to recruit a specialized target population (parents expecting their first child with a moderate-to-heavy drinking non-pregnant partner) to complete a screener. The results demonstrated that the number of organic posts, controlling for paid ad impressions, was associated with increased screening rates.

POSTER 8

REHABILITATION OR INCARCERATION? PERCEPTION IN FOUR STATES WITH DIFFERENT DRUG LAWS

CATHERINE OKEEFFE, ADAM FOX (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

A growing rate of offenders incarcerated in the United States are suffering from drug dependence. Participants from four states with differing marijuana/drug laws were presented with vignettes of individuals convicted of differing severity marijuana crimes. Subjects were asked to provide the consequence length/amount of rehabilitation, incarceration, monetary fine, or a combination. Results indicated that legalizing certain drugs at the state level may impact public perceptions regarding incarceration versus rehabilitation.

POSTER 9

EXAMINING A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL OF UNFAIR TREATMENT AND MALADAPTIVE WORKPLACE BEHAVIORS

SPENCER TESCH, ROBERT KINZLER, CHRISTOPHER J. BUDNICK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the connection between unfair supervisor treatment, perceptions of intent to harm, and perceived organizational justice with counter productive workplace behaviors. Confirming our hypotheses, unfair supervisor treatment raised perceptions of intent to harm, leading to counterproductive workplace behaviors, but only if procedural justice perceptions were low. Findings support current theory and suggest several potential intervention points that may help weaken the supervisor treatment and counterproductive workplace behavior relationship.

POSTER 10

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAUMA AND PTSD IS MODERATED BY COMORBIDITY

SYDNEY WHITE (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN GLATT (SUNY UPSTATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY)

Veterans who are exposed to trauma during combat are more likely to develop PTSD later in life. In assessing risk of developing PTSD, cortisol can be used as a biomarker to detect stress levels. 35 veterans participated in a study that assessed their psychological functioning and extracted hair for cortisol analysis. Findings suggest that cortisol is not a predictor of PTSD severity after trauma, but that comorbidity is a significant moderator of this relationship.

POSTER 11

IMPULSIVE BEHAVIORS OF YOUNG ADULTS IN RESPONSE TO STRESS

KIARA COAKLEY, CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

The purpose of this study was to examine how anxiety is associated with impulsive behaviors in young adults, including excessive eating, high social media use, and unnecessary

shopping. College-aged participants took a survey that included self-reported anxiety levels, traits associated with impulsiveness, and their engagement in impulsive or problematic habits. High levels of anxiety and impulsiveness were both predictive of problematic shopping, but not eating or social media use.

POSTER 12

PEER AND CAREGIVER RELATIONSHIP INFLUENCES ON INDISCRIMINATE FRIENDLINESS IN TANZANIAN ORPHANS

TESS POLLINS, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the role of orphanage characteristics in child socioemotional outcomes, comparing two Tanzanian orphanages that vary in ratio of number of children to caregiver. Results from the children's interviews, in addition to qualitative data, indicate that more secure relationships are formed at Orphanage B. This suggests orphanages designed with a smaller child to caregiver ratio may allow for stronger relationships between both peers and their caregivers to develop.

POSTER 13

ATTITUDINAL INTOLERANCE AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES

ZEENAT AHMED (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY NOVAK, LINDA SKITKA (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO)

The current study attempted to replicate past findings that, in the U.S., people higher in moral conviction on an issue are more socially, but not politically, intolerant of morally dissimilar others. It also extended these findings by investigating whether commitment to democratic values moderates the relationship between moral conviction and political intolerance. Results found that commitment to democratic values moderated the relationship between moral conviction and political intolerance, but opposite from what was hypothesized.

POSTER 14

EVALUATING DISPARITIES IN DOAC THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY EMBOLISM OVER TIME

JENEE JOHNSON (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), HANNAH OJENDYK, EMILIA MIKRUT, ALEXANDRA SPINELLI (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY), TERESA JU, PHYLLIS AUGUST (NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN QUEENS), ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Over the last decade, recommended treatment for pulmonary embolism (PE) has shifted away from Warfarin, an affordable but difficult-to-manage medication, to Direct Oral Anticoagulants Agents (DOACs), medications that are easier to manage but costlier. Prior literature has revealed racial and economic disparities in DOAC usage among patients with thromboembolic conditions. Among 342 patients with PE in a community hospital in NY analyses revealed an increase in DOAC therapy over time but no disparities in treatment.

POSTER 15

EXAMINING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN TARGET WEIGHT

AND RACE ON PAIN PERCEPTION

CATHERINE AWAD, THERESA MILLER, ANDREA REYNOLDS, AZAR TUOXUNTUOHETI, PETER MENDE-SIEDLECKI (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Across two experiments, we examined how target weight and target race influence pain perception and treatment in female (Experiment 1) and male targets (Experiment 2). The effect of weight on racial bias varied as a function of gender. Within female targets, participants saw pain less readily on Black faces (and recommended lower treatment) regardless of weight. However, within male targets, racial bias in pain perception was not observed (and treatment bias reversed) for heavier targets.

POSTER 16

SWIMWEAR & SOCIAL MEDIA

BRITTANY GRUND, LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This study examined if viewing "ideal" or "inclusive" body types of Instagram bikini models affected women's self-objectification and their ability to broadly conceptualize beauty. Participants were assigned an "ideal" or "inclusive" condition, viewed pictures of bikini models, and completed the BCBS and OBCS scales. Those in the "ideal" body condition did not have higher scores on the OBCS nor lower scores on the BCBS than the "inclusive" condition.

POSTER 17

UNDERSTANDING MARIST COLLEGE'S STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES IN HOUSING: GENDER & SEXUALITY

KAYLA MAGUIRE, EMMA FREDRICK (MARIST COLLEGE)

LGBTQ+ students at colleges without inclusive policies are at risk for the physical & mental health detriments associated with minority stress. Ninety two Marist College students responded to a survey regarding campus climate, on-campus housing experiences, and inclusive policy preferences to assess if Marist College provides equitable housing for LGBTQ+ students. The findings suggest LGBTQ+ Marist College students face disparities in housing and there is support by all students for more inclusive policies.

POSTER 18

SEXUAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AS A MODERATOR OF RISK BEHAVIOR AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

JANE HANKINS, EMILY BUTLER (MERCY COLLEGE), KIMANI LAFOND (SUNY ALBANY), NICHOLAS JAIJAIKAM (MERCY COLLEGE)

The current study tested sexual health knowledge as a moderator of the relationship between alcohol use and risky sexual behaviors among emerging adults. Findings indicated that the relationship between alcohol use and sexual risk behavior was strengthened when the moderator variable was added, contrary to expectations. Overall, participants excelled on sexual health knowledge assessments. However, findings suggest that

having high sexual health knowledge may not necessarily translate into protective behavioral strategies when consuming alcohol.

POSTER 19

THE EFFECT OF COLOR OF NATURE IMAGES ON CREATIVITY

OLIVIA EGBERT (HARTWICK COLLEGE), BENJAMIN CHASE, DELL POTTS, JOHN PINO, BRADEN ROSE, ALEXA MATARAZZO, LISA ONORATO (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Exposure to nature may enhance creativity, according to Kaplan's Attention Restoration Theory. Green has also been associated with enhanced creativity. Our study combines these areas of research. Fifty-four college students viewed four nature scenes that were either green, red, or black and white in color while taking the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking. Results did not reveal a significant effect of color on creativity. We discuss limitations, applications, and future research.

POSTER 20

FOOD INSECURITIES IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

DANIEL BRUSCHE (CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Community college students – who often struggle with food insecurity – may have become more food insecure during the COVID-19 pandemic in ways that might weaken their physical and emotional health. This study analyzes the food security experiences of 1,278 students during the semester before and the first year of the pandemic. While food insecurity did not increase after the start of the pandemic, students reported feeling less embarrassed and used various food support programs.

POSTER 21

STRESS LEVELS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES

CAITLIN MONAHAN, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The stress associated with athletic performance has implications for college athletes; this study examines the evolution of stress over time-periods before a game. Division III college athletes were surveyed on their stress levels at different points leading up to competitions: night before, morning before and directly before competition. A 2(gender)x3(timeframe) ANOVA indicate a significant main effect of time before the game ($F(2,144)=3.88$, $p<.05$) and a significant effect of gender ($F(1, 144)=22.92$, $p<.05$) with no interaction.

POSTER 22

SELF-PERCEPTION AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN DIFFERENTIAL PARENTAL TREATMENT AND CHILD PROBLEM BEHAVIOR

PAULINA HERNANDEZ GALINDO, THEAH VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RELLINGER ZETTLER (ILLINOIS COLLEGE)

Differential parental treatment has been related to child self-perception. We hypothesized that differential treatment would predict child self-perception which would, in turn, predict child problem behaviors. Families ($N=145$) with two children completed laboratory assessments and questionnaires at two time points. Differential parental treatment did not predict child self-perception or problem behaviors, but greater self-perception did predict fewer problem behaviors 2.5 years later. Findings highlight the importance of using observational and child-report measurement when studying children.

POSTER 23

EXAMINING COVID CONCERNS AND MENTAL HEALTH IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SOPHIE HUNTER, SARAH BLAKELY-MCCLURE (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

This study examines college student COVID-19 concerns/experiences and their associations with depression, generalized and social anxiety symptoms. Results demonstrated that perceived COVID threat, self or family symptoms/diagnosis, and financial concerns were associated with higher levels of internalizing symptoms. Conversely, news consumption was associated with lower levels of depression symptoms. These findings are discussed in context of how to support college students given these unique concerns around COVID-19.

POSTER 24

THE ROLE OF GENDER EQUALITY ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

ISABELLA ROBLES, SOFIA FLATEN, JORDAN RICE, GRACE MILLER, CLAIRE GRAVELIN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT GENESEO)

Rape culture is studied as a sub-group phenomenon according to its component parts, comprised of male-dominated and male-governed environments. Study 1 examines rape culture at the state level using secondary data. Importantly, components of rape culture are also breeding grounds for toxic masculinity. Study 2 empirically assess the impact of threats to the male-governed component of rape culture on acceptance of sexual violence and women's perceptions of safety in reporting sexual violence.

POSTER 25

BIAS IN PAIN PERCEPTION AT THE INTERSECTION OF RACE, GENDER AND AGE

ALIYA WILLIAMS, MORGAN GALLAGHER, THERESA MILLER, ANDREA REYNOLDS, CATHERINE AWAD, PATRICK GILBERT MERCADO REYES, PETER MENDE-SIEDLECKI (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Across four experiments, we examined the interactive effects of target race, gender, and age on pain perception. Overall, pain perception thresholds tracked with target age—participants saw pain most readily on older adult faces and least readily on child faces. Critically, while racial bias in pain perception largely

generalized across race within male faces, the effect of target race depended on target age within female faces.

POSTER 26

MENTAL STATES AND PERFORMANCE IN FEMALE ATHLETES

VICTORIA PERLROTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

The mental states of female collegiate athletes were studied to investigate how mental states impact athletic performance. The hypothesis was athletes with positive and stable mental states will play better. Athletes completed the mental skills questionnaire and read descriptions of three states, indicating three levels of performance, reporting their frequency and associated frustration. The results showed no differences in the frequency of the three states, but significant differences in levels of frustration ($F(2, 63)=14.58, p<.05$).

POSTER 27

HOW DOES FEMINISM AFFECT THE SELF-ESTEEM OF SPIRITUAL VERSUS RELIGIOUS WOMEN?

MADELINE KOSKI, KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

In a 2 (feminist condition: feminist vs anti-feminist) x 2 (religiosity: religious vs spiritual) factorial study, we explored how both institutionalized religion and spirituality affect self-esteem and are influenced by feminism. Unfortunately, the results of this study were not significant. However, understanding the role of religion/spirituality in women's lives and how it interacts with modern views of womanhood (feminism) is vitally important. Correcting the limitations of this study could help illuminate this topic.

POSTER 28

CHILDREN'S EXPLANATIONS OF EVENTS: INCONSISTENCIES IN ADHESION CONFIGURATIONS

KARIMA ELGAMAL, LAURA LAKUSTA, EMILY FERRER, STEPHANIE SPIVAK (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

What do children understand about adhesion (e.g., toy stuck to box)? And how do children explain inconsistent adhesion events? Twenty preschool children were shown videos of object A adhering to object B or not, followed by an event depicting object A acting consistent or inconsistent with the initial event. Then questioned about why these inconsistencies occurred. Children's explanations referred to internal causal properties of objects, suggesting that children think abstractly regarding hidden mechanisms.

POSTER 29

MEMORY RECONSOLIDATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON SHORT TERM RECALL

BRIANNA PHIPPS, LAUREN NEE, LAUREN SCHNITZER,

JENNIFER FRIEDMAN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Reconsolidation involves updating one's memory after retrieval, and some recent studies have shown that memory reconsolidation may be useful in treating Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Our study sought to extend this research by examining less severe emotional memories on a shorter time scale. Contrary to recent results, we found no evidence that reconsolidation altered participants' factual or emotional memory. Future research should further establish the conditions under which reconsolidation affects memory for negative emotional events.

POSTER 30

TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION AS AN INTERVENTION FOR CANNABIS USE DISORDER IN UNDERGRADUATES

JULIANNE KELLY, SKYLER SKLENARIK, FUMIKO HOEFT (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), VAUGHN STEELE (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

TMS is a noninvasive method of neural modulation that when used to stimulate the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) has been shown to reduce substance cravings. The purpose of the current study is to investigate the effects of TMS to DLPFC on cannabis cravings and use in college undergraduates who are at risk for cannabis use disorder. Data collection is ongoing but preliminary results are promising with significant reductions in marijuana cravings after active TMS.

POSTER 31

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

GISELLE CASTRO, ISABELLA QUATTRUCCI, BRITTANY JEYE (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study evaluates the specificity of long-term color memories. Participants were asked to remember a series of colored shapes. Participants were then shown old colored shapes, similar colored shapes, and new colored shapes and participants indicated whether these items were exactly the same as the original shapes and their confidence. Preliminary analyses demonstrated that memory for color is not specific and that color memory specificity may depend on inhibition between distantly related color shapes.

POSTER 32

WHY TALK ABOUT YOUR WORRIES? PROBLEM ANXIETY TALK WITH FRIENDS AND PARENTS

COLLEEN COOGAN, LILA BRUYNESTEYN, ALYSSA MANIAR, FATIMA KARIM, COURTNEY BRIGGS, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study investigated a peer interaction variable, problem anxiety talk, as a possible mechanism of anxiety contagion in adolescence. Anxiety talk with a best friend and a parent, relationship quality and anxiety were examined in 175 late

adolescents. Results indicated that anxiety talk significantly predicted anxiety symptoms in both friend and parent relationships. This theoretically-derived interaction variable suggests both peer and parental dyadic interactions as possible risk factors in anxiety.

POSTER 33

THE EFFECTS OF PHOTO MANIPULATION AND INSTAGRAM USAGE ON WOMEN'S REPORTED SELFESTEEM

RACHEL THIBODEAU, JASON SEACAT (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined relationships between college females' Instagram intensity, photo manipulation, self-esteem, and life satisfaction. A total of 109 participants completed four surveys (Satisfaction with Life Scale, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Multidimensional Facebook Intensity Scale, Photo Manipulation Scale) using Survey Monkey. Photo manipulation and Instagram intensity were significantly correlated ($r=.25$, $p=.009$). As hypothesized, the negative relationship between Instagram intensity and self-esteem approached significance ($r=-.183$, $p=.057$). Findings and implications will be discussed.

POSTER 34

STIGMA AND SOCIAL IDENTITY IN ADOLESCENTS WITH ALCOHOL OR DRUG USE DISORDERS

SOPHIA BLYTH (HARVARD UNIVERSITY), JORDAN JURINSKY (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY), KIEFER COWIE (WRIGHT INSTITUTE), EMILY HENNESSY (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Little is known about the effect of stigma on the social development of adolescents in recovery from an alcohol or drug use (AOD) disorder. This paper, which uses qualitative data from a pilot study of 11 adolescents, uses a stigma framework to explore adolescents' conceptualization of their AOD disorder, the AOD of others, and the stigmatization they perceive. Adolescents reported receiving both stigma and support in their social networks, findings that could influence recovery interventions.

POSTER 35

IS IT ABOUT HONOR OR MANHOOD?

MADELEINE KEMO, KENNETH MICHNIEWICZ (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the intersection between masculinity and honor norms. Prior to the study participants completed the Precarious Manhood Belief Scale and the Honor Endorsement Index to be used later as predictors. Participants then responded to a scenario in which a man was either presented with an honor threat or a manhood threat and responded with an honor threat or a manhood threat.

Keywords: Honor, manhood, threat, response

POSTER 36

THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN FACE RECOGNITION AND MENTAL IMAGERY

ALIANA RODRIGUEZ ACEVEDO, BRITTANY JEYE (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study evaluates the role of individual differences in long-term face memory specificity. Participants first completed an old-new recognition task using face stimuli varying in similarity to assess inhibition in facial memory specificity. Participants also completed the Cambridge Face Memory Test (CFMT) and Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire (VVIQ). Preliminary analyses demonstrated that inhibition in facial memory specificity does not depend on individual differences in performance on the CFMT and VVIQ.

POSTER 37

SOCIAL MEDIA USE PRE VERSUS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

CRYSTAL DOLORES-MARTINEZ, ESPERANZA CASTELAN, EMMETT WARMBRAND, SOLMAIRA MORALES, JULIA ZAVALA (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study examined differences in social media use for 527 college students. They reported the number of minutes per day they spent on social media, the number of times they checked it for news per week, whether or not they trusted it, and if they checked other sources to verify credibility of the news. Only the use of Snapchat in minutes and checking for news per week were significantly different pre versus during the pandemic.

POSTER 38

CBD AND THE EFFECTS ON EARLY LIFE STRESS OUTCOMES

MARY MATOS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL MCCOY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), LOGAN FIELDS, JUAN DUQUE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Maternal separation induces a variety of behavioral deficits including anxiety and depression. Previous maternal separation experiments often use handling as a control group but it is unclear how this impacts behavioral outcomes. Additionally, treating issues related to separation have only showed marginal efficacy. We investigated the behavioral effects of handling and whether CBD treatment could resolve these issues. Preliminary findings suggest that CBD reduces deficits and could potentially be an alternative treatment for issues.

POSTER 39

IS THE SCIENCE OF TEACHING AND LEARNING TOO WEIRD?

MADISON KAIFAS-STEINER, RILEY CAPPELLETTI, BRIDGET LYNCH (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

Researchers have suggested that active learning is an effective tool in higher education. Additionally, researchers (Henrich et al., 2010) posit behavioral science samples are highly homogenous; thus, a systematic review is necessary to evaluate sample

characteristics in teaching journals. Focusing on active learning strategies, preliminary article coding (N=519) indicated most samples are not North American nor in higher education. This may increase generalization but could mean curricular decisions are based on unrepresentative samples.

POSTER 40

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA LEADS TO ADULT CRIMINALITY AND HOW CRIMINALITY IS VIEWED

MERCEDES JEWELL (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Children with traumatic childhoods often grow up to live a life of criminality. This study examines people's attitudes towards crime based on their ACE score. 52 participants took three surveys to see if their attitudes towards crime changed after gaining knowledge of Adverse Childhood Events. The results showed that there was no significant difference between the participants pretest and posttest. The findings suggest that people's attitudes do not change based off ACE education.

POSTER 41

SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND APTITUDE FOR AUTISTIC LEARNERS

JAKOB WELCH, FRANCES WENRICH, CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Little is known about how persons with autism spectrum conditions (ASC) acquire foreign languages. Our survey investigated linguistic knowledge and language acquisition experience of autistic and neurotypical individuals. The results indicated a difference in language learning methods, and correlation between high Autism Quotient scores and language aptitude scores. Lastly, autistic individuals spoke more languages than neurotypicals. This study highlighted the language learning potential for autistic learners.

POSTER 42

CREATIVE, EXPERIENCED, AND FAST: HOW COGNITIVE FACTORS INFLUENCE SMASH BROS. GAME PLAY

SEBASTIAN RIVERA, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Playing fighting games in a competitive setting, specifically one like Super Smash Bros. Ultimate, could be influenced by reaction time, creativity, emotion regulation, and experience. With these concepts in mind, the goal of this research was to measure reaction time, creativity, emotion regulation, and experience as influences in successful game play. Initial analyses looking at hours played and reaction time show an inverse correlation ($r = -.378$) indicating that more experienced players have faster reaction times.

POSTER 43

UNEXAMINED BIASES AND DECISION MAKING INVOLVED WITH RACE AND MASK WEARING

JEFFREY JOSEPH, NASEEM A. CHOUDHURY, LEAH

WARNER (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined biases towards people of different races and mask wearing. Fifty-nine adults completed the Implicit Association Test (IAT) followed by questions that assessed comfort level in either being in the presence of people of different races (Asian, Black, White) with or without facial masks, and comfort-levels in asking people to wear a mask. While there was a main effect for mask-wearing, findings suggest significant race and gender interactions.

POSTER 44

"I'M NOT JUST WEIRD": IMPRESSIONS OF LATE AUTISM DIAGNOSES IN WOMEN

SOPHIE GRITSCH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Current estimates of the male/female prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder are four to one; however, this ratio may fail to account for females who go undiagnosed. This study collected qualitative data from 56 adult women diagnosed with ASD. Overall, survey respondents reported positive feelings toward diagnosis, and effects including changes in masking behavior, novel understanding of themselves and the people and situations around them, and new abilities to navigate their everyday lives.

POSTER 45

COMPARING IMPRESSIONS OF SIGHTED VERSUS BLIND APPLICANTS' RESUMES

MANA HASHIMOTO, CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), KYLE MATTHEW ANDERSON (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

This experiment examined how formatted or unformatted resumes of sighted and non-sighted applicants affect hiring decisions. Results suggested applicants were penalized for having unformatted resumes. Higher levels of social dominance orientation (SDO) led to lower perceptions of applicant competence, which partially mediated SDO's effect on reduced hiring intentions. The present research suggests resume format and SDO of hiring managers can hinder blind applicants' hireability, contributing to hiring disparities between nonsighted and sighted individuals.

POSTER 46

THE EFFECTS OF DAYCARE ON ATTACHMENT STYLE

ANA COREAS (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Children are occasionally sent to daycare and are exposed to a variety of relationship types and unique experiences. These experiences and relationships could negatively or positively affect their person and follow them into adulthood. Fifty adults participated in a survey, answering thirty-five questions regarding their experience and relationships while in daycare. The data suggest that there is not a significant relationship between childhood daycare experience and adulthood attachment style.

POSTER 47

PARENTAL EDUCATION EXPECTATIONS: ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND SELF-ESTEEM

ASHLEY MOONEY, MICHAEL ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Parental education expectations can impact the child's academic achievement and self-esteem. These expectations can also cause long lasting impacts for the individuals. Literature found that high parental expectations would be correlated with high academic achievement and low self-esteem. 134 college students completed an online survey that asked about self-esteem, parental expectations, and academic achievement. We found a negative correlation between parental expectations and the individual's self-esteem. No other significant results were found.

POSTER 48

REPRODUCTIVE SUCCESS, INDEPENDENT OF CORTICOSTERONE, MAINTAINS FIDELITY IN FEMALE CALIFORNIA MICE

LAUREL SODERQUIST (LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), AMBER VALENTINO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH BECKER (LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Despite increasing interest in how hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis activity affects behavior in California mice (*Peromyscus californicus*), relatively little is known about the role of corticosterone in maintaining fidelity. The current study explored whether prior reproductive success and/or related changes in corticosterone influences fidelity in female California mice. We found that prior reproductive success significantly mediates fidelity independent of corticosterone level.

POSTER 49

ASSESSING THE PERSONALITIES OF INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT HOLDERS: A META-PERCEPTUAL APPROACH

ANNA MOSTOLLER, MICHAEL ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

The current study utilized Instagram profiles and personality inventories to investigate personality prediction via Instagram. Unlike previous research, conscious perception of accuracy of self-portrayal was examined. Participants consisted of 70 college students who either submitted an image of their Instagram or rated such submissions. Findings suggest accuracy in prediction of extraversion, a negative correlation for prediction of agreeableness and a significant correlation between both account accuracy and meta-accuracy scores reported by account holders.

POSTER 50

KINESTHETIC LEARNING AND THE IMPACT ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' ABILITY TO MEMORIZE

JENNIFER ROUSH (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Kinesthetic learning impacts the way people retain information.

To test this with college students, participants were assigned to learn words in one of two ways, kinesthetic or traditional. I hypothesized that the kinesthetic group would memorize significantly more words and enjoy the memorization process significantly more than the traditional group. Results indicated that kinesthetic memorization techniques have a significant impact on participant retention, but no significant impact on enjoyment when compared to traditional memorization techniques.

POSTER 51

AUTONOMOUS SENSORY MERIDIAN RESPONSE (ASMR) IN WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

LAUREN GONZALEZ (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response (ASMR) is a tingling sensation of the scalp that disperses throughout the body in reaction to audio-visual stimuli. This study investigates ASMR in college students. ASMR was measured using the ASMR-15 scale after two ASMR videos and one control video. Results showed 57% experienced ASMR during tapping, 63% eating/whispering, unexpectedly, 84% reported ASMR to the control video. Further analyses to understand why the control video elicited an ASMR response is ongoing.

POSTER 52

EXPLORING RELATIONS BETWEEN COVID-19 IMPACT AND MEMORY TASK ADMINISTRATION ON CHILDREN'S MEMORY

EMILY HERBERHOLZ, ANGELA JI, TRACY RIGGINS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK)

This project aimed to shed light on the interrelations between age, memory performance across modes of administration (in person or Zoom), and parent-reported Covid-19 impacts. Child participants performed a memory task at two different timepoints: pre-pandemic and during the pandemic and across two modalities. Results suggested that older children were more adversely affected by pandemic-related disruptions than younger children. However, there were no significant impacts of the pandemic or task administration on memory.

POSTER 53

ACCULTURATIVE STRESS AND ETHNIC SELF-IDENTITY CONFLICTS OF IMMIGRANT COLLEGE STUDENTS

MARIAM ALRAIS, PAUL FINN (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

This study aimed to understand the relationship between acculturative stress and ethnic self identity of immigrant college students. Participants consisted of 47 immigrant undergraduate students and a correlational analysis was conducted to find the two measures statistically significant and respondents evidenced lower levels of both acculturative stress and ethno-cultural identity conflicts.

POSTER 54

COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT DURING A GLOBAL PANDEMIC

CARLY PATTERSON, MICHAEL ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

Students adjusting to college during a global pandemic may be more likely to have a difficult transition. Participants included 101 college students who answered a questionnaire about their student experiences during the pandemic. Key findings suggest current sophomores are struggling the most due to the added stress of COVID-19 during their freshman year. These findings highlight the importance of how public health crises can affect students who are adjusting to college.

POSTER 55

TITLE: SUBSTANCE USE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING COVID-19

SAMIARRAH SWARTHOUT, MICHELLE JAKES-LEONARD (ALFRED UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on college students' stress levels and substance use behavior in the United States. College students (N=1,000) ages 18-23 completed several online questionnaires as a part of a larger study. Analyses will explore whether higher levels of COVID related stress is associated with higher substance use. Results may provide important information regarding the impact of COVID related stress on college students' coping.

POSTER 56

THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION REPRESENTATION ON LGBTQ+ INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR IDENTITIES

VICTORIA VAUGHN, T. EVAN SMITH, MICHAEL ROY (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

The present study sought to examine if there has been an increase in LGBTQ+ identities in television and if there was impactful representation. The study was a qualitative study with open-ended questions regarding television representation. Participants felt accepted with an increase of television representation, but they felt there was more negative representation than positive representation. There is an increase in representation of LGBTQ+ individuals, but there is room for improvement in accuracy of these identities.

POSTER 57

THE ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH ANXIETY WITH COVID-19 VACCINATION STATUS AND VACCINE HESITANCY

SAMANTHA BALLAS, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examined the impact of health anxiety on COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy, intent to vaccinate, and frequency of prevention behaviors. 735 participants were recruited via social media and completed an online survey. Health anxiety and vaccine status were found to be associated with several COVID-19 related attitudes and behaviors, including

mask-wearing and social distancing. Results can inform public health campaigns for initial vaccinations, boosters, and future pandemics.

POSTER 58

THE ASSOCIATION OF GENERALIZED ANXIETY SYMPTOMS WITH COVID-19 VACCINATION STATUS

PATRICK BENTSEN, SAMANTHA BALLAS, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Given the growing evidence noting increased anxiety in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the current study examined generalized anxiety symptoms (GAD) and COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy, attitudes and prevention behaviors. Results found higher GAD was reported by vaccinated adults and was associated with greater prevention behaviors of mask wearing and social distancing. Vaccination status was not associated with gender, age, ethnicity or political conservatism. Results are discussed in terms of informing public health campaigns.

POSTER 59

TAKE DEEP BREATHS: EFFECTS OF DEEP BREATHING ON STATE ANXIETY AND COGNITION

HANNAH BARDEEN, LINDSEY LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Deep breathing is known to calm the nervous system, reducing stress. Previous research indicated state anxiety and cognition can be positively affected by deep breathing. This study investigated how participants' cognition and state anxiety were affected by their deep breathing experiences. Participants completed a task and self-report questionnaire to test how their breathing experience affected both measures. Results indicated no significant difference in either anxiety or cognition after deep breathing exercises.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

12:30pm-1:50pm

Invited Speaker

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE: CLAUDE STEELE

Saturday, March 5, 2022

12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: BONNIE GREEN

STEREOTYPE THREAT AND IDENTITY THREAT: THE SCIENCE OF A DIVERSE COMMUNITY

CLAUDE STEELE (STANFORD UNIVERSITY)

Drawing on stereotype threat and social identity threat research, this talk will address the why, what and how of diverse learning communities: why they are important, a working hypothesis about what is critical to their success and what research reveals about how to achieve that success. The talk's practical aim is to identify features of diverse learning communities—schools, universities

and academic disciplines—that while good for all students, are especially helpful for minority students generally, and for women in STEM fields. The talk will also explore the psychological significance of community and its role in learning.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker

Broadhurst/Belasco

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: PETER HEGARTY

Saturday, March 5, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: DARRYL HILL

PSYCHOLOGY'S ENTANGLEMENTS WITH LGBT MOVEMENTS: AN INSIDER/OUTSIDER'S VIEW.

PETER HEGARTY, PETER HEGARTY (OPEN UNIVERSITY)

LGBT movements have diverse aims that change in response to historical events, including the successes and failures of their own strategies. Consequently, these movements achievements are situated in time and place. The historical and cultural locatedness of these movements makes LGBT movements resemble the field, profession and discipline of psychology, with which they have become entangled in complicated and compromising ways. This talk will describe how this history has been remembered and forgotten, by paying particular attention to the work of psychologists who have left historical evidence of the relationship between their own aims and the state of the field as they strove to render that field more inclusive.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

PSI CHI POSTERS
Saturday, March 5, 2022
2:00pm-3:20pm

POSTER 1

JUROR PERSONALITY AND PERCEPTION OF CHILD EYEWITNESSES

SIERRA GUEQUIERRE, PETER MORARIU, KATHRYN CHRISTIANSON, MARTHA ARTERBERRY (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate whether the personality of a potential juror played a role in their perceptions of the reliability of child eyewitnesses, 598 (306 male; 292 female) adult U.S citizens completed the BFI-II in addition to rating child eyewitnesses of different ages. More extroverted participants judged the child eyewitnesses to be less honest, and more open-minded and less conscientious participants judged them to have a more reliable memory.

POSTER 2

CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING OF SECRECY AND THE

INFLUENCE OF ADULT VERBAL INPUT

CORRINE HARRINGTON, JULIA HEBERLE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigates the influence of adult verbal input on children's understanding of secrecy. CHILDES open-access transcript database was used to find the frequency and context of secrecy related words like "secret" "tell" "don't tell" and "surprise. Children were likely to use "secret" during pretend play and were more likely to hear it from their mother or sibling. Children also rarely heard the phrase "don't tell", suggesting children are rarely taught to keep secrets.

POSTER 3

RACE AND PATRIOTISM EFFECT ON ATTITUDES ABOUT IMMIGRATION

CASEY NUTTER, GRACE CROSS, HERMIONE RIGGS, SEAN COYNE (NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study measured levels of blind patriotism, constructive patriotism, perceived threats of immigrants, and attitudes about immigration in a sample of 96 adults from college campuses. Results indicated a moderate, positive correlation between constructive patriotism and positive attitudes about immigration, while strong, negative correlations exist between blind patriotism and positive attitudes about immigration. Perceived threat was positively correlated with blind patriotism, but negatively correlated with constructive patriotism. There were no significant racial differences.

POSTER 4

DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL SKILLS BETWEEN COLLEGE FIRST YEARS AND SENIORS

PETER LAWRENCE (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

College students' continued neurological development and intense socialization ought to lead to significant improvements in the social aspects of social skills than emotional skills between first-years and seniors. The study's results, examining data from the Longitudinal Mental Health Survey, demonstrate a weak correlation between time spent at college and improvement in social skills. However, the Covid-19 Pandemic could be responsible for these results as it limited socialization thus mitigating the predicted social skills improvements.

POSTER 5

LACK OF EXPERTISE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS IN AFFECTING LEVELS OF TRUSTWORTHINESS AND PERSUASION

TALIA MASLOW, GEOFFREY MUNRO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Past research suggests that credibility, consisting of trustworthiness and expertise, impacts the persuasiveness of a source. Perceptions of trustworthiness, expertise, and persuasion in two food critics were assessed. One critic acknowledged a lack of expertise in an unrelated area, and one did not.

Acknowledging a lack of expertise increased source trustworthiness and expertise. However, participants did not view the food critic who acknowledged a lack of expertise as more persuasive than the other food critic.

POSTER 6

REFRAMING MENSTRUAL LEAVE

GILLIAN YI, JASON DAHLING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This experiment examined reactions toward menstrual leave policies in the workplace. A participant pool of 183 American adults read a sample leave policy that manipulated the emphasis on menstruation and subsequently rated the organization on diversity support, fairness, and employer attractiveness. Contrary to expectations, the policy manipulation was unrelated to diversity support and fairness perceptions among both male and female participants. However, diversity support and fairness perceptions were positively related to employer attractiveness.

POSTER 7

EVALUATING UNWANTED ONLINE PURSUIT RESPONSES IN COLLEGE AGED STUDENTS

KAYLA MCCUSKER, WILLA ZIMMERMAN, SARAH WEINBERGER-LITMAN, CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The researchers investigated the effects of online harassment following the end of a relationship in college aged people. The participants filled out a survey that pertained to online harassment, 45% of participants had experienced some type of harassment following the end of a romantic or platonic relationship. The data suggests that a majority of the participants experienced anxiety and distrust in others after getting out of the relationship in which they were harassed.

POSTER 8

THE COGNITIVE BENEFITS OF MULTIPLE LANGUAGE USE

LASMA PADEDZE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examined how cognitive advantages associated with language learning interact with bilinguals and multilinguals perception of happiness, trait anxiety, cognitive fusion, and emotional attentional control compared to monolinguals. Data revealed that enriched multilingual experience (e.g., fluency, frequent use) has a significant relationship with all scales. Significant relationships were found between demographic variables and responses on all scales. Results suggest that multilinguals may have greater advantage at psychological flexibility and cognitive control.

POSTER 9

MINDSET: THE EFFECT ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' ADJUSTMENT TO ONLINE LEARNING

EMILY ANGELILLO (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

In March, 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic changed lives throughout our world. The present study focused on the effect of these changes on college students in the U.S. Specifically, the study examined the relationship between students' 'mindsets' (i.e., attitudes toward the malleability of intelligence) and their adjustment to online schooling. Results indicated a strong positive correlation -- the greater the belief in the potential growth of intelligence, the better the adjustment from in-person to virtual instruction.

POSTER 10

ATTITUDES TOWARDS E-CIGARETTES AND COMBUSTIBLE CIGARETTES

GRACE VIVIANO, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study examined people's attitudes and beliefs towards e-cigarettes and combustible cigarettes in a direct side-by-side comparison. We measured outcome expectancies, perceived health risks, descriptive/injunctive norms, and trait ratings. The results indicated significant differences in trait ratings, positive outcome expectancies, perceived health risks, and injunctive norms and that people perceive e-cigarettes in a significantly more positive light than combustible cigarettes. There were no significant findings for outcome expectancies and descriptive norms.

POSTER 11

DEMOGRAPHIC SUSCEPTIBILITY TO COVID-19 DISINFORMATION

MATTHEW LEMANSKY, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), MICHAEL BERG (WHEATON COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between demographic variables, COVID-19 vaccine disinformation endorsement, and vaccination status. In July 2021, we collected data on COVID-19 disinformation endorsement, demographic factors (age, gender, race, education, political ideology, religiosity), and vaccination status. We found that endorsement of vaccine disinformation was related to greater political conservatism, greater religiosity, and vaccination status.

POSTER 12

FACE MASKS AND SOCIABILITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

RILEY MCHUGH, COLE CORRIGAN, ERIK PARRY, AUDREY WEIL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We investigated how the presence of facemasks during COVID-19 has affected sociability amongst college students. Specifically, we looked at the variability of approachability ratings participants gave in response to masked and unmasked subjects. We found significant results that show a discrepancy between the approachability ratings of subjects wearing a mask or not. The data showed that participants rated masked subjects as less approachable and unmasked subjects as more approachable.

POSTER 13

FACTOR ANALYSIS INDICATES RESILIENCE AS AN ASPECT OF META-MOOD EXPERIENCE

KAI OKAGAWA, YUHAN BI, MICHAL NEWHOUSE-VAN VLERIN, OREI ODENTS, FITSUM AYELE, KIMBERLY BARCHARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS)

Meta-mood experience is the tendency to monitor and regulate ongoing mood states. Using the 30-item Trait Meta-Mood Scale, Salovey et al. (1995) identified three factors (Attention, Clarity, and Repair), but Palmer et al. (2003) found four. Among 202 undergraduates, the four-factor model fit best. The novel fourth factor, Resilience, measures the ability to maintain a stable emotional outlook. To better capture meta-mood experience, researchers using the TMMS could calculate subscales based upon this four-factor model.

POSTER 14

EARLIER COLLEGE CLASS START TIME PREDICTS LOWER GPA, ALERTNESS, & COURSE ENGAGEMENT

LIA CHARLES, SUSAN WENZE (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

This study tested whether college course start time predicts student outcomes (grades, engagement, sleepiness) &/or student evaluations of teaching in 82 Introduction to Psychological Science students (8:00-8:50am n = 39 vs 10-10:50am n = 43) at a private mid-Atlantic small liberal arts college in Spring, 2021. Controlling for GPA, students in the later section completed more readings, had an easier time waking up and staying awake for class, and reported marginally less sleepiness.

POSTER 15

THE EFFECTS OF DISTRACTIONS AND EXTRA TIME ON COLLEGE STUDENTS WHILE TEST

ATHANASIA GIANNOPOULOS, JENNIFER ELLIOTT (MOLLOY COLLEGE)

College students' grades can be negatively impacted by distractions. Providing extra time to students may help. Thirty-nine college students completed a three-question elementary school level reading comprehension and vocabulary test. Half of the students took their test in an environment with distractions, half in one without distractions. Half in each class were given extra time; half were not. Findings showed that students who faced distractions did more poorly than those with no distraction.

POSTER 16

UNDERGRADUATE ALCOHOL USE PERCEPTIONS EXPERIMENT

LEWIS M RODRIGUEZ, MYAH CHAPMAN, AMBER E NORWOOD (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

A sample of predominantly white (n=93, 80.9%) and female (n=82, 71.3%) undergraduate students were assessed on standard alcohol knowledge and perceptions of personal use. The majority of participants accurately identified standard drink

sizes and healthy drinking limits. With respect to AUDIT scores on risky drinking (n=85 on this measure), 56 (65.9%) participants scored in the low-risk range, with the remaining 34.1% of participants scoring in either the hazardous/harmful or likely alcohol dependent categories.

POSTER 17

PERCEPTIONS OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND POLITICAL IDEOLOGY BASED ON FACES OF WOMEN

CHRISTINA MCELROY, SHARON HIMMANEN (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

People make many assumptions about people after just brief exposure to their face. Undergraduates rated photographs of potential female political candidates of different ethnicities (Black, Latina, White) and ages (younger, middle-age, older) for likability, attractiveness, competence, professionalism, self-confidence, and leadership. They also indicated where on the political spectrum (left vs. right) they thought candidates were located and whether they would vote for them. Significant interactions between age and ethnicity were found across all measures.

POSTER 18

AN INVESTIGATION INTO RETENTION OF UNDERREPRESENTED STUDENTS IN STEM MAJORS

ANDREW LENWAY, CHRISTIE KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We hypothesized that students in a grant-funded program to retain economically underrepresented students in STEM would show greater changes in science self-efficacy and belonging over the first year than other STEM students. Retention was higher and a marginally larger gain in belonging was found, but gain in self-efficacy was not different from other STEM students. Secondary analyses revealed a large difference between program students from minoritized and majority groups, pointing to the importance of intersectionality.

POSTER 19

STATISTICAL REGRESSION ON SINGLE SUBJECT DATA IN APPLIED BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH

MEGAN BEYOR, ADAM FOX (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Research in Behavioral Analysis tends to rely on visual analysis, but the addition of a statistical model can offer several advantages for researchers. Specifically, we show a statistical regression model which utilizes linear regression across and within each phase of a single subject experiment can help bolster visual analysis and make communication of results clearer to a broader audience. Static analyses should not be used to replace visual analysis, rather as an additional tool.

POSTER 20

DENTAL APPEARANCE IS ASSOCIATED WITH SELF-ESTEEM IN YOUNG ADULTS

JORDAN BARNETT, SARAH WEINBERGER-LITMAN

(MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The current study aims to explore how dental appearance is associated with body image and self-esteem. The more negative perception of one's smile and greater endorsement of the need for orthodontic treatment was associated with worse self-esteem. Furthermore, we strive to investigate the potential correlation with disparities in access to dental care, as well as whether the COVID-19 pandemic is having any effects on access to dental treatment.

POSTER 21

COGNITIVE LOAD IN A ZOOM WORLD: STUDENT AND INSTRUCTOR PERCEPTIONS

AUDREY WENZEL, CEILI BANASIK, MORGAN JACKSON, EMILY POSTLETHWAIT, ALEXANDER STEITZ, JENNIFER MCCABE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study explored Zoom-class factors with regard to mental exhaustion and cognitive load. Results revealed that class length, total time, and number of classes positively correlated with undergraduates' levels of mental exhaustion. Student participants also reported that specific Zoom features, teaching strategies, learning environment, and feelings/attitudes impacted their extraneous (non-learning-task-focused) cognitive load. Instructor perceptions were mostly aligned with students, but in some cases differed.

POSTER 22

GENDER AND RACIAL INEQUALITY IN TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY JOURNALS?

FRANK A. ILLIANO, NATALIE J. CIAROCCO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), AARON S. RICHMOND (METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER), NATALIE O. DELGADO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), BIRUNGI BALIJAHE (METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER)

Little is known about how race and gender impact teaching of psychology research. The current archival study examined three teaching of psychology journals over the past 20 years. Findings indicate that gender and ethnicity often go unreported in samples and are rarely the topic of articles, more men are editors and editorial board members, and White women tend to be authors. These findings will be used to encourage inclusivity in teaching of psychology research.

POSTER 23

COVID-19 PANDEMIC FACTORS AND BURNOUT IN COLLEGE STUDENTS, AND THE ROLE

NANDINI MEHTA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The present study examined how technology overload, loneliness, and financial strain related to burnout among college students during the COVID-19 pandemic, and if affective rumination tendencies moderated these relationships. A series of three online surveys distributed one week apart was given to college students during the pandemic. Results indicated a positive relationship between affective rumination and burnout,

but no significant interactions of affective rumination on the hypothesized relationship.

POSTER 24

EFFECTS OF EXERCISE ON MOTIVATION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SHANNON MCGOEY, ERIN SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Studies indicate that exercise impacts mood, reducing negative feelings and increasing positive feelings, however the relationship between exercise and increases in productivity remain largely unexplored. In this study, 77 undergraduate students rated their moods before and after engaging in at least 20 minutes of moderate to vigorous exercise. Results show increases in positive mood for aerobic, anaerobic, and a combination of both types of exercise, with highest increases among those who performed anaerobic exercise.

POSTER 25

ACTUAL AND FEARED SELF-IMAGES IN AIDS-BEREAVED YOUTH: NEGATIVITY AND COMPARTMENTALIZATION

ASHLEY MENJIVAR (FELICIAN UNIVERSITY)

We examined actual and feared selves in 40 AIDS-bereaved youth (ABY) and a matched comparison sample of university students. Participants described themselves in 13 identities as they actually are now, and in a feared self as they would be if they were to become HIV-positive. ABY scored higher on a measure of compartmentalization but did not reach significance. The strongest conclusion from this analysis is that compartmentalization was not uniquely strong in ABY feared selves.

POSTER 26

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY SEVERITY AND ADHD SYMPTOMS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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

College students who experience Anxiety can also experience ADHD symptoms. Past literature indicates that there exists a high comorbidity with Anxiety and ADHD. Using data from 200 undergraduates, an analysis of variance was conducted to find differences in ADHD symptoms between Anxiety severity groups. A statistically significant difference was found, indicating that those with severe Anxiety present more ADHD symptoms.

POSTER 27

TREATING COVID-19 AND HEALTH ANXIETY AMONG NURSES: THE MODERATING ROLE OF SELF-CARE

CHRISTOPHER MCGUIRE, BRIAN AYOTTE, ANNA SCHIERBERL SCHERR, MARNI KELLOGG (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

The COVID-19 pandemic is related to psychological struggle in

nurses, including health anxiety. Data were collected from 148 nurses via an online questionnaire to measure health anxiety symptoms and self-care behaviors. There was a significant difference in health anxiety between nurses who treated patients with COVID-19 versus those who did not, but engaging in self-care behaviors attenuated this difference. This study demonstrates the importance of self-care behaviors for nurses managing mental health outcomes.

POSTER 28

THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON SLEEP, STRESS AND DEPRESSION

ALEXA PHILLIPS, CLAIRE NOVOSAD (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Young adults (N=143) were asked to compare stress, depression, and sleep quality from before the pandemic (2019) to now (2021) by completing the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). Significant differences were found for all 3 measures when 2019 scores were compared to 2021 scores. Women reported higher levels of stress (2019 and 2021), higher levels of depression (2021) and higher levels of sleep problems (2021).

POSTER 29

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF POLITICAL FIGURES

SARA GHERARDI, KATHRYN MILLIREN, JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined how participants' psychopathy level affects their perceptions of past and current presidents and how they would rank these presidents on the hare psychopathy scale. There were statistically significant correlations between political affiliation, perceived levels of psychopathology and grit in American Presidents, and self-evaluated levels of psychopathology and grit. This study adds to current research, as no studies have currently been conducted relating participant's psychopathy to the president's perceived psychopathy.

POSTER 30

SOCIAL REACTIONS TO DISCLOSURES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT ARE ASSOCIATED WITH DISORDERED EATING

KAYLA MARTINS, JOANNA HERRES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Campus sexual assault victims are at increased risk of eating disorders (Ganson et al., 2020), possibly due to negative social reactions to sexual assault disclosures. Among 440 undergraduate students who completed a survey, 57 reported being a victims of sexual assault. Key findings demonstrate that victims who received unsupportive acknowledgement reactions after disclosures reported more disordered eating. These findings highlight the importance of prevention against mental health problems post-assault including eating disorder symptoms.

POSTER 31

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STRESS, PRE-SLEEP AROUSAL AND NIGHTMARES AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

JHANVI GULABANI, LESLIE GELLIS (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Nightmares are associated with significant distress and disturbed sleep, which may negatively impact multiple physical and mental health outcomes. This study compares perceived stress and cognitive and physiologic arousal in those who did and did not report a nightmare in the past week. This is the first study that looks at the relationship between pre-sleep arousal and nightmares and shows that those with higher somatic arousal are more likely to experience nightmares.

POSTER 32

RINSTA OR FINSTA? DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF HOW COLLEGE STUDENTS USE INSTAGRAM ACCOUNTS

JANINE GOGGIN, SAMANTHA SHORT, ELIJAH SCHECHTER, SAMANTHA OKEEFE, JESSICA ADAMS, KATHERINE WETTENGEL, KYLEE LONG, JENNIFER M KNACK (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this descriptive study was to determine whether college students use rinsta and finsta accounts differently and if these differences were associated with indicators of depression. Our preliminary results indicate that college students portray themselves differently on rinsta and finsta. Students' activity on finsta may more accurately reflect their actual lives in part because they have a smaller, more intimate following on finsta rather than a larger broader audience on rinsta.

POSTER 33

EXPERIENCES OF EVERYDAY RACISM AND INCIDENCES OF SOMATIC SYMPTOMS IN US LATINOS

ISABEL TORRES, JENNA RIEDER (THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY)

In the United States, Latinos have an elevated risk of poor mental and physical health outcomes. To examine the correlation between racism and somatic symptoms, thirty-six participants took two surveys. Our results support that there is a relationship, which, despite limited statistical power, may indicate that these associations are robust. Participants with darker skin tones also experienced more discrimination. This has implications for the impact racism has on long-term long-term physical & mental health.

POSTER 34

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ACTIVITIES, RESILIENCE, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SAMUEL GOTTHEIL, PING ZHENG (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected college students by causing changes and massive upheaval in daily life. Early research shows alarming data about the pandemic's toll on students'

mental well-being. Resilience was identified to be associated with better psychological well-being among college students during the Covid-19 period. The results of a survey of 104 college students indicated that practicing mindfulness, physical activity, and optimistic thinking positively correlated with resilience and psychological well-being.

Keywords: Covid-19, Resilience,

POSTER 35

A NATURALISTIC OBSERVATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' USE OF HAND-SANITIZER DISPENSERS DURING COVID-19

MAKENNA LUZENSKI, JOSIE COPE, YINUO JING, MOLLY TERESI, CHRIS BOYATZIS (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

The COVID-19 pandemic struck colleges across the nation. When many schools reopened in the fall 2020, to protect the health of students and staff they took numerous risk-mitigation steps including installation of hand-sanitizer dispensers across campus. During that semester we conducted unobtrusive naturalistic observations of 1,680 private-university students as they walked past hand sanitizers in high-traffic buildings (library, dorm, student center). In an overwhelming 96% of observations, students did not use the hand sanitizers.

POSTER 36

SMARTPHONES' INTRUSION IN PEOPLE'S LIVES: HOW SMARTPHONES DISTRACT FROM GROUP COMMUNICATION.

IRINA BUKHANOV, CARRIE DIMATTEO (TOURO COLLEGE)

This study investigated how the presence of smartphones can disrupt communication. Forty students participated on Zoom during their online class. Participants were randomly assigned to engage on Zoom with one another with or without their smartphones. Results showed a significant impact of smartphone presence on participants' emotional states, thoughts, and memory. These data are consistent with previous studies that demonstrate the negative influence of smartphones on people's quality of interaction, health, and well-being.

POSTER 37

THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH MENTAL HEALTH IN HIGHER EDUCATION

ISABELLA FEEST, JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study addresses the differences between LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ college students on mental and physical health. The National College Health Assessment was administered to 691 college students. An independent samples t-test and Pearson Chi Square test were performed, both of which suggested the rates of some unhealthy behaviors were higher in LGBTQ+ than non-LGBTQ+ college students, such as abusive relationships and stress. This study promotes further research on LGBTQ+ college students and their health behaviors.

POSTER 38

DO MORAL BELIEFS LICENSE ACCEPTANCE OF IMMORAL BEHAVIOR?

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

The current study found that when participants agree with an activist's stance on a political issue, feeling greater moral conviction about the issue predicted more positive evaluations of the speaker—regardless of whether the activist lied in a speech about the issue. These findings conceptually replicated Mueller and Skitka (2017) using the traditionally conservative stance of supporting capital punishment compared to the traditionally liberal stance of supporting abortion used in the original study.

POSTER 39

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING AND ATTENTION

PAIGE DESROSIERS, GWYNE W. WHITE (MERRIMACK COLLEGE)

It is hypothesized that poor utilization of social skills may provide diagnostic clarity for missed diagnoses of ADHD. Individuals with ADHD often evidence social immaturity and social skills deficits during childhood that can result in lifelong social weaknesses and anxiety. Thirty-six college students completed a survey that explored attention, social skills, and social anxiety. Initial findings suggest there is a positive relationship between inattentive ADHD and both social anxiety and deficits in functional social communication.

POSTER 40

THE EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS PRACTICE ON DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS

KYLA ZIMMERMAN, IRNIA KHUSID (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Mindfulness techniques are believed to be an effective method for improving quality of life. This study examined the effect of mindfulness practice on subjects' quality of life, defined as general levels of stress, depression and anxiety. Forty-five undergraduate students completed online questionnaires and reported their frequency of mindfulness practice techniques. No significant differences were found in general levels of stress, depression, or anxiety in subjects who reported more or less frequent mindfulness practice.

POSTER 41

TECHNOLOGY USE, ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AND SLEEP QUALITY

EMILEE NEDZ, BRENNAN VALLORANI, ALEC MURTHA (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Previous research has emphasized the importance of getting sufficient sleep to maintain proper cognitive functioning. We explored the relationships between sleep quality, daily media usage, internet addiction, and the severity of anxiety and

depression symptoms to find support for previous research that indicated that depressive and anxiety symptoms were predictors of sleep quality. We also aimed to contribute to the field by discovering evidence that daily media consumption and internet addiction predicted sleep quality.

POSTER 42

CAN STRESS FROM INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS EFFECT AN INDIVIDUAL'S WORK PERFORMANCE?

EMMET O'BOY (MACAULAY HONORS COLLEGE AT LEHMAN COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the effect interpersonal (romantic relationship) based stress has on the work performance of an individual. This research is part of a larger study being conducted at the University of Michigan's Wellness Health and Interpersonal Relationship Laboratory (WHIRL).

POSTER 43

EXPLORING CULTURAL VALUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION MISSION STATEMENTS: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

RINEATH TAING, ANDREW BETTS, PATRICE PENROSE, TATYANA PATTON, VICTORIA QUINN, JANET CHANG (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Research on cultural values in higher-education messaging is scarce. This qualitative study analyzed mission statements from 110 top-ranked U.S. colleges and universities to explore prevailing cultural values. Results revealed institutions emphasized collaboration and community to encourage soft independence (e.g., personal achievement), promote campus and global citizenship, advance knowledge (e.g., research), and foster belonging. Institutions may need to assess how their messaging is perceived by their audience if they aim to diversify and retain students.

POSTER 44

THE EFFECTS OF PEER MENTORING ON FIRST-YEAR PSYCHOLOGY STUDENT RETENTION

EMILY CHATBURN, CAITLYN BIRMINGHAM, GABRIELLA COBOS, KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Mentoring college students is a common practice (Shanahan et al., 2015). Peer mentoring has benefits in that the mentors have in-depth knowledge of the college experience and their university. This study examined the benefits of a peer mentoring program for first-year students. The results indicated that students from minoritized backgrounds utilized the resources more than others. However, there was no impact on retention rates. Confounds (e.g. COVID) and future directions are explored.

POSTER 45

PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDREN'S REMOTE LEARNING EXPERIENCES

GRACE DUMAS, HEATHER BEAUCHAMP (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM)

This exploratory research involved creating a parental survey for children's remote learning experiences. The Remote Learning Survey was first pilot tested in Qualtrics on 20 parents of school-age children. The survey was then substantially modified and administered through Qualtrics to a new sample of parents with school-age children. We explored parental perceptions of online learning for singletons and twins. Preliminary data for singletons show online struggles and gaps in education for remote learners.

POSTER 46

USE OF PRETEND PLAY AND IMAGINARY COMPANIONS FOR EMOTION REGULATION AND CONTROL

CHANTAL VALDIVIA, TRACY GLEASON (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Theoretically, children regulate emotions and exert control when engaged in pretend play (PP) or with imaginary companions (ICs), but whether they do or do so the same way is unclear. Parents of 71 preschool children kept diaries of their children's PP and ICs for two weeks; diary episodes (n=573) were coded for emotion regulation (ER) and control. Both occurred rarely, largely with ICs, suggesting these activities might serve different purposes in development.

POSTER 47

NOT ALL SKINFOLK ARE KINFOLK: SKIN TONE EFFECTS ON BIPOC STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES

KEITH JAMISON JR, ROSITA SCERBO, GUADALUPE GONZALEZ (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

This preliminary study examined how skin tone influences BIPOC. Participants with medium skin tones had more friends and reported higher levels of colorist attitudes than those with dark skin tones but these differences were not statistically significant. Future research should obtain larger samples to examine how skin tone affects BIPOC. The influence of skin tone and colorism on BIPOC and implications for recruitment and retention of BIPOC college students will be discussed.

POSTER 48

THE FACE BEHIND THE MASK: RECOGNITION OF EMOTIONS IN FACES WEARING MASKS

MEGAN WRIGHT, EMILY FERNANDES (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Understanding the emotional state of others is critical to success in social situations. Through the COVID-19 pandemic, individuals have covered the bottom half of their faces, blocking a portion of the information conveyed from emotional expression. This study researched participants' ability to recognize emotions from faces wearing face masks. Participants were more accurate when it came to perceiving the emotions of the stimuli with no mask rather than the stimuli that had a mask present.

POSTER 49**INVESTIGATING PUBLIC'S PERCEPTION ON TREATMENTS FOR PANIC DISORDER**

CALEIGH CAPEK (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the public's perception of treatments for panic disorder (PD). Fifty-one participants were randomly assigned to read a vignette regarding a person with PD who received either cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) or panic-focused psychodynamic therapy (PFPP), followed by a survey. Participants did not believe CBT was superior to PFPP, despite prior research supporting CBT in the treatment of PD. These results reveal an issue in CBT dissemination.

POSTER 50**APPROACHES TO EDUCATING INDIVIDUALS ABOUT TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE**

KATHERINE MARGIOTTA, MARY FALLON, NICOLE HESSELBARTH, WHITNEY WOOD (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

Traumatic experiences can stymie healthy brain development, leading to emotional and behavioral difficulties in children. Previous research has explored methods of training professionals to adequately support children with histories of trauma. Sixty-nine undergraduate students viewed a pre-recorded lecture and completed pre and post-tests to assess their knowledge of trauma-informed care. This study aims to build on existing research by investigating whether a brief intervention can lead to more informed perspectives on childhood trauma.

POSTER 51**EMBODIED NARRATIVE KNOWING: ADVANCED MARTIAL ARTS**

KAITLYNNE SEMINSKY (BETHANY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research is to conclude whether an inexperienced, unbiased individual can interpret the same themes as an experienced individual through personal narratives. By completing a meta-analysis on nine vignettes about subjects' personal experience with advanced martial arts, I found common themes throughout. My resulting themes were similar to those of Dr. Overton's, validating our hypothesis that I would be able to gain insight on martial arts without obtaining any first-hand experience.

POSTER 52**THROUGH THE DIGITAL LOOKING GLASS: THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON DEPRESSION,**

IRINA KHUSID, TOM ACHEY, GUNNER ANGLOVICH, MAURI JACKSON, BENNY PEMBLETON, HEAVEN RIVERA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

People who spend more time on social media are more likely to have their mood affected negatively. Ninety-seven college students completed a questionnaire and responded to how many

hours a week they use certain social media platforms. Questions in the survey assessed feelings of depression, anxiety, and alcohol use. Results showed there is a significant positive correlations between Facebook use and depression and Twitter use and alcohol use.

POSTER 53**THE EFFECTS OF PRE-EVENT MISINFORMATION ON FALSE MEMORIES**

EMILY HILLIARD, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study explores whether misinformation before an event produces the misinformation effect. Participants watched a video of an event either before or after watching a first-person account that was either accurate or included misinformation. Participants then took a multiple-choice test that asked questions about details of the event. Consistent with our predictions, we found that misinformation interfered with memory of the event regardless of whether it was given before or after.

Saturday, March 5, 2022**2:00pm-3:20pm****Event****Odets****TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION: EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING AS PART OF THE CURRICULUM****Saturday, March 5, 2022****2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: PAIGE FISHER

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION: EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING AS PART OF THE CURRICULUM

PAIGE FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Experiential learning (i.e., internships, research and teaching assistantship, service learning) meets several goals of the APA Guidelines for the Psychology Major, particularly around student professional and ethical development. In addition to the intrinsic value of the hands-on components, student learning can be further enhanced through discussions and assignments that connect their applied experiences, understanding of psychological concepts and career development. During this roundtable, participants will discuss several structures and goals for student experiential learning

Saturday, March 5, 2022**2:00pm-3:20pm****Paper****O'Neill****APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS: PSYCHOLOGY OF THE ONLINE EXPERIENCE****Saturday, March 5, 2022****2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: YVANNE JOSEPH

2:00pm - 2:15pm

ONLINE INSTRUCTION IMPROVES COLLEGE STUDENTS' FACT-CHECKING SKILLS ACROSS POLITICAL IDENTITIES

JESSICA E. BRODSKY, PATRICIA J. BROOKS (THE GRADUATE CENTER AND THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), CATHERINE MESSINA (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), DONNA SCIMECA, PETER GALATI (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), MICHAEL CAULFIELD (UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON)

Undergraduates (N = 221) learned to fact-check online information using lateral reading (i.e., leaving content to research sources and check claims). Students showed gains in identifying lateral reading strategies as the best ways to fact-check information and in their use of lateral reading. Identifying and using lateral reading strategies were only modestly related, but both did not vary by political identity. Findings suggest that political identities do not pose a barrier to improving fact-checking skills.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATIONAL BARRIERS IN THE ERA OF COVID-19

TYSON KREIGER, EMILY MULLINAX, ANGELINE VITI (UTICA COLLEGE)

Higher education is struggling with the unprecedented effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and researchers are beginning to examine these outcomes. Adding to this research, we compared a pre-pandemic sample of college undergraduates to a sample surveyed one year into the pandemic to determine if Covid-19 negatively affected student engagement and increased perceptions of educational barriers. The pre-pandemic sample reported greater levels of student engagement; yet, also reported greater concern over several educational barriers.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

PROCRASTINATION, INDECISION, AND SELF-REGULATED LEARNING: RELATIONSHIP WITHIN ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

REZA FEYZI BEHNAGH, SEMIH BURSALI, SHAGHAYEGH SAHEBI (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Research linked procrastination to a failure of self-regulation (SRL) and indecision. We examined how online procrastination is linked to fear-of-failure, lack of motivation, and indecision. We found that academic procrastination was associated negatively with most aspects of online SRL, fear-of-failure, and chronic procrastination. Fear-of-failure and lack of motivation was linked negatively with environment restructuring aspect of SRL. Indecision negatively correlated with goal-setting and positively with fear-of-failure.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

ONLINE PARTICIPATION IN YOGA AND MEDITATION: EFFECTS ON STRESS, BURNOUT, MINDFULNESS

YVANNE JOSEPH (MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE, CUNY), SUMEYRA TOSUN, BRANDI GREENE (MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE-CUNY), MARIA-LUISA RUIZ (MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE_CUNY)

This study examines the responsiveness of faculty, staff, and students of MEC to online Yoga courses regarding perceived levels of stress, mindfulness, feelings of burnout, and working memory. Participants received Yoga courses for two months. The results demonstrated that the benefits of yoga practice are gradually experienced by all practitioners in the areas of stress, burnout, mindfulness, and memory. The findings are discussed regarding the importance of health and wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

Event

Julliard/Imperial

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: FACULTY BURNOUT

Saturday, March 5, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: JAMIE BODENLOS

FACULTY BURNOUT: COPING DURING CHALLENGING TIMES

JAMIE BODENLOS (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

Stress from Covid-19 has had profound effects on our lives. Faculty have been impacted on multiple fronts from the ever changing pressures in higher education and mounting needs of our students. Burn-out is an unfortunate consequence of this unrelenting stress. In this workshop, we will discuss the multitude of ways in which faculty are experiencing stress, the cycle of burn-out and how to cope both professionally and personally with its effects.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker

Westside Ballroom 1 & 2

LEARNING KEYNOTE: AMY ODUM

Saturday, March 5, 2022

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: ERIC THRAILKILL

NICOTINE VAPING: A TRANSLATIONAL DELAY DISCOUNTING PERSPECTIVE

AMY ODUM (UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY)

Nicotine is a powerful reinforcer, as evidenced by the steep rise

in e-cigarette use by youth following decades of decline in nicotine use through smoked tobacco. Why is vaping so reinforcing, and how has it captured so many new nicotine users? In this talk, I will review findings from the human and animal pre-clinical literature to try to provide an answer in part. Specifically, I will present evidence that delay discounting, the decline in the value of temporally remote rewards, is associated with a number of maladies and cigarette and e-cigarette use in particular. There are also clear disparities in nicotine use in different groups and regions of the U.S. We have developed a rat model of e-cigarette use that allows pre-clinical investigation of important variables that may influence nicotine taking.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Julliard/Imperial

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: MEASURING AND UNDERSTANDING ACADEMIC RELATED HELP SEEKING BEHAVIOR

**Saturday, March 5, 2022
3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: BONNIE GREEN

MEASURING AND UNDERSTANDING ACADEMIC RELATED HELP SEEKING BEHAVIOR IN THE CONTEXT OF STUDENT SUCCESS

Help Seeking Behavior (HSB) has been a common topic in psychology however it typically focuses on individuals seeking mental health help. Yet, instructors regularly see students avoid access to assistance like tutoring that could be the difference between their academic success or failure. This symposium will focus on HSB in the context of an academic setting. Measurement, associated variables, and techniques used to improve student engagement in academic related HSB will be discussed.

Presentations

Measuring and Understanding Academic Related Help Seeking Behavior in the Context of Student Success

by Bonnie Green (East Stroudsburg University), Natalia Caporale (University of California – Davis), R. Eric Landrum (Boise State University)

Discussant(s): Patrick McMunn (Glennville State University)

Saturday, March 5, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

SOCIAL POSTERS: PREJUDICE, PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR, PERSUASION

**Saturday, March 5, 2022
3:30pm-4:50pm**

POSTER 1

IMPACT OF RACE AND GENDER ON CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR DISORDER DIAGNOSES

DEBRA HULL, KELSIE MEINTEL, SAMARIA MURRY, JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Participants read a paragraph describing the school behavior of either a Black or white boy or girl, then rated the seriousness of the behavior, its probable cause, best treatment, and most appropriate diagnosis. Results showed no differences based on the child's race or gender, with ratings indicating participants thought the behavior of the child was troubling, was best diagnosed as oppositional defiant disorder, but also warranted compassion, respect for the child, and openness to change.

POSTER 2

CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATIONS IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

ALEXA REILLY, KAITLYN BROWN, ABBY DEGARMO, ANNABELLE MADAMBA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The current research is an integrative review of the literature on child and adolescent subject well-being (SWB) around the world. In conducting the review, we specifically focused on research that included participants from outside of the United States in order to determine the universalities versus differences in the mean levels and predictors of SWB for children and adolescents.

POSTER 3

INTERPERSONAL IDENTITY CUES: THE EFFECT OF THERAPIST IDENTITY/PERSONALITY ON THE THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIP

JESSICA PHILIP, MELANIE MAIMON, DIANA SANCHEZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK)

Women perceive a disagreeable man as more likely to be prejudicial than an agreeable man. 260 racial/ethnic minority women read a therapist's Psych Today profile before completing questionnaires on perceived prejudice and anticipated therapeutic relationship outcomes. Black therapists were perceived as more culturally competent and genuine in therapeutic relationships, and less likely to be racist than White therapists. This highlights the importance of diversifying the field to make therapeutic settings more welcoming for racial/ethnic minorities.

POSTER 4

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER STIGMA RELATED TO PARTICIPANT GENDER, RACE AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

MCKAYLA MARTIN, MERSHAWN SMITH, DEBRA HULL, JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Participants read a scenario describing someone with a diagnosed psychological disorder, then evaluated that person for things such as dangerousness and responsibility. Gender and race of the person in the scenario had a negligible effect on

participants' evaluations. However, participant self-identified gender, race, and religious affiliation – and the specific disorder diagnosis – significantly impacted participants' perceptions of the severity of disorder, and the extent to which participants stigmatized the person in the scenario.

POSTER 5

THE EFFECT OF MINDFULNESS ON REDUCING LGBTQ BIAS IN HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

RYAN TUDINO, WILLIAM JELLISON (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

Sexual prejudice is defined as a negative attitude toward an individual based on their membership in a group defined by sexual orientation. These biases have been shown to cause healthcare disparities amongst LGBTQ individuals. However, mindfulness and one's competency with the LGBTQ community may be associated with sexual prejudice. The current study demonstrated that LGBTQ competency mediated the relationship between mindfulness and explicit LGBTQ bias when mindfulness was measured as perspective-taking rather than trait mindfulness.

POSTER 6

ADDRESSING BARRIERS TO GYNECOLOGICAL HEALTH CARE FOR TRANSGENDER AND GENDER DIVERSE POPULATIONS

MEGHAN N. FLYNN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

The current study aims to outline the individual and systemic barriers related to gynecological care for transgender and gender diverse (TGD) populations, in an attempt to increase access to and expansion of gender-affirming practices. Results from 7 key informant interviews identified several barriers faced by trans patients when seeking gynecological care, including insufficient training from providers; lack of integrated community resources; and difficulties accessing insurance and coverage. Specific recommendations from key informants are also discussed.

POSTER 7

EVALUATING ANDROGYNY: DOES TARGET SEX AND SOCIAL STATUS MATTER?

REBECCA NORTON, EMMA SUTKIN, OLIVIA FRASER, URSULA SANBORN-OVERBY (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT 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=251) 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 8

RESTRICTIVE GENDER NORMS ASSOCIATED WITH MASCULINITY AND ANTI-FEMININITY

ISMAR FRANQUI SEGARRA, CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate how young adults perceive and experience the concept of masculinity. Men and women's norms and stereotypes for masculinity and some hypothesized correlates of "fragile" masculinity were investigated. While participants had generally liberal norms for masculinity, men and participants who identified as religious tended to have more restrictive norms. Endorsement of traditional norms were associated with defensive reactions to threatened masculinity, but not restricted affect or physical ideals.

POSTER 9

PERCEPTIONS OF SEX WORK

MARHARYTA BONDARCHUK, KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of this study is to explore participant attitudes towards sex workers and the differences in how online and in-person sex work are perceived. Although there were no significant differences in how participants perceived online and in-person sex work, individual differences such as religiosity and Ambivalent Sexism significantly predicted stigmatizing attitudes towards sex workers.

POSTER 10

SPORTS UNIFORM COLOR AND GENDER AND PERCEPTIONS OF AGGRESSION

ALLISON PAXTON, DEBRA HULL, JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduates read about a hypothetical soccer championship game featuring either men or women players wearing either orange or black uniforms, then rated various aspects of the game on an aggression scale. The perception of aggression was not related to the color of the uniform, but to the gender of the spectator and gender of the championship team. Gender-based differences depended on various aspects of the game—scoring, fouls called, and the particular fouls committed.

POSTER 11

CRITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS: A RESOURCE FOR MEN TO ACT FOR GENDER EQUALITY

JENNIFER THOMAS, CAITLYN PIKE, ELLEN NEWELL (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

What motivates men to act for gender equality? Critical consciousness is a tool to combat inequality. It entails critical reflection, efficacy, and action. To examine whether critical consciousness explains men's actions to reduce sexism, male-identified college students reported on their critical reflection on sexism, efficacy, and actions for gender equality. A

mediation model revealed men who had critical reflection were more likely to have participated in actions to reduce sexism if they had efficacy.

POSTER 12

AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT OF "MANSPLAINING"

CLAIRE GRAVELIN (SUNY COLLEGE AT GENESEO)

Colloquial discussions of "mansplaining" suggest a gendered experience whereby men interject or speak on behalf of women without their solicitation and in spite of the expertise of the woman involved. Despite the common use of this term, limited empirical investigations into the practice, and consequences, of mansplaining exist. The current work provides a qualitative account of who mansplains, in what domains, and the consequences of the experience.

POSTER 13

MINDFULNESS, IMPLICIT RACIAL BIAS, AND AVERSIVE RACISM IN NURSING

GITEL GORDON, LISA SAMSTAG, SARAH BLOCH-ELKOUBY (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the role mindfulness plays in the relationship between Implicit and Explicit Racial Bias and assessed whether mindfulness can help reduce the impact of Aversive Racism in nursing. Results indicated that extremely low levels of mindfulness trait reflect greater discrepancies between Implicit Biases and Explicit Biases and ultimately higher levels of Aversive Racism; suggesting that cultivating mindfulness may help alleviate sustained racial inequities in healthcare.

POSTER 14

ASSESSING THE REACTIVITY OF ETHNIC/RACIAL IDENTITY IN RESPONSE TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

MATTHEW ROLAND, LEIGHA CLARKE, ELIZ BENNY, JOHN MORABITO, TOMMASO MAZZAFERRO, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW ZAWADZKI (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, MERCED)

Ethnic/racial identity (ERI) has been linked with exposure to discrimination, but it is unclear if ERI changes over time as exposure to discrimination varies. This longitudinal study examined the relations of discrimination to ERI in Black individuals. Across individuals, greater discrimination was associated with greater racial centrality, but within-individual variations in exposure to discrimination over time were not associated with changes in ERI. Findings have implications for identity-based interventions to reduce effects of discrimination.

POSTER 15

TESTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INSTRUCTIONS IN MITIGATING RACIAL BIAS IN SIZE JUDGMENTS

ALEX BROSEAU, ALEXA CIANGIULLI, JOHN PAUL WILSON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Across two studies, we tested the effectiveness of a simple mitigation strategy for reducing racial bias in size judgment. Here, we informed participants that people tend to overestimate the size of Black men relative to White men. In response to a brief instruction to attempt to avoid this tendency, participants showed reduced racial bias in height judgments (Study 1) and harm capability judgments (Study 2). We discuss implications for perception of race and size.

POSTER 16

RACIAL BIAS IN PERCEPTIONS OF THE AGE AND PHYSICAL STRENGTH OF ADOLESCENTS

ASHLEY POWELL, SOPHIA CONDE, JOHN PAUL WILSON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

We explored racial biases in perception of age and strength of adolescents aged 12-18. Participants made face-based judgements of White and Black male and female adolescents. In an initial study, Black adolescents were judged to be older than Whites adolescents. In the primary study, Black adolescents were judged to be stronger than Whites. These findings contribute to our understanding of the pervasiveness of physical stereotypes of Black Americans, even those who are young.

POSTER 17

AGE BIAS IN THE AGE ESTIMATION OF YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGE, AND OLDER ADULTS

HANNAH BENZ, HAILEY SCHERER, GUSTAVO RODRIGUEZ, JENESSA STEELE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

The current study used a within-subjects study design to determine age bias when estimating the age of photos of male celebrities representing three different age groups (young adult, middle-aged adult, and older adult). A repeated-measures analysis of variance found significant differences in age estimations, such that estimation errors were greatest for the older and middle-aged celebrity photos. For all age conditions, mean age estimations were lower than actual, chronological age.

POSTER 18

AGE-RELATED MEMES ON SOCIAL MEDIA

BIANCA ALVAREZ, SYDNEY KMETZ, MEGAN LATTE, JESUCA MAURICE, JACKLYN RAMOS-ARVELO, PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present archival research investigated 3000 memes and hashtags (#grandpa, #grandma, #grayhair, #seniormoment, #boomerremover) on Social media platforms (Twitter, Instagram, TikTok) created for old and young users. Although ageist memes were rare, the greatest frequency of ageism was found on the older Instagram account. TikTok had the most ageist hashtag posts, particularly under #seniormoment, #boomerremover and #grayhair. Ageism permeates many facets of our culture, making investigations of ageism on social media relevant.

POSTER 19

INTEGRATIVE REVIEW OF THE CULTURAL VARIATION IN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF OLDER ADULTS

AKANKSHA VIDALA, MANSI BHARGAVA, ELIZABETH KIM, REBECCA KLEIN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We conduct an integrative review that considers the universals and cultural specifics of successful aging and happiness of older adults. In reviewing over 120 articles on happiness and aging, we find that while universals -- such as physical and mental functioning -- exist, so do multiple cultural variations. Variations include spirituality, financial security, family relationships, and more. We also find that emic approaches provide greater understanding of the nuances in the

POSTER 20

RELIGION AND DISADVANTAGE: REJECTION OF SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION IN BLACK CHURCH MEMBERS

JACOB SHOBE, ROBERT FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

System justification theory states that people are motivated to support the status quo even when it works against their interests. Disadvantaged groups face conflict and distress if they support the status quo. However, religion may serve as a buffer against this distress. A large sample of Black persons completed measures of system justification and religiosity. Results showed that religion is not a buffer, because Black persons engage in system condemnation,

POSTER 21

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM IN INTERFAITH AND RELIGIOUS/SECULAR ATTRACTION AMONG CHRISTIAN AND JEWISH PARTICIPANTS

JACLYN K. DOHERTY (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), CLAUDIA C. BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY)

We experimentally explored individual differences that affect religious homogeneity and romantic attraction. Christian and Jewish participants viewed three dating profiles (Christian, Jewish, and N/A). Participants were most attracted to same-faith targets, and this effect was stronger among high-fundamentalists. Meanwhile, low-fundamentalist Christians were most attracted to unaffiliated targets, and low-fundamentalist Jewish participants had no preference. These findings lend insight to the growing frequency of interfaith and religious/secular couples, despite general preferences for religious homogeneity.

POSTER 22

PLURALISTIC IGNORANCE IN ATTITUDES TOWARD ATHEISTS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF RELIGIOSITY

JEFFERY ASPELMEIER, TIANGE DAI, PHOEBE DUBOIS, HAILEY SCHERER, MIA PURCELL, RHYS LAFON, HAYLEY GROSSMAN, THOMAS PIERCE, NICOLE IANNONE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

The present study tests whether pluralistic ignorance (PI) within attitudes toward atheists is moderated by religiosity. A sample of 136 college students completed positive attitudes, negative

attitudes, and positive behavioral intentions regarding atheists as well as a religiosity measure. PI within atheist attitudes was moderated by religiosity. Less religious participants expected other college students to hold more negative attitudes and behavioral intentions about atheists than themselves. More religious participants held more negative attitudes about atheists.

POSTER 23

THE EFFECT OF SELF-DEPRECATING HUMOR ABOUT WEIGHT ON ANTI-FAT ATTITUDES

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

Investigated the effects of self-deprecating humor on anti-fat attitudes and beliefs of controllability of weight. Undergraduates were randomly assigned to watch one of four comedy routines (self-deprecating about weight, self-deprecating something besides weight, other-deprecating about weight, other-deprecating something besides weight). Participants completed self-report scales assessing moderators and dependent variables. Results showed right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation scores moderated the effect of humor about weight on beliefs that weight is a function of willpower.

POSTER 24

INSTITUTIONAL TRUST PREDICTS INTERGROUP COOPERATION

NICK UNGSON, MADELYN CORRELLUS, JOHNNIE BRYANT (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Shared group membership provides an instrumental incentive to preferentially affiliate with ingroup over outgroup members. We argue that effective social institutions (e.g., government, legal system) can serve as alternative cooperative affordances; that is, people will display less ingroup bias when they trust that institutions will promote intergroup cooperation. Archival analysis (Study 1, N = 919) and an online survey (Study 2, N = 309) show that institutional trust negatively predicted ingroup bias in White Americans.

POSTER 25

NATURALNESS BIAS AND MINDSET

MICHAEL ROY, JOCELYN KOSIC, MARGARET HARBORD, CARLY PATTERSON, HOPE MCQUIOD, VINCENT GAMBELUNGHE (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE)

We examined the effect of mindset – fixed or growth – and the naturalness bias - the tendency to prefer people who seem to come by their talent naturally and not through work or effort - on author preference. Results indicate that people that were induced to have a fixed mindset supplied higher ratings for all subsequent essays regardless of how the author was described.

POSTER 26

DIAGNOSTICITY AS A MODERATOR OF IMPLICIT STEREOTYPES IN PERSON PERCEPTION

HANNAH UCHE, EMILY HOFMANN, RACHEL RUBINSTEIN
(TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether the effect of individuating information on implicit racial stereotypes is moderated by the diagnosticity of individuating information. We assessed differences in stereotype Implicit Association Test (IAT) scores in the presence of individuating information varying in diagnosticity. Results showed that highly diagnostic information reduced implicit stereotyping to an equal extent as did somewhat diagnostic information; thus, diagnosticity of individuating information did not moderate implicit stereotyping, but results supported the malleability of implicit stereotypes.

POSTER 27

THE INFLUENCE OF INDIVIDUATING INFORMATION AND LAY THEORY ON IMPLICIT STEREOTYPES

MADELYN MARSHALL, RACHEL RUBINSTEIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present research analyzed the effect of lay theory of personality on the extent to which individuals rely on stereotypes or relevant social information in implicit person perception. Both somewhat and highly relevant individuating information reduced implicit stereotyping, but lay theory did not predict implicit stereotyping, nor did it moderate the effect of individuating information on implicit stereotyping. Results are interpreted in the context of fast and slow learning perspectives of social cognition.

POSTER 28

DOES THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE BIAS? LAY PERCEPTIONS OF DISCRIMINATION CONSEQUENCES

CHRISTINA AMARI, STEFANIE SIMON (SIENA COLLEGE)

This study examined people's perceptions of consequences for racial discrimination. The perpetrator's racial bias malleability and intent to discriminate were factors investigated that would influence perceptions. Those who believed the perpetrator acted intentionally wanted to punish the perpetrator and help the victim, whereas participants who believed that the perpetrator could change their racial bias wanted to give the perpetrator another chance and have them attend an anti-bias training. These factors influence perceptions of appropriate consequences.

POSTER 29

BOREDOM AND MORAL JUDGMENTS

SOPHIA MULLENS, MCWELLING TODMAN, EMILY WEISS, REBECCA BUNN, ÖZGE PAZAR, ISABEL GLUSMAN, SALLY MCHUGH, ELIANA LEGLEN (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

Reidy (2019) examined the role of state and trait boredom in moral judgments. Participants with a high propensity for boredom were, in general, more likely to rate crimes as less severe, and less likely to assign importance to some domains of morality. This study aims to replicate these results and includes several additional measures of boredom and moral decision-making.

Preliminary results among a small sample of MTurk workers suggest trends in the opposite direction.

POSTER 30

VICTIM BLAME AS A FUNCTION OF CRIME TYPE AND ATTRIBUTIONAL COMPLEXITY

PHILIP HAN, ROB FOELS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Blaming a victim may or may not be more unique for the crime of rape than for other crimes. We examined this question and included attributional complexity as a predictor of victim blame. Attributional complexity is the extent to which behavior is explained multidimensionally, by using situational and societal variables, not simply personality. Results showed that rape victims are blamed more, but that attributional complexity reduces rape myth acceptance and victim blame.

POSTER 31

JUDGEMENT OF COLLEGE SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS BASED ON REPUTATION AND ASSAULT LOCATION

JULIA ETTERE, KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to explore perceptions of survivors of sexual assault as deserving and needing of support when reputation and location of assault is manipulated. Although not all results were significant, data trends in the direction that suggests these variables do affect perception of survivors. Both the findings and the limitations of this study bring up important research questions to explore in future studies.

POSTER 32

A SOCIETY DRESSED IN SEXISM: EFFECTS OF RAPE TYPE ON BLAME

MERCEDEZ BIRNIE, JOHN SCHWOEBEL (UTICA COLLEGE)

Participants read a stranger or an acquaintance rape vignette and responded to questions concerning victim and perpetrator blame, rape myth acceptance, and sexism. We observed greater victim blaming in the acquaintance than the stranger condition and greater perpetrator blaming in the stranger than the acquaintance condition. Both victim and perpetrator blame were predicted by rape myth and sexist beliefs. Results suggest implications for understanding the underreporting of rape and a lack of accountability for perpetrators.

POSTER 33

THE ROLES OF VICTIM RACE AND PRESENCE OF A WEAPON

FOLAKE OLOWU, JENNIFER RATCLIFF (SUNY BROCKPORT)

Work on bystander reactions to police violence as a function of victim race focuses on male victims. This study instead examined the reaction to a deadly police interaction with a woman. Results show that only presence of a weapon, but not victim race increased justification for the use of deadly force and victim

blaming. Explanations for distinct reactions to female victims are examined.

POSTER 34

ATTITUDES OF THE PUBLIC TOWARD THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM & OFFENDERS

MACKENZIE CREIGHTON, WILLIAM JELLISON (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

Across two studies, we sought to examine the general public's attitudes toward criminal offenders and the criminal justice system, along with factors that may be associated with these attitudes. A self-report questionnaire assessed the following factors: political ideologies, social dominance, prior victimization/safety concerns, experience with the criminal justice system, and attitudes toward race. All factors were correlated with attitudes towards offenders and the system as a whole. Implications for public policy are discussed.

POSTER 35

MEASURING BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS TOWARDS INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED OF FELONIES

JORDAN LANKFORD, BRONWYN HUNTER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY), CHRISTOPHER BEASLEY (UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON TACOMA)

Psychometric scales measuring behavioral intentions towards those convicted of a felony are scarce. A total of 196 undergraduate students from a large Midwestern private university completed an initial pool of 11 items. The final factor structure resulted in 10 items loading onto two subscales: Interpersonal Relations and Policy Support. Further research should aim to confirm this factor structure, as well as to examine the relationships between explicit attitudes and behavioral intentions.

POSTER 36

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

KOEBE DIAZ, JESSICA NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The current study examines how the rhetoric of authority figures influences the feeling of empathy in executives. Participants were asked to read a memo, a scenario, and answer several questions, the memos were randomly assigned: neutral, positive, or negative rhetoric on immigration. Results showed that participants who read a memo that conveyed positive rhetoric showed the highest levels of empathy for a fictitious detainee. Connection to the dehumanizing effects of anti-immigrant rhetoric is discussed.

POSTER 37

SITUATION-DRIVEN JUDGMENTS OF USE OF FORCE BY POLICE OFFICERS

LOGAN ALBRECHT, NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Issues related to police brutality and racial profiling are areas of national concern (Carney, 2016), with increasing attention focused on systemic racism and violent practices. In two experiments, we assess factors that influence the perceived appropriateness of use of force by a police officer. Results indicated that crime type may influence the perceived appropriateness of police officers' conduct. The influence of individual differences and prior experience with law enforcement are also discussed.

POSTER 38

CONSERVATIVE IDEOLOGY AND MORAL SANCTITY PREDICT PREJUDICE WHEN LOW ATTRIBUTIONAL COMPLEXITY

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

This study examines the link between moral foundations and prejudice. 177 participants completed surveys including moral foundations, prejudice, and attributional complexity. Binding versus individual morality was predicted by higher conservatism, and lower attributional complexity. Prejudice was predicted by binding morality and higher conservatism. When attributional complexity was entered into the model, it was the only predictor of prejudice. The results suggest that conservative foundations of morality involve low levels of.

POSTER 39

DIFFERENTIAL EVIDENCE THRESHOLDS RESULTING FROM PARTISAN BIAS

TING HUANG, GEOFF MUNRO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Using the quantity of processing model, the present study tested how many scientific studies participants needed to read before reaching a conclusion. The participants read studies that either 1) matched or mismatched their political views and 2) findings were 100% or 83% consistent. The study results showed that participants reading matched or consistent studies required fewer articles to arrive at a conclusion, but there was no interaction between the Match and Consistency factors.

POSTER 40

LIKELIHOOD OF HELPING: PARTICIPANT AND TARGET GENDER, EMPATHY, AND COST OF SITUATION

SHYAN YAHNER-GOLBY, JOSIE KNOPSNYDER, ADAM PETROVICH, EMILY TAYLOR (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The effects of target gender and cost of situation on likelihood of helping was examined and if it varied by participant gender and their empathy level. 170 participants read 16 helping scenarios and reported their likelihood of helping for each. They then responded to the Basic Empathy Scale. There was a significant effect of cost of situation and target gender. There was a significant interaction of participant gender and empathy.

POSTER 41

COMPARISONS IN TIMES OF CRISIS: DOWNWARD SOCIAL

COMPARISONS LEAD TO PROSOCIAL SUPPORT

GABRIELA RIVERA, MAGGIE R. ALBRIGHT-PIERCE, SHANA COLE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY- NEW BRUNSWICK)

Using an experimental design, 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., luck, gratitude, and empathy), which, in turn, led to increased prosocial behavior in the form of financial donations and emotional support. These findings highlight the beneficial effects of downward comparisons during times of stress and uncertainty.

POSTER 42

FOR THE LOVE OF MONEY

SARAH RICHTER, DELANIE FICO, ERIKA WELLS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigates hypergamy, specifically how a potential partner's socioeconomic status (SES) affects a participant's willingness to continue the relationship based on the participant's gender, the proposed relationship duration, and the participant's own SES. The study included 278 participants, recruited through Amazon MTURK and collected via Qualtrics. The results yielded support for hypergamous trends. Specifically, participants with lower SES exhibited greater hypergamy as demonstrated as more willingness to date partners of higher SES.

POSTER 43

NATIONALISM AND ATTITUDES TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE: TESTING A SOLUTION AVERSION HYPOTHESIS

MARK WALTER, GABRIELLE ATKINSON, MACKENZIE NICKLE, ALISON WEEG, JUSTIN LAZZARINO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined attitudes toward climate change as a function of participant's level of nationalism and the type of climate change solution (strengthened America vs. weakened America) that they read. It was hypothesized that low nationalists would believe in climate change regardless of the offered solution, but that high nationalists would only believe in climate change if the solution benefitted America. Although this interaction was not supported, the results provide insight into climate change attitudes.

POSTER 44

CHILDBEARING DECISIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

FRANKLIN AUCAPINA (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JENNA TIPALDO, SUSANA HERNANDEZ, MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

126 NYC residents were recruited via Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk). They completed a questionnaire investigating attitudes regarding climate change and its impact on childbearing decisions. 14.3% reported they will have fewer children because

of climate change and 12% said they have thought about having fewer because of the changing climate but remain unsure

POSTER 45

ECONOMIC STATUS WITH E-WASTE: LETTING-GO DEPENDS ON INCOME?

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

Retention rate of electronic waste within the home is of great interest as electronic use becomes increasingly more fundamental within our lives. This study explores the factors that influence the decision to keep "e-waste" in one's possession as opposed to recycling or otherwise ridding our space of unused technology with 930 adults. Results indicated factors predicting waste retention include knowledge of e-waste's environmental impact and personal norms; these factors also differed based on income.

POSTER 46

ATTITUDES TOWARD PROTECTING ENDANGERED SPECIES: THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS

RICHARD HARNISH, YANUO ZHOU, JAMISON NEE, KALINA BOSHKOVSKA, JOY KRUMENACKER (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether perceived physical attractiveness of a species impacted attitudes toward protecting the species.

Results indicated that the Dead Leaf Butterfly received more protection among participants who viewed the butterfly with its wings open than when closed.

Additionally, we observed an interaction effect such that politically conservatives expressed as much support for the physically attractive view of the butterfly as compared to political liberals when viewed with its wings closed (i.e., unattractive view).

POSTER 47

IMPLICIT VERSUS EXPLICIT ANTHROPOMORPHIZATION DEPENDS ON TARGET AND REFERENCE

DENNIS POEPEL, SHANNON LUPIEN, LEAH MAY (DAEMEN COLLEGE)

The current study tested whether targets that vary in animacy, as well as one's person/thing orientation, differentially predict egocentric vs. homocentric anthropomorphization. Person orientation did not predict anthropomorphization for animate-like targets, but having greater person orientation may provide the ability to see human-like traits in an inanimate target.

POSTER 48

LOCUS OF CONTROL SHIFTS DISGUST IN HUMAN VS ANIMAL MORAL DILEMMAS

XINRU WANG, KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Previous studies have focused on how humans react to moral dilemmas in the context of human subjects. However, little research has cross-examined human and non-human subjects in moral quandaries. The purpose of this study was to investigate elements that may explain the cause for the emotional responses that occur when individuals make judgments under moral settings. Results showed that the situation itself had more influence on emotional reaction than the subjects within the situation.

POSTER 49

DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW FRAMEWORK FOR IDENTIFYING INTERDEPENDENCE DILEMMA RESOLUTION STRATEGIES

ANDRE BISIMWA, DERRICK A. BURNETTE, CHLOE E. MICKELSON, HANNAH M. WASHBURN, GAVIN STEWART, ALEJANDRO M FERNANDEZ Y MORA, KAYLA M. BINNS, BRIAN C. PATRICK (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study used Deci's Self-Determination Theory as a framework to categorize different types of strategies taken in response to conflicts of self-interest in relationships, or what Rusbult et al. (2004) called interdependence dilemmas. Participants were asked to respond to hypothetical interdependence dilemma scenarios which were coded into five major categories of strategies: Avoidance, Relationship Restructuring, Autonomous Synthesis, Self-Preferencing, and Self-Silencing. These categories were then framed in terms of satisfaction of autonomy and relatedness needs.

POSTER 50

THE EFFECT OF NORMATIVE AND INFORMATIONAL SOCIAL INFLUENCE ON COMPULSIVE BUYING

RICHARD HARNISH (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY), ZACHARY GASKELL, KYLIE MEYER (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - NEW KENSINGTON CAMPUS), CATHERINE ROSTER (UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO), FREDERICK J. SLACK (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The goal of the study examine how e-WOM in the form of a product review relates to compulsive buying. Results suggested that there was no difference in compulsive buyers' rating of either the image-oriented or product-oriented reviews. We discuss why compulsive buyers may not be impacted by e-WOM.

POSTER 51

"FRIENDS IN LOW PLACES": HOW PEERS MOTIVATE COLLEGE DRINKING BEHAVIORS

EVAN STOCK, WILLIAM JELLISON (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

Drinking among college students can be explained by their perceptions of their peers' behavior. Participants completed a survey of drinking behavior, motives, and group norms among three peer groups (close friends, typical students, and general

students). Our results showed close friends and students at their school were most influential for injunctive norms, but general university students were more influential for descriptive norms. Implications for university drinking culture are discussed.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

Paper

O'Neill

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: SOCIAL COGNITION & MENTAL HEALTH

Saturday, March 5, 2022

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: DAVID SOBEL

3:30pm - 3:45pm

IS MANUAL DEXTERITY ASSOCIATED WITH INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN THEORY OF MIND?

RITA OBEID (CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE DENIGRIS (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), PATRICIA BROOKS (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Building on research suggesting links between motor and language abilities, we examined whether manual dexterity might correlate with individual differences in theory of mind. Children (N= 62, M age= 8 years, 2 months) completed the pegboard task, the attribution of intentions task, and measures of working memory and language ability. Manual dexterity predicted unique variance in theory of mind after controlling for other variables. Potential impact of poor motor skills on social development are discussed.

3:50pm - 4:05pm

PANDEMIC'S IMPACT ON STUDENTS AND TEACHERS: NEW RESEARCH

ELIZABETH ENGLANDER (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Two studies were conducted at the Massachusetts Aggression Reduction Center: one survey of teenage students, and one of K-12 educators. Results indicated that students were not experiencing significant increases in problems such as bullying and cyberbullying, but they were experiencing dramatic increases in mental health challenges. Educators rated hybrid teaching as most difficult, with a 10-fold increase in the percentage seriously considering leaving the field. Parents were less supportive than in previous years.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT TRAJECTORIES OF OWN AND OTHERS' FALSE BELIEF

DAVID SOBEL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Using two metaanalyses and an investigation of a sample of preschoolers (N=1231), this paper suggests differential developmental trajectories in children's responding to questions about their own representational change and others' false belief. Three-year-olds are better able to track their own representational change than make predictions about others' false beliefs. Older preschoolers show the reverse pattern. These findings have implications for theories of theory of mind and cognitive development.

4:30pm - 4:45pm

PARENTING AND SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION IN PARENTS AND CHILDREN OVER TIME

THEAH VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN, MELISSA VALENZUELA (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RELLINGER ZETTLER (ILLINOIS COLLEGE)

Parenting and parent depression predict child depression (McLeod et al., 2007). We hypothesized bidirectional relations between parenting, parent depression, and child depression, with parental warmth related to less depression and parental rejection related to more depression. Families (N = 145) with two children participated at two time points. Longitudinally, child depression predicted increases in parent depression, but child depression was only influenced by concurrent parenting and parent depression. Additional bidirectional research is needed.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

3:30pm-4:50am

Paper	Wilder
LEARNING PAPERS: BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS	
Saturday, March 5, 2022	
3:30pm-4:50am	

CHAIR: JOSÉ ALCALÁ

3:30pm - 3:45pm

OVERSHADOWING EFFECT IN AN ITERATED TRUST GAME: ASSOCIATIVE PRINCIPLES IN SOCIAL INTERACTIONS

JOSÉ ALCALÁ (UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM), MAÏKA TELGA (UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW), JOSE PRADOS (UNIVERSITY OF DERBY), GONZALO P. URCELAY (UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM)

Cue-competition phenomena are a benchmark for learning models and have been observed across different domains. However, little attention has been paid to these phenomena in social interactions. Across three experiments, we explored whether overshadowing (i.e., reduced learning about a cue trained together with a redundant cue) characterizes social learning in an iterated trust game. In all experiments, an overshadowing effect was observed regardless of gender categories or instructions manipulations.

3:50pm - 4:05pm

BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS OF DRUGS: COCAINE AND HEROIN INTERACT DIFFERENTLY WITH NON-DRUG REINFORCERS

DAVID KEARNS, MADELINE BEASLEY, SARAH AMANTINI (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Choice between reinforcers depends on whether they are substitutes, complements, or independents. A rat model investigated how cocaine and heroin interact with non-drug reinforcers along the substitute-to-complement continuum. In Exp. 1, heroin was a substitute for timeout-from-avoidance (safety), whereas cocaine was a complement. In Exp. 2, cocaine substituted for social interaction, whereas heroin was an independent. Preliminary results (Exp. 3) suggest that cocaine substitutes for saccharin, whereas heroin complements saccharin.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

LOSS AVERSION AND RISK FOR CIGARETTE SMOKING AND OTHER SUBSTANCE USE

ERIC THRAILKILL (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Loss aversion refers to the tendency for losses to have a stronger influence on behavior than equivalent gains. Crowdsourced samples of cigarette smokers and never-smokers completed measures of loss aversion. Smokers were less loss averse than never-smokers. Low loss aversion was associated with smoking, alcohol-, other drug-, and poly-use independent of delay discounting, another important risk factor. Overall, the findings suggest loss aversion deserves further study as possible protective decision-making factor related to health-risk behavior.

4:30pm - 4:45pm

EFFECTS OF IMMEDIATE REINFORCEMENT TRAINING ON DELAY DISCOUNTING BEHAVIOR IN RATS

ADAM FOX (ST LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), CARLA MARTINEZ-PEREZ (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Forced experience with delayed rewards has been shown to reduce impulsivity on delay discounting tasks. We tested the opposite: across five experiments, we exposed rats and humans to immediate rewards and assessed the impact on delay discounting behavior. For both species, there was evidence that repeatedly experiencing immediate rewards may increase impulsive choice on a subsequent delay discounting task.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

3:30pm-4:50am

Symposium	Broadhurst/Belasco
INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: THE UNITED NATIONS AND BEYOND	
Saturday, March 5, 2022	
3:30pm-4:50am	

CHAIR: HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN

5:00pm-6:20pm

PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: THE UNITED NATIONS AND BEYOND

How are behavioral scientists becoming increasingly involved in timely international issues? The Psychology Coalition at the United Nations (PCUN) launched a new book series, based on the insight that most of the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have a basis in human behavior—such as physical and mental health, peace, justice, equality, climate, education. In this symposium, behavioral scientists and educators gather to discuss their work on global issues that cross national borders.

Presentations**Behavioral science and the United Nations since 1945: The forgotten promise**

by Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

Guiding student research at the United Nations and beyond.

by Elaine Congress (Fordham University), Shenae Osborn (Fordham University), Dalton Meister (University of Michigan)

COVID-19, stress, and coping

by Dean R. McKay (Fordham University)

Beyond HIV/AIDS: A global overview with focus on sub-Saharan Africa

by Comfort B. Asanbe (CUNY College of Staten Island), Nicholas Yip (Fordham University)

The impact of forced migration on women in New York City

by Marciana L. Popescu, Dana Alonzo, Allison Adler (Fordham University)

Western and indigenous approaches to mental health: A contrast in paradigms

by Rashmi Jaipal (Bloomfield College (Emerita)), Ningsangrenla Longkumer (Shillong Northeast Christian University, India)

Suicide prevention: A growing global challenge

by Ani Kalayjian (Teachers College)

Saturday, March 5, 2022**3:30pm-4:50pm****Invited Speaker****Westside Ballroom 1 & 2****VIRGINIA STAUDT SEXTON LECTURE: MARIA MALUCCI****Saturday, March 5, 2022****3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: MARIA MALLUCCI

Saturday, March 5, 2022**5:00pm-6:20pm****Paper****O'Neill****CLINICAL PAPERS: WELL-BEING****Saturday, March 5, 2022**

CHAIR: DR. STEVEN SPECHT

5:00pm - 5:15pm**THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CENTRAL HUMAN CAPABILITIES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING**

STEVEN M. SPECHT, CHRISTOPHER M. MARLEAU, SYDNEY A. PRZYGODA (UTICA COLLEGE)

For each of four consecutive semesters (commencing in the fall 2019), participants completed a 95-item survey which included the Psychological Well-Being Scales developed by Ryff and Singer (2008), and items for participants to rate the "importance" of 20 "central human capabilities" (Nussbaum, 2011), and to indicate at what level they were currently realizing those capabilities. The findings indicated that the closer participants were to realizing various capabilities, the higher their levels of psychological well-being.

5:20pm - 5:35pm**THE INFLUENCE OF THE TOUGHNESS NORM ON THE WILLINGNESS TO SEEK**

RYAN OLOUGHLIN, COURTNEY FORBES (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This investigation explored the relation of the toughness norm on willingness to seek treatment for depression. 142 MTurk users reported levels of toughness, read vignettes describing depression symptoms, and indicated willingness to seek care. People's interest to wait and see was associated with greater toughness. This relation was moderated by sex. Women showed no relation between toughness and wait and see while men higher on toughness showed a greater interest.

5:40pm - 5:55pm**DOES HARDINESS CONTRIBUTE TO RESILIENCY IN THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY**

ANDREW O'MEARA (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ), CLAIRE STARRS (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

Minority stress (Meyer, 2003) is often named as a cause for mental health disparities among LGBTQ+ individuals. Studies identifying community specific strengths to counter this effect are essential. Thus, the present study examined whether personal hardiness constituted such a resiliency factor. Results showed that hardiness buffered minority stress, leading to more general flourishing but not less depressed or anxious symptoms, suggesting that hardiness may contribute to long-term resiliency but not acute distress relief.

6:00pm - 6:15pm**FLOURISHING ON THE AUTISM SPECTRUM**

CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS, TIFFANY MCGLOWAN,

KATHERINE BEITIA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The strength-based perspective investigates what helps persons with autism succeed. To draw on authentic experiences, thematic analysis was used to analyze online forums. Workplace success involved drawing on autistic "superpowers" such as cultivating a special interest or talent. The other was to flip conventional workplace negatives into positives. Instead of being "asocial, aloof," posters described their strength as "self-reliant"; not tactful was recast as "honest." Employers could benefit.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

Event

Odets

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY CONVERSATION HOUR

Saturday, March 5, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: RACHEL ANNUNZIATO

SALUTING DAVID S. GLENWICK: HIS LEGACY

In his long career since 1975, Fordham University Professor David S. Glenwick (1949-2021) was a Fellow of APA and 6 of its specialties. He was a gifted teacher, mentor, researcher, and friend—who survived 11 years with lymphoma. Here, the audience joins several speakers, to share how David's life touched theirs. Participants include: Michael Glenwick, Mark E. Mattson, Rachel A. Annunziato, John J. Cecero, Ann Higgins-D'Alessandro, Se-Kang Kim, Andrew Rasmussen, Harold Takooshian, Scott A. Mesh

Saturday, March 5, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

Event

Julliard/Imperial

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP - PSYCHSESSIONS EVERYWHERE, WHAT DO YOU WANT TO LISTEN TO [WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE, NOR ANY DROP TO DRINK]

Saturday, March 5, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: JASON SPIEGELMAN

GARTH NEUFELD (CASCADIA COLLEGE)

R. ERIC LANDRUM (BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY)

During this open-ended, highly participatory session, PsychSessions co-founders Garth and Eric will host an informal focus group-type session, asking audience members for feedback about the podcast, ideas for future series, future guests to be interviewed, and for information about podcasts in general. Other topics will be related to how educators are using podcasts in their classes, whether they see the utility in doing so, and how they might have students produce their own podcasts as a learning outcome/artifact. Come join us for a free-wheeling conversation about the potential future of podcasting in

psychology education.

Saturday, March 5, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

Poster

Westside Ballroom 3&4

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS

Saturday, March 5, 2022

5:00pm-6:20pm

POSTER 1

LGB+ EMERGING ADULTS ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP NARRATIVES: GENERALITIES & PARTICULARITIES

EMILY MCMAHON, CANDICE FEIRING, ZACHARY GALL (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We used narratives to understand the romantic relationship experiences of 40 LGB+ emerging adults. Positive experiences concerned partner support for coming/being out and support from family for the relationship. Negative experiences concerned how being at different levels of outness and problems with family support stressed the relationship. Our findings show the strengths and challenges of LGB+ emerging adult romantic relationships and highlight the importance of developing culturally sensitive relationship education programs for this age group.

POSTER 2

ROMANTIC NARRATIVES ABOUT STRESS & STRATEGIES DEALING WITH COVID-19

JESSICA O'DELL, ALYNA STRUMOLO, JOSE CANCEL, FAITH CORTRIGHT, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Using narratives, this study examined how 48 emerging adults made sense of changes in their romantic relationships associated with COVID-19. Covid-19 as a negative stress to the relationship category had more themes mentioned (7) than positive (4) or strategy (5) categories. However, the most common positive and strategy themes were mentioned more frequently (becoming closer through intimacy/support, 77.1%; using media/technology to stay connected, 70.8%), compared to the most common negative theme (more conflict/stress, 47.9%).

POSTER 3

MINDFULNESS AND ATTACHMENT STYLE

BROOKE RUTH, TORU SATO, ASHLEY SEIBERT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relationships between mindfulness and attachment styles using a set of measurement instruments never used before on participants in the United States. The Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (Brown & Ryan, 2003) and Attachment Style Questionnaire (Feeney, Noller, & Hanrahan, 1994) were completed by 144 undergraduate university students. As hypothesized, mindfulness was positively correlated with levels of secure attachment and negatively

correlated with levels of both insecure ambivalent and insecure attachment.

POSTER 4

NEUROBEHAVIORAL PTSD MODEL IN INFANT RATS INDUCED BY EARLY-LIFE HARSH CARE

ISLAM AHMED, ROSEANNA ZANCA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), JANELLE CANGE, CHRISTA AMOIA, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

We model PTSD and nucleus accumbens (NA) in infant rats, focusing on age-specific PTSD in children. First, early-life maltreatment gives a vulnerability to PTSD. Second, infants express PTSD within attachment. Here, we use postnatal (PN)8-12 early-life maltreatment and fear condition PN14 and 18 rats with and without mother. Results show the mother reduces the NA, but not in maltreated pups. This suggests maltreatment has impaired the pups' abilities to use maternal presence to activate reward.

POSTER 5

TEACHING ADAPTIVE COPING DURING A PANDEMIC: FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PARENT SUGGESTIONS

ALEXANDRA EAGER, SARAH BRAMMELL, CLAIRE HENDERSON, LAINEE SWANSON, SARAH STANGER (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

This study explored the relationship between parent socialization of coping strategies, mindful parenting, parent psychological flexibility, and parent depressive symptoms during COVID-19. A sample of 204 parents of 8- to 12-year-old children were recruited on MTurk in August 2020. Greater parental flexibility and mindfulness and fewer depressive symptoms were associated with greater engagement suggestions and fewer disengagement suggestions. These findings suggest that contextual behavioral factors and parent depression may influence how parents socialize child coping.

POSTER 6

ADDING A PANDEMIC: STRESS AND PARENTING CHILDREN WITH AUTISM DURING COVID-19

AMY LEARMONTH, JORDYN YESHION, SOPHIE GRITSCH, CHRISTINA LAGOMARSINO, KELLY LENNON, ALEXANDRA ROMAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Parents of children with autism show higher rates of parenting stress correlated with behavioral symptoms in their children. Using an online survey, we explored pandemic effects on the relationship between parenting stress and autism symptoms. Hypotheses predicted pandemic stress would show different relationships to child symptoms, such that cognitive and social symptoms would join behavioral symptoms as correlates. Findings indicate a complex picture of pandemic stress showing a different relationship to symptoms than parenting stress.

POSTER 7

EMERGENT NEEDS IN TRAINING NEEDS REPORTED BY STAFF AT FAMILY EMERGENCY SHELTERS

VICTORIA RICCELLI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), TARIERE C. TEBEPAH, MCKENNA HALVERSON, LAURA E. WALLACE, JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

A high proportion of providers do not receive formal training regarding family and child development (Sznajder-Murray & Slesnick, 2011), therefore implementing educational initiatives to enhance knowledge among shelter staff may improve staffs' ability to provide developmentally appropriate care and advocate for the children and families they serve. In this project, we aimed to understand the questions about early childhood development most often reported by shelter staff to evaluate gaps in training needs to support families.

POSTER 8

FAMILIAL TIES IN RETIREMENT: WHEN THE WORRY MAKES ME GO HOME

EMMA BEITER, HELEN KISO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JOSE COLLAZO (CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY, POMONA), MAYRA AVILA (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT RIO GRANDE VALLEY)

In this quantitative study we analyzed how financial and retirement planning worry impacts familial expectations for Latin American immigrants. Through data collected from a survey through Qualtrics, we found that higher levels of financial worry and younger retirees significantly affected greater familial expectations to return to their country of origin.

POSTER 9

GRIT: CONNECTIONS TO SELF-ESTEEM, SELF-WORTH, COGNITIVE PROCESSING, AND AGING

JULIA GABRIEL, LOU MANZA, MALLORY ANDERSON, SAMANTHA PARADISE, SOPHIA STRANICK, SHELBY ANDERSON, AMBER KINTZER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Associations between self-esteem, self-worth, and grit – and developmental trends across these variables – were tested, and we found high levels of grit correlated with elevated degrees of both self-esteem and self-worth, as well as high levels of metacognitive awareness and emotional control. Older participants (versus younger) were found to possess significantly higher levels of grit, metacognitive awareness, self-esteem, and more effective habits of mind – but no other age effects were observed.

POSTER 10

HOW COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS AFFECTED YOUTH'S CAREGIVERS

ARIAGNNA ABREU-GARCIA, MARGARET CARADONNA, JOSE VERDIS SALAZAR (ITHACA COLLEGE)

In the past 2 years, COVID-19 has affected people's sense of normalcy and tested their endurance. Our study focused on

caregivers of children and how they were affected by COVID-19. Our study included 103 participants from the United States, the majority living in New York, California, and Massachusetts. Participants answered a survey and reported that the COVID-19 pandemic experience was challenging and anxiety provoking and that their children also experienced a hard time.

POSTER 11

YOUTH EXPERIENCES DURING COVID-19: A YEAR AFTER

ASHTYN HECKART, CAROLINE MANNION, ONASSIS CABRERA, ADRYANA COLLADO (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study focuses on the experiences and feelings of 103 9 to 12 years-old youth during the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants completed an online survey. Although some youth experienced negative feelings due to the pandemic, most did not feel that way often. Most participants were able to cope with difficult situations. Some of the different coping strategies included exercising and engaging in various activities such as social media.

POSTER 12

USING NUMERICAL CARD GAMES TO IMPROVE EARLY NUMERACY

IZABELL HEARST, MOST YEASMIN, KATELYN WHETSTONE, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

Children raised in low-SES households perform worse on tasks requiring domain-specific skills such as symbolic or verbal systems of number domains. Additionally, low-SES children also express weakness in domain-general cognitive processes that relate to working memory. In the present study, we examined if numeracy can be improved using numerical card games that train working memory independently or simultaneous training of both working memory and symbolic mapping.

POSTER 13

PANDEMIC-RELATED HARDSHIPS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: COVID-19'S IMPACT ON LOW-INCOME CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

NICOLE KINGDON, MOLLY DUBUC, WENDY KENNEDY, ROSEMARIE DIBIASE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

This study surveyed Head Start families with preschool-aged children for Covid-19 impacts using a quantitative questionnaire. We examined whether increased material and relationship hardships impacted parental distress, perceived stress, child distress, and emotional well-being. Linear regressions were computed. Material hardships predicted parental distress ($R^2=0.191$, $p<.01$), parental perceived stress ($R^2=0.169$, $p<.01$), and child distress ($R^2 = 0.156$, $p<.01$). Relationship hardships predicted family emotional well-being ($R^2 = 0.263$, $p<.01$). Associations show increased pandemic-related hardships for already vulnerable families.

POSTER 14

WHAT CHILDREN WANT TO KNOW ABOUT: CHILDREN'S INTEREST IN COMPLEX PHENOMENA

WHITNEY SANDFORD, SUSAN ENGEL (WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

Young children express curiosity about novel events that crop up in everyday life. However, close observation suggests that, by the time they are four years old, children are also curious about complex and often abstract puzzles. The present study uses parental report data to examine 4- to 7-year-old children's sustained lines of inquiry, which we term "Intellectual Projects". The data show that most children pursue intellectual projects such as the afterlife, extinction, and reproduction.

POSTER 15

CHILDHOOD FEAR OF ANIMALS: THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL AND PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

MEGAN CONRAD, RAGHAD HASSABELNABY, GENESIS VILLALBA, VICTORIA MULLIGAN, HEIDY MONTES, JENEEN SUIAFAN, JORDYNN JONES, TRICIA CALABRESE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

A fear of snakes is among the most common fears for both children and adults. However, only a few studies to date have examined the way fear develops in natural settings. The current study observed parent-child storybook reading about threatening and non-threatening animals, coding their language use for both positive and negative statements. Children's behavioral and verbal fear was also related to individual differences, including general child anxiety, parent animal fear, and behavioral impulsivity.

POSTER 16

SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND STRESS IN EMERGING ADULTS

HOLLY CHALK, PATRICIA DIXON (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

The present study examined the relationship between social media use and stress in college students via online survey. As hypothesized, perceived stress was positively related to social media intrusion, addiction, and stress. Unexpectedly, perceived stress was not related to frequency of social media use or passive social media use. Group differences emerged based on gender and race.

POSTER 17

COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY AND FRONTAL EEG ACTIVATION: SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS ON MATHEMATICAL ABILITIES

MADELEINE MARTINELLI, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

Our present study examines cognitive flexibility and mathematical skills in 6-year-olds, and explored if failing scores on the Dimensional Change Card Sort task exhibited a lower performance. Cognitive flexibility and mathematical abilities were measured through three Woodcock Johnson III Test of Achievement subtests and frontal EEG composite correlations. Results exhibit significant findings in which greater performance with passing scores and frontal EEG activation.

POSTER 18**UNDERSTANDING YOUNG PEOPLE'S ENGAGEMENT WITH NEWTOWN CREEK**

FIRDEVS GURSOY, ERIKA NIWA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER)

Research highlights how young people's engagement in their communities can lead to increases in youth's belief in their abilities to be social change agents (Tamanas, 2010). Therefore, it is critical to explore how youth make meaning of what community is for them. Through semi-structured in-depth interviews, this study examined young people's perceptions in and around Newtown Creek, a highly contaminated environmental site in New York City that is a high priority target for restoration.

POSTER 19**EXPLORING PARENT-CHILD INTERACTIONS DURING NATURAL SPATIAL PLAY**

NICOLE OPPENHEIMER, AMANDA CAPRIGLIONE, STEFANI MORGAN, HANNAH MACIEJEWSKI, ANJALI BADRINATH, AMY JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Working together with a parent creates an environment in which children can practice emerging skills. Working together is particularly beneficial for spatial skills, which develop over the first years of life. Most studies have focused on parent-child interactions in experimental settings, which may not represent how learning occurs at home informally. Therefore, using archived video data, this study explored how parents and children interact when working together in a more natural environment.

POSTER 20**EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC SUCCESS**

DIANE C. PLACIDE, SARAH TURNER, JANE NAM, SAMANTHA H. GALCZYK, JENIFFER KHORDANDIAN, SUSAN SONNENSCHIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

What are negative and positive predictors of marginalized (students of color) and non-marginalized (White) college students GPAs during fall, 2020? Do the levels of supportive and stressful factors differ for these two groups? Students attending a mid-size university completed an online survey in spring, 2021. Financial and emotional stressors were significant negative predictors, with some differences across groups. These factors, GPA, and the reported amount of school support differed for the two groups of students.

POSTER 21**MITIGATING EFFECTS OF ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES BY INCREASING TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY**

LISA FIORE (LESLEY UNIVERSITY)

Research has identified correlations between early childhood experiences and later life outcomes, particularly trajectories that contribute to generations of economic, mental, and physical adversity when adults report high levels of adverse childhood experiences. This study invited undergraduate students in teacher education programs to participate in modules that increase awareness about child homelessness, parenting resilience, and health-focused curriculum that, in turn, increased their own self-efficacy as educators, advocates, and activists with children and families.

POSTER 22**MATERNAL PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH IN RELATION TO CHILDREN'S EMOTION ADJUSTMENT DURING THE PANDEMIC**

YIHUI GONG, XIN FENG (THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study aims to investigate the relations between maternal psychological health, before and after the pandemic, and children's emotional adjustment following the COVID-19 outbreak. A sample of 76 mother-child dyads was recruited when children were 3.5-4.0 years old. Results indicated that maternal declined psychological wellbeing was positively related to children's negative emotional reactions towards the COVID-19 outbreak. The findings underscore the importance of maternal psychological health for children's emotional adjustment during COVID-19.

POSTER 23**EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY AND ALTERED MESOLIMBIC VTA IN INFANT ABUSE**

NIMRA NAEEM (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), ROSEANNA ZANCA, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

The present study assessed the dopaminergic VTA's response to early life adversity, using 14C 2-DG autoradiography and 5 days of maternal rough handling induced by the Scarcity-Adversity Model of insufficient nest-building materials. VTA assessment showed decreased 2-DG uptake in adversity-reared animals compared to control suggesting disrupted mesolimbic functionality in infants which may be important in initiating the pathway to pathology.

POSTER 24**PARENT-CHILD CONVERSATIONS AND KINDERGARTENERS' MEMORY FOR A SCIENCE LESSON AT SCHOOL**

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

How might parent-child conversations after school support children's long term memory for the events and concepts they encounter during the school day? Kindergarten children experienced an interactive lesson on plant biology in class; they were interviewed by a parent after school, and by a researcher two days later. Results support the potential impact of

parent-child conversations on children's memory for school lessons, even when parents were not present and have no knowledge of what occurred.

POSTER 25

BULLYING & ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE

MARTHA MENDEZ-BALDWIN, JOHANNAH DALO, KAMREN CORRICA (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between prior experience being bullied and adjustment to college, as well as the relationship between self-esteem and college adjustment. Participants consisted of 99 college students enrolled at Manhattan College. Results demonstrate a significant relationship between being cyber bullied in high school and difficulty adjusting to college. Results also demonstrate a significant relationship between self-esteem and having the social skills needed for college adjustment.

POSTER 26

THE IMPACT OF TWO REALABILITIES MENTAL HEALTH COMICS ON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

MINDY SCHWARTZ, NAVA R. SILTON, GABRIELLE FRANCO (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Fifty-two female students from a High School in Deal, New Jersey took pre and post-test Knowledge, Behavioral Intention and Cognitive Attitudinal Measures prior to and following the reading of two Realabilities Mental Literacy Comics on Anxiety and Depression and on Eating Disorders, respectively. Following the comics, participants showed increased knowledge about mental health disorders, improved behavioral intentions towards individuals with Anxiety and Depression, and more positive cognitive attitudes toward those with Anxiety and Eating Disorders.

POSTER 27

PARENTING IN DENMARK: BALANCING RELIGION, CULTURAL TRADITION, AND CHILDREN'S AUTONOMY

CHRIS BOYATZIS, MAKENNA LUZENSKI, CAROLINE ECKERT, AMBER COLEMAN, ALEXIS FARIA, CLARA HAN, LAUREN SHEARER, GRACE WILDER (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

This qualitative study in highly secular Denmark explored Danish mothers' beliefs regarding religion and its role in child-rearing. Thematic analysis of interviews identified major themes in mothers' caregiver psychology: mother's own beliefs about religion, respect for Danish and family traditions, and promoting children's autonomy. Mothers conveyed a need to teach their children respect for religion's cultural significance in Denmark while upholding children's autonomy for forming their own religious beliefs and worldviews.

POSTER 28

FRIENDSHIP AND ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT AS PREDICTORS OF LONELINESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION

MICHELLE SCHMIDT, ROSE MARIE LONG, KIANA FAROUN (MORAVIAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined associations between romantic attachment, friendship, loneliness, and life satisfaction in adulthood. The sample included 175 adults, primarily female, and aged 20-78 years old. Results indicated that individuals who are more healthy in their romantic attachment styles and have more positive friendship quality tend to be more well-adjusted. Loneliness, but not satisfaction with life, was associated with age, such that increasing age was related to less loneliness. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 29

ANALYZING TEACHER EXPERIENCES AND DEVELOPMENTAL EXPECTATIONS IN PRESCHOOL THROUGH ELEMENTARY LEVEL CLASSROOMS

SAMANTHA SANTOS, ANA MARCELO (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Findings of the study of preschool to 6th grade teachers highlighted the challenges teachers have been facing in creating a developmentally appropriate and emotionally supportive classroom due to curriculum standards, administrative challenges, and the effects of the pandemic. These findings offer implications for the future of school systems and provides data that can support our teachers in creating more socioemotional centric and developmentally appropriate classrooms to foster an environment for more effective learning and development.

POSTER 30

GETTING READY TO LEARN: THE ROLE OF AGITATION LEVEL ON CHILDREN'S LEARNING

REGAN BENTON, AMAR HAMAD, RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Thirty-three children (ages 4-9 years) completed a study investigating how level of arousal impacts memories of learning. Children were divided into two conditions, one that did ten jumping jacks before learning and one that did nothing. Children then watched a pre-recorded event and answered open-ended and dichotomous questions about their learning. Results indicated that older children could more accurately recall the facts they learned and how they learned them. There was no impact of condition.

POSTER 31

THE PREDICTORS OF ACADEMIC SUCCESS FOR FIRST AND CONTINUING GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS

NEDA MOINOLMOLKI (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), AURORA RAMOS NUÑEZ, LAURA LYNCH, CAILÍN NOBLE, CLAIRE HUGHES (COLLEGE OF COASTAL GEORGIA)

This longitudinal study assessed the predictors of college students' success and how they vary for different generational students. Significant differences were found on interpersonal and independent self-efficacies, campus involvement, and the delta scores (from start to end of first semester) of perseverance and

graduation confidence. A regression conducted on first-generation students revealed that only bringing honor to one's family contributed to GPA; meanwhile, math growth mindset and belonging uncertainty contributed to continuing generations' GPAs.

POSTER 32

PFC RESPONSE TO QUALITY OF MATERNAL CARE IN INFANCY

NINA GRAF (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), REGINA SULLIVAN, ROSEANNA ZANCA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER)

Abusive caregivers impact the infant's regulation of cognition and emotion. We explore how caregiving quality modulates local field potentials (LFP) in the PFC of pups using a social behavior test. Control pups had decreased in LFP power as they contacted the mother while adversity-reared pups did not. Overall, this data illustrates the robust, temporally dynamic impact of the mother on pups' brain oscillations, thus impacting a process shown to be critical in guiding brain development.

POSTER 33

HOME SWEET HOME? EXAMINING RESIDENTIAL INSTABILITY & PRESCHOOLERS' EARLY MATHEMATICS DEVELOPMENT

MARISHA KASHYAP, ROSEANNE FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

In 2020, approximately 13% of all children under five experienced residential instability. Residential instability is known to compromise the socio-emotional and behavioral development of young children. However, there is limited evidence documenting the effect of residential instability on preschoolers' cognitive abilities, in particular the development of mathematical skills. Using data from the 2018 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH), this study examines young children's early mathematics knowledge in the context of access to poor housing.

POSTER 34

ASIAN AMERICANS ARE PROTECTED FROM EMOTION DYSREGULATION ASSOCIATED WITH NEGLECTFUL PARENTING

CATHERINE HU (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), QINGYI ZHANG (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM TSAI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

INTRODUCTION. Parenting style in childhood predicts emotion dysregulation. However, differences in this relationship across ethnic groups have not been explored. **METHOD.** 434 adults (198 Asian, 236 White) completed the Modified Parental Bonding Instrument and the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale. **RESULTS.** A statistically significant interaction was found between parenting style and ethnicity on overall emotion dysregulation and emotional non-acceptance. **DISCUSSION.** Asian Americans who experience neglectful parenting may be protected against certain dimensions of emotion dysregulation.

POSTER 35

COMPARISON OF CAREGIVERS' PERCEPTIONS OF YOUTHS' EXPERIENCES AND YOUTHS' ACTUAL EXPERIENCES

CATHERINE HANEY, DANIEL BATKIN, EMMA BOGDANICH (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study examines the relationship between caregivers perceived experiences with COVID-19 and their levels of anxiety, and how these are related to their children's (ages 9-18) experiences. Sixty-eight caregiver and their children ages 9-18 completed online surveys. Caregivers' perceptions of the COVID-19 experience were associated with their children's experiencing negative emotions. However, caregivers' levels of anxiety related to the COVID-19 pandemic did not relate to how their children felt they dealt with difficult situations.

POSTER 36

DYADIC PARENT-INFANT INTERACTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF FAMILY HOMELESS SHELTERS

MARISSA MULVEY, RAHMA GORAN, KRISTIN JENNINGS, JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study utilized a microanalytic coding approach to describe dyadic styles of interaction in a homeless sample and associations with various factors. Results showed that all parents and infant codes were significantly associated with child age. Additionally, results indicated that longer time spent in shelter is associated with lower quality parent-infant interactions, which could indicate negative impacts of the shelter environments. These results suggest utility of this coding scheme.

POSTER 37

CHANGES IN PERSONAL GOALS FOR COLLEGE-AGED STUDENTS BEFORE AND AFTER COVID-19

PRISCILLA G. DIAMOND, AUDREY L. MARKER, TAKERA N. JONES, SYDNEY B. RUCKDESCHEL, KATHRYN M. WESTCOTT (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

The study examines the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on goal setting for college students. Two cohorts of students (Fall 2019 and Fall 2021) listed their personal or professional goals and the degree of confidence on attaining these goals. Using a six-category framework goals based on Salmela-Aro & Nurmi (2007) preliminary analysis showed an increase in education-related, travel-related, and personal growth goals and decreases in career-related and personal relationship goals. Implications will be shared.

POSTER 38

INFLUENCE OF LIMBIC REGIONS ON EFFORTFUL CONTROL IN CHILDREN

ANGELA JI (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), TRACY RIGGINS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK)

Fear and shyness are two of the more influential characteristics of temperament which research has integrated into one dimension called fearful inhibition. Inhibitory behavior is an important component of a higher-order temperament construct called Effortful Control, most commonly associated with areas of executive functioning. To better understand the emotional-fear related influences on inhibitory behavior, this project suggests an interaction between limbic areas - amygdala and anterior cingulate cortex - with children's expression of Effortful Control.

POSTER 39

BARRIERS TO COLLEGE: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

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

This study examined perceptions of barriers in college and their relationship to levels of social support from family and friends among college students. Overall, money and beliefs about not being "smart enough" were the highest rated barriers. Some differences in perceptions of barriers were found by first generation status students and by income. Social support from friends and family may buffer against these barriers, particularly related to fitting in to the college environment.

POSTER 40

THE EFFECT OF TASK DIFFICULTY ON CHILDRENS' SENSE OF AGENCY

EMILY WASKOW, CHARLOTTE BIRNBAUM, NADIRA GONDAL, GWYNETH PHILBIN, HALLEY PRICE, BRENDAN ROBINSON, EMMA SARR, DANIELLE WILLIAMS, KATHERINE CHOE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Sense of agency is central to the idea of taking responsibility for our own actions. This study examined the effect of playing an easy versus a challenging game 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 are further discussed.

POSTER 41

THE EFFECTS OF READING-FOCUSED AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS ON ACADEMICS AND SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL-BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

SARAH RICHTER, DANIEL INWOOD, MANSI BHARGAVA, BRANDON HOANG, HE LEN CHUNG (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The poster examined the effects of after school program participation on academic achievement and social, emotional, and behavioral health among urban adolescents. Specifically, the poster presents the results of a mixed-method study design conducted in collaboration with an after school program in Trenton, New Jersey. The main aim of the poster is to propose a holistic model showing participation in a reading-focused after school program can promote well-being outcomes and leadership

development.

POSTER 42

LEARNING WORKS FOR KIDS: USING MINECRAFT TO TEACH EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS TO STUDENTS

IRA KULMAN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), CHEYENNE GRICE (WILLIAM JAMES COLLEGE), CRASSANDRA MANDOLANA-DUCOT (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), JAILSON RODRIGUES (JOHNSON AND WALES UNIVERSITY), GABRIELLE SANDOVAL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The current study implemented a video-game based intervention aimed at improving organizational skills in two middle school classrooms. Students participated in a guided lesson while playing Minecraft: Haunted City. Students learned organizational skills applied to the game and real-world situations. Pre and post-measures were conducted utilizing an Executive Skills Questionnaire and yielded nonsignificant results ($t(5) = .088$, $p = .934$). Interview data gathered from two teachers are discussed.

POSTER 43

TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD IN THE NICU: THE COPARENTING RELATIONSHIP AFTER PREMATURE BIRTH

REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN, ZOE DIPINTO, TAYLOR KENT, ALEXA BERRY, KAITLYN TONKIN (ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY), JEAN FRAZIER (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Using a longitudinal, mixed methods design, parents of premature infants hospitalized in the NICU were interviewed pre- and post-discharge. Despite continuity in their coparenting relationship, Thematic Analyses uncovered unique challenges for NICU parents. An important theme involved NICU parents sharing their coparenting relationship with NICU staff. Gender-based differences in coparenting roles and work-family conflicts were additional themes described as challenging by parents. Findings suggest a transformation of the coparenting relationship after discharge from the NICU.

POSTER 44

THE IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC ON HOMELESS SHELTER STAFF

ALLISON BAJADA, MCKENNA HALVERSON, JANETTE HERBERS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

The coronavirus pandemic introduced unprecedented challenges for staff working in family homeless shelters and greatly reduced many staff members' ability to meet the needs of individuals residing in shelters. Using Iterative Thematic Inquiry, we created 10 themes and evaluated responses obtained in a nationwide survey through coding in order to examine the relationship between level of coronavirus disruption and staff burnout. This analysis resulted in a statistically significant positive correlation ($r(61) = .47$, $p < .01$).

POSTER 45

EXPERIENCES IN PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM HISPANIC WOMEN DURING COVID-19

ALEJANDRA LEMUS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

COVID-19 has disproportionately impacted Hispanic families in the United States. The objective of this study is to highlight the experiences of perinatal Hispanic women and uncover coping mechanisms developed during the pandemic. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected from sixty-nine women during Fall 2020. Results indicate that most mothers had experienced feelings of fear associated with COVID and negative job changes, but women also emphasized many feelings of family connection, learning, and adaptation.

POSTER 46

RELATIONSHIP SCRIPTS IN CHILDREN'S MEDIA: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF DISNEY PRINCESS MOVIES

MCKENNA DOUGLASS, RACHEL MILLS, SAMANTHA GAGNON, SARAH COOPER, MEADOW ALLEN, LYDIA BROWN, JENNIFER GREGITIS, 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. Researchers also investigated the gendered and racial trends in how these romantic and sexual 'scripts' are portrayed within this genre of children's media via content analysis. Results indicate the movies portray gendered messages about expected behaviors within relationships, and the interaction of gender and race should be considered.

POSTER 47

CHILDREN'S CONCEPT OF CONFLICTING JUDGMENTS AND FAIRNESS IN AMBIGUOUS MORAL SITUATIONS

CHARLOTTE BIRNBAUM, EMILY WASKOW, NADIRA GONDAL, GWYNETH PHILBIN, HALLEY PRICE, BRENDAN ROBINSON, EMMA SARR, DANIELLE WILLIAMS, KATHERINE CHOE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study aimed to examine four-to-seven-year-olds' versus adults' representation of conflicting states of mind when faced with moral dilemmas in which intention and outcome were inconsistent--e.g., intending to help someone but ending up hurting that person, or vice versa. Their understanding of fairness in resulting consequences for the protagonist was also examined. Adults served as developmental comparisons. The results showed significant differences across conditions and age groups. Implications of the results were further discussed.

POSTER 48

A COMPARISON OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND LITERACY IN BILINGUAL AND MONOLINGUAL CHILDREN

RAAHI CHAPLA, PURVA ACHARYA, STUTI JOSHI, MUSHARRAF KHAN, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

Bilingualism has been a controversial subject in the U.S.. Many

people argue it may impede first language skills in children, but previous research on this has been unclear. Furthermore, there has been debate as to whether bilingualism has an impact on executive functioning in children. The present study aims to clarify the ongoing debate of bilingualism in children by investigating the impact of bilingualism on executive functioning and early literacy in preschool-aged children.

POSTER 49

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL COMPARISON ON ANXIETY SYMPTOMS IN LATE ADOLESCENCE:

HAILEY BYRNE, STEPHANIE BALLAS, LINDSAY DALY, YAMINI PANT, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Upward social comparison is emerging as a predictor of anxiety in adolescents. This association was examined in 50 late adolescents who completed a 7-day daily-diary report of FoMO and anxiety. Results were evaluated in Multilevel Modeling that nested daily self-reports (Level 1) within each person (Level 2). Daily FoMO predicted an increase in anxiety on the same day as well as subsequent days. Findings suggest new avenues for mitigating the negative impact of FoMO.

POSTER 50

DETERMINANTS OF ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH: ACCESS TO NEIGHBORHOOD SUPPORTS AND DEPRESSION

LOK-YEE LAM, ROSEANNE FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Neighborhood environments are key determinants of mental health outcomes, and lack of access to support places certain adolescents at a higher risk of depression, where 1 in 3 experience related symptoms. Using data from the 2018 National Survey of Children's Health, this study examines the relationship among age, racial disparities, and neighborhood support for adolescents. Results show that Black adolescents with least access to supportive communities present with more severe forms of depression.

POSTER 51

COMPUTER VS. PAPER TESTING OF THE WATER LEVEL TASK IN 4-

SARAH JAMAL SHAH, JESSICA CHARLES, ARIELLE HERSHKOVICH, HAFSA ABID, YINGYING YANG (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

All past research on Piagetian Water-level tasks has been in paper format. This study has explored how the different modalities had an impact on the performance, with age as a covariate and gender as a between-subject factor. Children ages 4-9 years old (N= 43) completed the water-level tasks on a computerized and then on a paper version. The results indicated that there was a significant main effect of modalities when accounting for age and gender.

POSTER 52

PRESCHOOL EMOTION REGULATION AND ACADEMIC READINESS: BIDIRECTIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND MODERATION BY PARENTING

KRISTEN E. KIBLER, GRETCHEN R. PERHAMUS, JAMIE M. OSTROV (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO)

Good emotion regulation (ER) is known to facilitate academic readiness (e.g., Eisenberg et al., 2010), but less is known about the potential effects of academic readiness on emotion regulation or moderating roles of parenting. The present study examined this in a sample of preschool children at two-time points during one academic year. Findings supported hypotheses regarding positive effects of academic readiness on ER, and ER and authoritative parenting interacted to predict change in academic readiness.

POSTER 53

CHILD-REPORTED TEMPERAMENT PREDICTS OBSERVED POSITIVE SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS

JORDYN POWELL, THEAH VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RELLINGER ZETTLER (ILLINOIS COLLEGE)

Differences between siblings' temperaments may predict sibling conflict. This study hypothesized that children lower in activity level and higher in inhibitory control would have a more positive, less conflictual relationship, and that differences in sibling temperament would increase sibling conflict, but not sibling positivity. Families (N=145) with two children completed laboratory assessments and questionnaires. Individual levels of child-reported inhibitory control predicted sibling positivity. Sibling differences may not matter as much as individual sibling contributions.

POSTER 54

IMPACT OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND HOUSEHOLD CHAOS ON CHILDHOOD EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

CHUNG WAI YUE, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

We examined whether characteristics of the home environment (i.e., household chaos) mediate the relation between socioeconomic status (SES) and executive function (EF) in a sample of 9-year-old children (n = 318). Mediation analyses revealed that the relation between SES and EF performance was fully mediated by household chaos, suggesting there are indirect effects of SES on executive function performance through chaotic home environments.

POSTER 55

PROMOTING INVENTIVE IDENTITY EXPLORATION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS

AMANI RUSH, AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JOANNA GARNER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), MONICA SMITH, JEFF BRODIE (THE LEMELSON CENTER AT THE SMITHSONIAN)

This study examined identity processes among early-mid adolescent girls as part of an experience designed to promote their identity exploration around being inventive. Data were collected through virtual focus groups where participants assumed the role of a museum visitor in an exhibition about inventiveness in sports. Data analysis was guided by the Dynamic Systems Model of Role Identity (DSMRI) and explicated the participants' beliefs, goals, self-perceptions, and action possibilities around being inventive in their lives.

POSTER 56

HOW DO CHILDREN SEE THEMSELVES? PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS, SELF-PERCEPTION, AND CHILD DEPRESSION

MEGANLYN DELANEY, THEAH VASQUEZ-O'BRIEN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH RELLINGER-ZETTLER (ILLINOIS COLLEGE)

More parent positivity to one sibling predicts higher self-esteem (Rolan & Marceau, 2018). We hypothesized that parent-child positivity would relate to greater child self-perception and fewer depression symptoms, parent-child negativity would relate to the inverse and that the sibling with a better parent relationship would have better outcomes. In families (N=145) with two children, parent negativity related to more depression symptoms, and differential negativity harmed both siblings. The role of differential positivity requires more research.

POSTER 57

PARENTS INFLUENCE ON CHILD SELF-EFFICACY THROUGH PARENTAL PRACTICES

NICOLINA FUSCO (YALE UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigates the relation between parental practices and young adult SE. 104 student participants, and 15 parents, completed a SE and perceived parental practices questionnaire. Hypotheses: parental SE would be predictive of youth SE, parental practices would mediate the relation between parent and youth SE, and parental practices would be related to higher youth SE scores. Linear regression analysis showed a relation between parent and youth SE scores and with parent encouragement.

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